

sections of this chapter should be left in the same position as they were when the Bill was before the Council on the last occasion. One discussion can be had from this section up to section 249 almost on the lines on which they have already proceeded. When we come to the standard plans, &c., a separate discussion will be necessary. Many of these huts do not cost more than from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 to build, and to expect the owners of such huts to submit plans will put them to an expense which they cannot afford; it will besides be very difficult for these persons to submit a plan containing all the information required. My object is to make the procedure as simple as possible. In respect to a single hut or shed, the information necessary is of a very limited character. As regards a block or range of huts, a little more information will be needed. Under the existing law a lane or passage is left between every two lines of hut; but if, as the Select Committee consider to be the meaning of the existing law, and, as has been provided in the Bill, a passage of sufficient width is to be left after each line of huts, a great deal of the bustee land will be taken up for the purpose, and the owners of bustee land will have to pay in rates and taxes the whole of the rent which they derive from the bustee, they will not be able to build upon more than one-third of the land. As regards section 248, it provides for the submission of plans which these persons will be unable to give. Instead of that, my amendment proposes that they shall give notice and conform to the rules and regulations framed by the Commissioners. If they build without notice, the huts may be pulled down. My amendment on section 248 runs thus, that for section 248 the following be substituted:—

“If any hut or shed be built, re-built, or added to without giving to the Commissioners such notice as is required by the last preceding section, or otherwise than as required by the Commissioners, the Commissioners may give notice to the owner or occupier thereof by affixing a notice to some conspicuous part of such hut or shed, to take down and remove the same within one month, or to effect such alterations as they may deem necessary; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioners, if they shall think fit so to do, to cause the same to be taken down and removed, and the expense incurred thereby shall be paid by the said owner or occupier thereof, and shall be recoverable as hereinafter provided.”

And I propose to omit section 249, which provides that in addition to the demolition of the hut a prosecution may be instituted.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE moved that, in the first paragraph of section 247, the words “such form shall require a ground plan of the hut drawn to the scale of eight feet to the inch, and such other details as the Commissioner may prescribe” be omitted.

He said:—This is a much more restricted amendment than any of those which have just been moved by my hon. friend. My object is to have section 247 so framed as to prevent poor people from being placed in any difficulty. It will very often be very difficult for them to procure the services of a competent surveyor. I also move that in line 11 of the first paragraph of section 247 for the word “thirty” the word “fourteen” be substituted. Under the existing law 14 days is the time within which the Commissioners are to state their approval or disapproval in the case of a pucca building; and if that time has hitherto been sufficient for a pucca building, it ought to be considered sufficient in the case of huts. People have to take a lease of the land before they can submit an application to the Commissioners for permission to erect a hut; the rent will begin to run, and yet they will not have the benefit of the lease until sanction is obtained to erect a hut; and they must in the meantime occupy some other land for which they have to pay rent. This will be a hardship. I have, therefore, reduced the period from 30 to 14 days. I have also to move that clause (d) of section 247 be omitted. That clause provides that a hut shall not be erected within 30 feet of a tank. It is well known that in the suburban area which will be amalgamated with Calcutta, tanks are situated so close to one another that there will be in many cases a difficulty to leave a clear space of 30 feet between a hut and a tank. With every regard for sanitation, we must have regard to the existing state of things. If it is thought undesirable that a hut should be built on the margin of a tank, in that case I will move that 10 feet be substituted for 30 feet. Practically huts are built much closer than that; and if we have a clear space of 10 feet from the edge of a tank to the edge of the hut, it would for all practical purposes be sufficient.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—The question of bustees has for a long time embarrassed the town of Calcutta. These new sections have been drafted

with a view to give practical effect to what has long since been decided upon as the proper course to adopt. It has long since been decided that the present custom of building huts one jumbled up with the other is utterly wrong. Till a few years ago it was found impossible to do anything with them; but during the past few years we have had narrow roads made to enable conservancy carts to pass through. But in the condition of the huts there has been very little improvement. Section 277 of the present Act provides that the Commissioners "may require a free passage or way in front of and between every two lines (of huts) of such width as they may think proper for ventilation and to facilitate scavenging." Attached to several of the mills around Calcutta you will find excellent bustees for the workmen built under the supervision of intelligent managers, especially one which I recently went over built under the supervision of Mr Yule at Garden Reach, and there can be no comparison of their immense superiority to the Calcutta bustees. The difficulty is how to bring a proper system into operation. A project comes in the shape of an application for the building of a single hut, and you have to deal with it without any means of working it into a proper system. The officers of the Corporation urge that it is quite impossible to work out any system from such separate proposals, and the object of this part of the Bill is simply to make so no improvement feasible; and therefore we compel the owners to interest themselves in laying out their bustee, and to submit a plan of the whole bustee, on which the site of every hut shall be marked, and this plan when approved by the Commissioners shall be taken as the standard plan of the bustee. It is a radical measure intended to deal with a radical disease, and I cannot see how anything short of that will deal sufficiently with the evil. As regards isolated objections, I quite admit that the Suburbs are so honeycombed with tanks that people have been accustomed hitherto to build their huts within even three feet of a tank, but this is considered by all sanitary authorities to be the worst of all insanitary evils. Tanks should, as far as possible, be obliterated, but it will take a long time to do so, and therefore we have provided a space of 30 feet as the minimum distance from a tank. As existing huts disappear or tanks are filled up there will be improvement; there may be some harshness in fixing that limit, but it appears to me to be necessary. For these reasons I am emboldened to ask the Council to adopt the principle on which the Bill proceeds.

The Hon. Mr. ALLEN said:—In the progress of these sections through the Select Committee, I particularly protested against all exaggerated notions of what is called sanitary science being brought into operation in Calcutta or the Suburbs without regard to all the surrounding circumstances. My whole contention was against the importation of such, and I certainly felt that in agreeing to the provisions which have been embodied in this Bill, I was acting with the least hardship to the people that was possible in a law of this kind. The hon. member on my right, who has moved an amendment as to the distance at which a hut might be allowed from a tank, entirely forgets that the law in the Suburbs at present provides a minimum distance of fifty feet from a tank. The hon. member declares stoutly against the hardship of poor people not being allowed to put up a shanty according to their own convenience; but he forgets that the interests of the whole of Calcutta are too important to be sacrificed to the convenience of poor people. One of the greatest evils which has hitherto existed is the facility which has been given to these poor people to put up their shanties in the best parts of the town. There is one bustee at the present moment to the south of Theatre Road which is considered to be an improved or reformed bustee, and I have seen such sights along that Theatre Road, when the filth of the bustee has been thrown into the road for removal in the morning, that the wonder is, not that there has been disease in Calcutta, but that any person in that neighbourhood can live at all, and this is called an improved bustee; but the sights that are to be seen of a morning in the neighbourhood of bustees are enough to make any person sick. Therefore, I consider that it is necessary to make some provisions for the proper laying out of bustees, and I agreed to these provisions as imposing the least restrictions compatible with the health and safety of the town. The hon. member thinks that these poor people will not be able to get plans made for them, but in saying so, he forgets the spread of education, which will enable them easily to get applications written, and plans made at very little cost.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—It is one of the points most frequently taken exception to, that the people who live in these huts build them, and not the owners of the bustee land. The hon. member in charge of the Bill has shown very clearly that the object is to make the owners of bustee land take an interest in the laying out of their bustees beforehand. Good; but the law as it stands at present is not that the owner of the bustee land, but the person who wants to build a hut, has to submit a plan; that is the real subject of complaint. It seems the most desirable thing in the world that landlords should be compelled to submit plans carefully drawn to scale, showing how they wish to lay out their lands. But it seems rather hard that a poor man, who builds his hut not with the aid of a proper contractor, but with ordinary hired labour, should be required to submit a plan. There is something in that objection, but I daresay that what is required of him is a mere rough plan which cannot cost him very much to get prepared. The other points to which exception is taken indirectly are in connection with the amount of space between a hut and a tank and between lines of huts. Without venturing to say what the present section does mean, I would concur with those who for the sake of sanitation would impose a certain amount of inconvenience on those who build in bustees. The point on which stress is practically laid in the public memorial is that under the general scheme for bustee building provided in the Bill, two-thirds of the land in a bustee will lie unoccupied; and the Commissioners may practically refuse to approve of any plan that does not leave two-thirds of the land for roads and open spaces. This, I think, is very unlikely, but it is an objection which has been taken, and I shall be glad to have it removed if possible. In regard to the space required between tanks and huts, we have just been told by my hon. friend, Mr. Allen, that the law in the Suburbs requires a space of fifty feet; that I think is quite sufficient justification for the space of thirty feet required by the Bill.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—The hon. member in charge of the Bill has told us that these sections have been framed with the express desire of compelling owners of bustee lands to submit standard plans, and so forth. But that is what he has absolutely failed to do. He forgets how bustee lands are laid out. For instance, a man has 3 bighas of land; a person wants to rent 3 cottahs of that land for a certain period; the rent is fixed and the land is marked out and given to him; another person takes 7 cottahs in the same way, and so on. The only way in which the owner of the land would be touched is by the framing of bye-laws expressly declaring that the owner of any land who wishes to let it out in small parcels to different persons must in the first instance submit a plan as to the sites to be built upon, the roads and open spaces to be left, and so on, and must obtain the sanction of the Commissioners to such land. If a provision of that sort were introduced, it would have a very good effect. It would prevent the owner from letting out small parcels of land to different individuals at a monthly rent for the purpose of building huts upon it as they think proper. My hon. friend asks why I do not introduce an amendment to that effect. I have repeatedly pointed out to him that if his object is to control the owners of bustee lands, this is the only way in which it can be done. Section 252 of the Bill, to which I have been referred by my hon. friend, authorises the Commissioners to call upon the owners of a bustee to prepare and submit a plan showing the manner in which the bustee should be laid out, and this plan, when approved by the Commissioners, shall be taken as the standard plan of the bustee. But the provisions of this section can be evaded by the owner saying I do not want to build upon the land; I have simply let it out. The section would be unassailable if the owner of the land wishes to build huts upon it. But the fact is not so: the huts are built by the tenants, and not by the owner of the land. The owner has nothing to do with the building sites; he simply lets out the land, and it is for each tenant to say how much land he wishes to take. That being so, the section will practically remain a dead letter. But if the law is framed in the manner I have suggested, it will prevent owners of land from converting their lands into bustees without submitting a plan of the way in which the bustee is to be laid out and obtaining the sanction of the Commissioners to the plan. Such a provision would effect the object in view, but the object with

which section 252 has been framed must ultimately fail. On this point the memorial which has been presented to your Honour says:—

"The regulations relating to the erection of huts are cumbrous and unsuitable to the circumstances of the people, who will often be prevented from erecting huts, though at the same time they may be paying rent in respect of the land which has been let out to them, and upon which the huts are proposed to be built. The provision which makes it obligatory upon owners of bustee land to pay the rates leviable from their tenants, and then to realise them, is a proceeding which will entail hardship and loss upon owners, and will at the same time relieve municipal employes from the performance of their legitimate duties. Further, under section 263 owners will be required to set apart as much as two-thirds of bustee lands for roads, &c., for purposes of bustee improvement. The section would really amount to confiscation of private property, and your Honour's memorialists would beg to record their earnest protest against it."

If this section is carried out to the extent to which it is proposed to do, owners of bustee land will have to pay in rates and taxes nearly the same amount which they will realise as rent, because they will get no rent for two-thirds of the land, but they will notwithstanding have to pay rates and taxes upon it. They will be considered to be the occupiers of all lands left vacant for sanitary purposes: they will be able to realise rent on only one-third of the land, and will have to pay 23 per cent. in rates at the maximum. Therefore it is very necessary that these sections should be carefully considered. I submit that the powers conferred by the existing law are ample for all purposes. If a bustee is not properly constructed, you can have it medically examined, and then compel the owner to do what is required; therefore you have plenary powers at present, and I submit that the effect of these sections of the Bill will be only to harass the ryots instead of putting such pressure upon the owners of land as is desirable.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said in reply:—My hon. friend, Mr. Allen, was pleased to observe that under the existing law in the Suburbs no hut can be erected within fifty feet of a tank. I was not aware of any such law, and I therefore asked him to be good enough to point out to me the provision to which he referred; and it appears that the section to which my hon. friend alluded does not refer to the construction of huts, but of latrines. Section 236 of the Mofussil Municipal Act provides that no latrine shall be constructed within fifty feet of a tank, and section 238 regulates the position of latrines in regard to holdings; so that these two sections do not bear the construction which has been put upon them, and upon which my hon. friend based his argument.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER's motions that new sections (given above) be substituted for sections 247 and 248 of the Bill being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 2.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

Noes 10.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.

So the Motions were negatived.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE's motion that, in the first paragraph of section 247, the words "such form shall require a ground plan of the hut drawn to the scale of eight feet to the inch, and such other details as the Commissioners may prescribe" be omitted, being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 5.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
His Honour the President.

Noes 8.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.

So the Motion was negatived.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE'S motion that, in line 11 of the first paragraph of section 247, the word "fourteen" be substituted for "thirty" being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 7.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.
His Honour the President.

So the Motion was carried.

Noes 6.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE'S motion that clause (d) of section 247 be omitted, was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE'S motion that in clause (d) of section 247 the word "ten" be substituted for "thirty," was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE moved that, in lines 1 and 2 of section 249, the words "in addition to or" be omitted.

He said:—This point has already been considered in reference to the construction of pucca houses. The only additional argument, which can be brought forward in reference to the unauthorised construction of huts, is the poverty of the owners of these huts. It is enough that the power of demolition is exercised: we do not require a prosecution in addition. I am quite aware that I have to meet the powerful opposition of the learned Advocate-General, who remarked that on principle when the provisions of a law have been infringed a penalty is incurred, and the offender should be liable to punishment. But these are not offences against any moral law, or any law for the protection of person or property; they are merely offences against certain municipal regulations; and though on strict principle the offenders may have become guilty of an offence, there is no reason why they should be prosecuted in addition to the exercise of the other power of demolition which secures the object in view.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—This is a matter of no practical importance. There are scarcely any prosecutions in such cases, but the principle should be maintained.

The Motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER, by leave, withdrew the motion of which he had given notice, that section 249 be omitted.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that, for section 250, the following be substituted:—

"If the Commissioners fail to pass orders within fourteen days as required by section two hundred and forty-seven, their consent shall be presumed."

He said:—This motion stands precisely on the same footing as in the case of the building regulations.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—This provision is of much less importance in the matter of huts than it is in regard to houses. The present law prescribes a period of 14 days, and if within that time the building is not disallowed, consent is presumed. It is somewhat inconvenient to admit that presumption, but as the principle has been accepted in regard to houses, I must accept it in the case of huts.

The Motion was put to the vote and carried.

The consideration of the further clauses of the Bill was postponed till the next sitting of the Council.

The Council was adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th April 1888, at 11.30 A. M.

CALCUTTA;

The 7th May 1888.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,

For Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO GUNGA PERSHAD OF DURBHUNGA.

No. 1544P, dated Calcutta, the 4th May 1888.

From—J. WARE EDGAR, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 165G, dated the 3rd ultimo, reporting that Baboo Gunga Pershad, son of the late Roy Bunwari Lal, of Durbhunga, has offered to contribute Rs. 9,000 towards the construction of a charitable dispensary at Laheria Serai, and that of this sum Rs. 4,000 have already been advanced by him.

2. In reply, I am to request that you will be good enough to convey to Baboo Gunga Pershad an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's satisfaction at this proof of his public spirit and liberality. The correspondence will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 165G, dated Bankipore, the 3rd April 1888.

From—JOHN BOXWELL, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to report that Babu Gunga Pershad, son of the late Roy Bunwari Lal, of Durbhunga, has offered to give Rs. 9,000 for the construction of a charitable dispensary at Laheria Serai, and that he has already made an advance of Rs. 4,000, promising the remainder when required.

2. The town of Durbhunga is nearly 7 miles in length. The medical requirements of the northern part of the town are fully met by the Raj Hospital.

The present handsome gift by the above Babu may be utilized in setting up a dispensary in the southern part of the town, which will enable the Municipal Commissioners of the place to offer medical relief to the poor of that quarter who are unable to attend the Raj Hospital.

3. The Municipal Commissioners have got at present a dispensary in somewhat central position of the town, but it is not conveniently situated.

4. I shall be glad if the Government acknowledge the gift in suitable terms.

GIFT OF A GOLD MEDAL BY BABOO DOWLAT CHANDRA RAY.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 5th May 1888.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The following communications from the Director of Public Instruction regarding the gift of a gold medal by Baboo Dowlat Chandra Roy:—

Endorsement No. 789, dated the 10th February 1888.

Letter No. 2531, dated the 28th April 1888.

In commemoration of the Jubilee year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Baboo Dowlat Chandra Roy, of Cassipore in the northern suburbs of Calcutta, has offered to award annually a gold medal to the student gaining the highest senior scholarship at the disposal of the Education Department in Bengal, and has accordingly deposited Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 2,000 at 4 per cent. to cover the annual cost of this reward. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept this donation, and tenders his thanks to the donor for his liberality.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th May 1888.

No.	District and date of return	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.	
BENGAL.				
Western Districts.				
BURDWAN DIVN.	1 Burdwan May 5, '88	0.75	Weather—exceedingly hot with south-east winds. State of crops is fair, but rain is badly wanted. Common rice is again a little below 22 seers per rupee on the average.	
	Guina ...	0.75		
	Cutwa ...	0.62		
	Raneegunge ...	0.15		
	2 Bankura „ 5, '88	0.18		
3 Beerbhoom „ 5, '88	Rampur Haut ...	0.21	Weather—cooler for the season and cloudy. The plantation of sugarcane still continues. Cotton and <i>Moskita til</i> are in pods. Fields are being ploughed for the <i>bhadoi</i> crop. No change in the rice market.	
		0.85		
4 Midnapur „ 5, '88		0.27	Weather—high winds and some clouds which seem now decreasing. The <i>boro</i> crop mostly reaped. The lands generally being prepared for <i>amun</i> .	
5 Hooghly „ 5, '88	Serampur ...	1.02	Weather—stormy and seasonable. Ploughing and sowing now progressing satisfactorily.	
	Jehanabad ...	2.60		
		0.87		
	Howrah „ 5, '88	1.01		
	Oolooberiah ...	2.24	Weather—rain fell during first part of the week. <i>Boro</i> harvest nearly finished. The ploughing of lands continues.	
Central Districts.				
PRESIDENCY DIVN.	6 24-Pergha. May 8, '88	2.07	Weather—sultry and cloudy, with occasional heavy thunder-storms. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> has commenced. Sugarcane thriving well.	
	7 Nuddea „ 5, '88	0.61		
		Koachita ...	1.46	Weather—seasonable; very sultry; night breezes strong. The rain has done much good; extensive sowings of early rice reported. Indigo is doing well.
		Meherpur ...	0.99	
		Chooanunga ...	1.28	
		Ranaghat ...	0.16	
	8 Khoolna „ 5, '88		1.07	Weather—cloudy with occasional light showers. Cultivation for <i>aus</i> crop is going on. More rain is desirable for the purpose.
	9 Jessore „ 5, '88	Jhenidah ...	1.05	Weather—fair. Sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> , indigo and jute going on. Prospects of <i>boro</i> and sugarcane good.
			1	
			2.36	
		1.76		
10 Moorshedabad „ 5, '88	Narail ...	1.6	Weather—clouds disappeared; last two days hot and sultry. Sowing of <i>amun</i> and <i>aus</i> rice crops has commenced.	
	Bongong ...	0.30		
	Kandi ...	0.19		
	Lalbag ...	...	
	Jungipur ...	...	
RAJSHAHY DIVN.	11 Dinagepur May 5, '88	1.32	Weather—cloudy and hot. The rain has been favourable to the crops, but sunshine is now wanted.	
	Thakurgaon ...	2.31		
	12 Rajshahye „ 5, '88	1.04	Weather—stormy, but hot after the rain. Rain has done good to standing crops. Condition of all crops good. <i>Aus</i> and <i>amun</i> paddy being sown.	
	Natore ...	1.73		
		Nowgong ...	1.27	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain. Prospects of crops continue very good.
	13 Rungpur „ 5, '88	1.88		
		Nilphamari ...	1.80	
		Kurigram ...	6.29	
	14 Bogra „ 5, '88	Gaibanda ...	2.43	Weather—first half of week cool; second half muggy. Sowings of <i>aus</i> and jute under very favourable conditions.
			1.73	
		Sherpur ...	1.35	
		Nowkhilla ...	1.38	
15 Pubna „ 5, '88		1.91	Weather—cloudy and stormy; the latter part of week hot. State of crops continue good.	
		1.10		
16 Darjeeling „ 5, '88		0.95	Weather—hot. Rain general. State of crops good.	
17 Julpigore „ 5, '88		0.14	Weather—cool during early part of week, now very hot and sultry. Prospects of crops continue good.	
Eastern Districts.				
Dacca Division.	18 Dacca May 5, '88	1.21	Weather—hot. <i>Boro</i> paddy and <i>kaoni</i> being harvested. The sowing of <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> paddy has been to a certain extent retarded on account of incessant rain. Rivers are rising fast. Some rice and jute plants have been damaged by being submerged.	
		Manickgunge ...		2.74
		Munshigunge ...		2.78
		Narsingunge ...		3.21
	19 Furreedpur „ 5, '88	Goalundo ...	1.40	Weather—stormy and cloudy. Sowing of <i>aus</i> and <i>amun</i> is nearly completed. Prospects of crops fair.
			0.45	
			4.18	
	20 Badargunge ...			Not received.
	21 Mymensingh „ 4, '88		4.06	Weather—hot, but was cool for the greater part of the week. Heavy rain during the past week. The excessive and continuous rains, it is reported, have damaged the <i>boro</i> crop in Kishoregunge and Netrokona sub-divisions. Prospects of crops otherwise good.
			3.22	
		3.97		
		3.93		
		4.65		

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—concluded.			
<i>Eastern Districts—concl.</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong May 8, '88	0.28	Weather—hot and oppressive. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary.
	23 Nonkholly „ 4, '88	5.59	Weather—rainy and cloudy. The late heavy rain has deterred the sowing of <i>aus</i> and caused some damage to <i>rubbi</i> crops.
	24 Tipperah „ 3, '88	8.24	Weather—abnormally rainy and wet. Rain has now apparently ceased. It is feared that some injury will have been done by the heavy rain to the standing crops, such as they are. Agricultural operations have been completely stopped owing to the heavy downpour day after day.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 1, '88	8.43	Weather—rainy throughout the week with strong rotatory storms. Sowing in <i>jams</i> continues. Planting of sugarcane still continues in some places.
	Hill Tipperah „ 2, '88	6.50	Weather—rainy and stormy. Planting of sugarcane continues. Chillies have suffered from rain.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna May 5, '88	Nil	Weather—hot; easterly winds with slight showers on two occasions. <i>Rubbi</i> threshing still going on. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.
	27 Gya „ 5, '88	Nil	Weather—excessively hot. Threshing of <i>rubbi</i> finished. Sugarcane being irrigated.
	28 Shahabad „ 5, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Threshing of <i>rubbi</i> crops almost over. Sugarcane and <i>cheena</i> coming on well.
	29 Darbhanga „ 5, '88	1.8	Weather—cloudy in the beginning of the week. The late rain has done much good to the standing crops. <i>Moong</i> , paddy and indigo prospects are excellent. Prices continue stationary.
	30 Mozufferpur „ 5, '88	1.13	Weather—cloudy in the beginning, latterly hot and fair. Threshing of <i>rubbi</i> almost over. Crops on the ground going well. Rain has done good. Mango crop severely injured by strong east winds.
	31 Saran „ 5, '88	0.1	Weather—seasonable. The little rain that has fallen has done good to the agricultural operations. Sugarcane and <i>cheena</i> crops doing well. Fields are under preparation for <i>bhadai</i> and <i>aghani</i> .
	32 Champaran „ 5, '88	1.11	Weather—hot. Prospects of all standing crops, including indigo, good. <i>Bhadai</i> and <i>aghani</i> sowings going on. Weighment of opium nearly finished.
	33 Monghyr May 5, '88	0.26	Weather—hot and sultry; east winds abated. Lands are being prepared for <i>bhadai</i> crops, but more rain wanted for ploughing paddy lands.
	34 Bhagulpur „ 5, '88	0.11	Weather—heat returned with west wind. The rain in the north has done much good to low land rice and <i>moong</i> , and lands are being prepared rapidly for <i>bhadai</i> crop. In south only sugarcane and indigo on the ground. More rain is wanted.
	35 Purneah „ 5, '88	2.52	Weather—rather hot. State and prospect of crops good.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	36 Kishengunge „ „	0.55	
	37 Arrareah „ „	0.28	
	38 Maldah „ 5, '88	0.90	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional rain and high east wind. Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy continues. The rain was general throughout the district and has done much good to the <i>bhadai</i> and <i>haimarata</i> sowings except in Kalia-chak and Manick-chak, where the rainfall was scanty. Common rice is selling at an average of 23½ <i>seers</i> per rupee.
	39 Chunchal „ „	1.14	
	40 Shibgaunge „ „	0.64	
	41 Gazole „ „	0.70	
	42 Sonthal Pergals „ 5, '88	0.63	Weather—west side no rain; cloudy but hot. On east and centre cloudy with east wind and some rain. On west side (Deoghur and Jamtara) sugarcane suffers for want of rain. Rain badly wanted for cane and mango. In east <i>boro dhan</i> and indigo doing well.
	43 Deoghur „ „	0.03	
	44 Godda „ „	0.13	
	45 Rajmahal „ „	0.55	
	46 Pakour „ „	0.79	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack May 4, '88	Nil	Weather—mornings cool; evenings cool with high winds. Mornings extremely hot; high winds prevailing from south-east. Ploughing for <i>beati</i> and <i>sarad</i> rice stopped for want of rain. Reaping of <i>dalia</i> rice going on. Common rice is sold at 20 <i>seers</i> per rupee in town.
	39 Pooree „ 3, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Land is being ploughed for the ensuing <i>sarad</i> crop. <i>Dalia</i> crop is being harvested. Common rice selling at 23 <i>seers</i> 8 <i>chittacks</i> per rupee in the Sudder sub-division and 23 <i>seers</i> 14 <i>chittacks</i> in the Khorda sub-division.
	40 Balasore „ 4, '88	Nil	Weather—very hot. Lands being cultivated and sowings of rice begun in some places.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVN.	41 Hazaribagh May 4, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Sugarcane doing well. Mango promising.
	42 Lohardugga „ 5, '88	0.02	Weather—seasonable. Very hot. No crops on the ground to report on. Prices as before.
	43 Singbhoom „ 4, '88	0.05	Weather—very hot and muggy. No rain at head-quarters, but more or less in the interior. Sugarcane being planted. An 8-anna mango crop expected.
	44 Manbhoom „ 5, '88	0.41	Weather—hot, with slight wind. Sugarcane being planted. Lands are being prepared for cultivation.
	Govindpur „ „	...	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 8th May 1889.P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
1	Burdwan ...	13 1	4 8	14 4	40 0	10 0	37 8	17 4	18 15	18 13	22 8	24 0	25 5	...	...	...
2	Bankoora ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	21 8	21 6	24 10	...	...	...
3	Deeshboom ...	16 4	16 8	20 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	20 0	21 12	21 12	24 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	17 0	17 0	18 0	40 0	41 0	...	20 0	18 8	20 0	26 0	27 0	26 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	14 0	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...	...
	Howrah ...	Not available.	14 4	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 8	13 0	19 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta ...	14 2	14 0	14 4	24 0	24 3	20 14	11 15	11 15	9 8	18 1	18 4	20 0	16 6	16 8	21 8			
6	24-Pergunnahs...	16 0	16 0	13 5	22 8	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	18 4	...	...	...
7	Nuddea ...	16 6	16 6	16 0	26 1	26 10	35 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	19 3	18 14	19 12	...	...	...
8	Khoolna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	11 0	18 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
9	Jessore ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	24 8	25 8	24 0	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad ..	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
11	Dinapore ...	16 0	16 0	14 12	...	...	21 4	21 4	21 4	21 8	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye ...	21 0	20 10	18 0	45 0	45 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra ...	16 14	8 9	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	15 0	25 8	26 4	24 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna ...	20 0	20 4	20 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	21 12	21 12	23 14	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree ...	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	18 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
18	Dacca ...	19 0	14 8	13 0	38 0	41 0	22 0	18 0	19 8	17 0	21 6	22 0	19 0	...	...	...
19	Furzedpore ...	24 0	16 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	18 8	23 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...
20	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 0	18 0	20 8	20 8	19 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	12 0	13 12	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	18 0	19 0	18 8	17 0	...	...	...

* Not received.

A In Culna, Cutwa and Kameegunge sub-divisions retail price of salt 10½ seers per rupee.

B At Rampore Haut retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

C In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Ghatthal 11 seers and Contal 8 seers.

D At Jehanabad retail price of salt 10½ seers per rupee.

E The retail price of salt in several sub-divisions of this district are:—Barnet, Buarhat and Barora 9 seers 13 chittaks per rupee; Maugrahat and Kuljhat 6 seers; Harachpore 9 seers 2 chittaks; and Dum-Dum 10 seers.

F In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooakha 10 seers, Meherpore and Choodanga 10½ seers, and Ranghat 9½ seers.

G In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sakthira 9 seers 2½ chittaks and Barhat 8 seers.

KANGI OR KARUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR, SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer aristinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
...	25	8	25	8	24	0	...	...
...	19	0	19	0	19	8	...	...
...	26	4	26	4	26	8	...	...
...	17	0	18	0	17	12	...	...
...	19	0	19	0	20	0	...	...
...	21	0	21	8	22	8	...	...

13	1	12	13	16	4	22	0	22	0	19	12
13	0	15	0	...	...	22	8	22	8	20	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	10½	26	10½	29	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	16	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	8	27	0	24	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	0	27	0	30	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	0	18	0	19	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	26	4	27	0
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	15	0	15	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	30	4	27	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	11	0	11	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	18	0	16	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	17	8	16	0	14	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	16	0	14	0	31	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	13	0	20	0
...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	13	4	14	0

INDIAN CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays.)													ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEEDS.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.								
...	24 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 7 1/2	10 7 1/2	13 5 1/2	3 11 0	3 11 0	2 14 0	Burdwan.										
32 8	32 8	40 0	20 8	20 8	22 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 2 0	Bankoora.										
...	16 8	16 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 8	12 12	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 2 0	Beerbhoom.										
...	15 0	14 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	Midnapore.										
...	13 0	13 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	13 8	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 14 0	Hooghly.										
...	14 0	14 0	13 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 8	12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	Howrah.										
Central Districts.																									
16 9	16 0	24 0	18 11	19 4	16 12	85 0	85 0	80 0	10 9	10 7	13 0	3 7 10	3 9 0	3 0 0	Calcutta.										
...	...	32 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 0	13 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 0 15	24-Pergunnahs.										
...	20 0	22 14	20 0	9 2	9 2	11 10 1/2	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	Nudda.										
...	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 0	10 8	4 6 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	Khoolna.										
...	22 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	10 12	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 3 0	Jessore.										
...	23 0	23 0	16 12	200 0	200 0	210 0	11 12	11 12	12 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	Moorshedabad.										
...	10 8	10 8	9 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 12	12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	Dinapore.										
...	17 8	17 8	16 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 12	9 12	12 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 4 0	Rajshahye.										
...	Rungpore.										
...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 0	7 14	11 4	4 0 0	4 5 4	3 8 4	Bogra.										
...	26 4	26 4	22 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 12	9 12	11 10	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 6 0	Pubna.										
20 0	20 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Darjeeling.										
20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	9 0	8 8	11 0	...	4 4 0	3 6 0	Julpigoree.										
Eastern Districts.																									
...	17 0	17 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	13 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 3 0	Dacca.										
...	12 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 4 0	Furroodpore.										
...	10 10	10 10	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	13 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	Backergunge.										
...	12 0	10 8	16 0	9 8	9 10	13 0	4 2 0	4 1 6	3 5 0	Mymensingh.										

H In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jhenidah and Magura 9 seers. Narail 7½ seers, and Bongong 8½ seers. •
 I In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Lalbagh 10 seers, Kandi 11 seers, and Jungipore 10 seers 9 chittacks.
 J At Thakurgaon retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.
 K In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Natore 9½ seers and Nowgong 8 seers 11½ chittacks. •
 L At Sarajogaon retail price of salt 10½ seers per rupee.
 M At Faizkuta in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
 N In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Manickgungo 8 seers, Moonsheegungo 8½ seers, and Naraingungo 9 seers.
 O In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Patukhali 8 seers, Porozipore 9 seers, and Bhoia 10½ seers.
 P In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishoregungo 8 seers, Attes 10 seers, Jamalpore 8½ seers, Shoripore 10 seers, and Bhairabganj 8 seers.

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																																												
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU. (<i>Sorghum Vulgare</i> .)																																
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.			Present return.			Next preceding return.			Corresponding return of last year.																				
		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.		S.	Ch.																			
<i>Eastern Districts—concluded.</i>																																														
22	Chittagong	11	0		11	0		16	0		13	0		13	0		12	0		17	7		20	0		17	0																
23	Noakholly			18	0		20	0		21	0		21	0		20	0		23	0																
24	Tipperah	12	8		12	8		13	5		17	8		17	8		17	8		25	0		25	0		21	5																
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.			12	4		14	8		13	5		13	15		16	0		15	0																
	Hill Tipperah	8	0		8	0		12	0		10	0		12	0		11	0		24	0		26	0		18	0																
BEHAR.																																														
26	Patna	19	0		20	8		19	0		28	0		28	0		32	0		11	0		11	8		11	8		20	0		21	0		25	0		18	0		26	0		28	0	
27	Gya	17	0		17	0		16	8		26	0		26	0		23	0		10	0		10	0		11	8		17	0		18	0		9	0							
28	Shahabad	18	0		18	8		18	0		27	0		29	0		30	0		9	8		10	8		9	0		18	0		18	4		17	8							
29	Durbhunga	17	8		20	12		19	4		33	0		30	12		33	0		13	0		13	0		13	4		20	13		19	12		22	4							
30	Mozafferpore	16	0		18	0		21	0		25	0		28	0		30	0		12	0		12	0		12	0		18	0		18	0		23	0							
31	Sarun	17	0		17	0		15	0		27	0		25	8		24	0		9	4		8	8		8	0		20	12		20	12		21	0							
32	Chumparun*								
33	Monghyr	18	14		20	0		19	8		33	9		30	8		33	9		11	2		13	15		13	12		17	5		16	13		16	13		24	2					
34	Bhagupore	20	3		18	15		16	6		30	5		29	0		35	6		15	12		16	0		18	15		18	15		16	1													

* Not received.

R At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.
S At Panduachatta in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.
T In sub-division retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 10 seers, Bhadoah 7 seers, and Sasseram 8½ seers.
U In sub-division retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 9 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.
V In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajipore 8½ seers and Seemurpore 9 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th May 1888.

EERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAIRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Pennisetum typho-</i> <i>ideum.</i>)			MARUA OR RAGI. (<i>Elousine Corocana.</i>)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.	S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.
...
...
...
...
...
...
...	...	26 0	...	...	26 0
...
...
...	35 0	33 0	32 8
...	30 0	30 0	30 0
...	30 0	28 0	26 0
...
...	33 9
...
...	31 0	32 0	32 0
...
...
...
...
...
...	25 8	25 0	30 0
...	35 0	35 0	38 0
...
...

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.						
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts—concluded.														
22	Chittagong ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	17			
23	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	21 0	21			
24	Tipperah ...	12 8	12 8	13 5	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	21			
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	14 8	13 5	11			
	Hill Tipperah ..	8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	13 0	2			
BEHAR.														
26	Patna ...	19 0	20 8	19 0	28 0	18 0	32 0	11 0	11 8	11 8	12			
27	Gya ...	17 0	17 0	16 8	26 0	26 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	11			
28	Shahabad ...	18 0	18 8	18 0	27 0	29 0	30 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	18			
29	Darbhanga ...	17 8	20 12	19 4	33 0	30 12	33 0	13 0	13 0	13 4	26			
30	Mozufferpore ...	16 0	18 0	21 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16			
31	Saran ...	17 0	17 0	15 0	27 0	25 8	28 0	9 4	8 8	8 0	20			
32	Chumpanun* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	18 14	20 0	10 8	33 9	30 8	33 9	14 2	13 15	13 12	17			
34	Bhagulpore ...	20 3	18 15	16 0	30 5	29 0	35 0	15 12	16 0	18 15	18			
35	Furneah ...	20 0	26 0	20 0	25 0	26 0	35 0	19 0	21 0	20 0	23			
36	Maldah ...	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	17 0	23			
37	Sonthal Pergab.	13 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	18 0	22			
ORISSA														
38	Cuttack ...	14 7	17 1	14 7	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	13 2	10			
39	Pooree ...	14 7	13 13	13 2	...	...	...	18 6	18 6	17 1	24			
40	Balasore ...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	31			
CHOTA NAGPORE.														
South-West Frontier Agency														
41	Hazaribagh ...	15 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	1			
42	Lohardugga ...	17 0	16 0	25 0	Not available.	28 0	36 0	15 0	15 0	19 0				
43	Singbhoom ...	14 0	15 0	24 0	16 0	20 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	28 0				
44	Manbhoom ...	14 0	14 0	18 0	24 0	32 0	32 0	13 8	14 0	18 0				

R. At Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee. * Not received.

S. At Panchas chie in Penuy sub-division retail price of salt 8 seers per rupee.

T. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 10 seers, Bhaboah 7 se

U. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tappore 9 seers and Madhyabani

V. In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajipore 8 seers and Bostan

CALCUTTA.

The 8th May 1888.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th April 1888—(concluded).

INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUL. CAJIAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
Eastern Districts—concluded.															
...	...	...	10 0	9 0	10 0	110	110	75 0	R	9 0	12 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S	8 0	9 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	Noakholly.
...	...	...	10 0	19 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	...	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	400	400	320	6 6	6 6	8 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	4 8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	Hill Tipperah.
Bihar.															
27 8	29 0	30 0	27 0	25 0	28 0	120	120	120	10 0	10 0	11 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 1 6	Patna.
...	...	...	20 0	20 4	22 0	160	160	140	9 8	9 8	11 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	Gya.
...	28 0	...	15 8	15 4	16 0	140	140	180	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...	Shahabad.
33 0	28 8	33 0	27 7	24 4	22 0	196	176	176	11 0	11 0	13 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	Darbhanga.
24 0	24 8	20 0	30 0	30 0	19 0	180	160	140	10 0	10 0	12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	Muzafferpore.
23 8	25 8	27 0	27 8	26 8	25 0	180	180	180	10 0	10 0	12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 4 6	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Churuparun.
29 7	33 9	39 0	26 4	24 2	21 1	126	126	126	11 0	10 0	12 9	3 5 0	3 13 0	3 0 0	Monghyr.
25 4	26 8	35 0	25 4	24 0	20 13	170	151	177	10 1	10 1	12 10	...	...	...	Blagulpore.
...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 0	120	120	128	8 8	8 0	10 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 10 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	120	160	9 8	9 8	11 12	4 0 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	Maldah.
29 0	30 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	200	200	200	10 0	10 0	11 8	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	Sonthal Parghs
ORISSA.															
...	...	...	17 1	18 0	...	80	80	80	10 0	10 0	14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	14 7	80	80	70	10 8	10 8	14 7	2 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	200	200	180	9 0	9 8	10 8	4 8 0	4 2 0	3 6 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE South-West Frontier Agency.															
19 0	20 0	25 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	320	320	320	8 0	8 0	10 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 14 0	Ilazaribagh.
Not available.	18 8	24 0	18 8	20 0	20 0	140	140	120	8 6	8 10	10 0	4 12 0	4 10 0	3 12 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	240	240	230	6 8	8 0	9 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	4 9 0	Singbhoom.
20 0	30 0	34 0	20 0	22 8	23 0	200	200	200	8 0	8 0	10 10	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Manbhoom.

W. In sub-divisions total prices of salt per rupee were:—Banswari 9½ seers and Jamui 9 seers.
 X. In sub-divisions total prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 2 seers and Arramah (at Ranigunge) 9½ seers.
 Y. At Bhatnagar total price of salt 2 seers per rupee.
 Z. At Bhatnagar total price of salt 2½ seers per rupee.
 Z1. At Bhatnagar total price of salt 3 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 8 10	2 0 5	2 10 0	1 6 3	1 6 6	1 5 3	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	1 15 8	1 13 2	1 11 0
2	Serajgunge ...	2 0 0	1 15 0	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 14 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 13 6
3	Dacca ...	2 0 0	2 11 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	0 15 6	1 11 0	2 2 0	1 14 6	2 6 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 6 0	1 14 0	2 3 0
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 6 0	1 5 6	1 3 6	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 14 0	1 13 6	1 9 0
7	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 4 6	1 5 0	1 7 0
8	Pooroo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 8 0
9	Cuttack ...	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 11 0	2 2 0

CALCUTTA.

The 8th May 1888.

PRICES PER MAUND												
MA OR CHOLUM. (<i>Penntactum Vulgare.</i>)					BAJRA OR CUMBU. (<i>Penntactum typhoi- deum.</i>)							
Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.			Present return		Next preceding return.		Corresponding return of last year.			
R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.	R.	R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.
2	2 6 1	1	8 0	2	2	7 0	2	8 0	2	6 0		
..
..
..
..
1	6 0	1	6 0	..	..	..	..	..	1	6 0	..	..
..
..
..

988a

...
(Ka lai).			
1 11 0	1 11 0	2 0 0	...

OF 40 SEERS.

MARUA OR RAGI. (Eleusine Corocana.)			KANGNI OR KANU ITALIAN MILLET (Setaria italica.)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	2 12	9 2	13 8 2
...
...
...
...
...	...	1 6 0	1 12	0 1	14 0 1
...
...
...

undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30th April 1888.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, CADALAY OR SUNAGA. (Cicer Arictinum.)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR CADDAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 9 0	1 9 2	1 10 0	2 2 6	2 3 3	1 6 0	1 13 11	1 13 2	2 3 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 9	3 7 10	3 9 0	3 0 0	Calcutta.
1 15 0	2 10 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 1 0	Sonajungo.
2 1 0	2 7 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 4 0	...	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 3 0	Dacca.
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	...	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	4 0 6	4 0 0	3 2 0	Naraingunge.
2 5 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 14 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	3 0 0	Chittagong
1 5 2	1 5 6	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 5 6	1 4 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 5 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 1 0	Pulna.
2 0 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	4 6 0	4 2 0	3 6 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	Poorce
(Kajai). 1 11 0	1 11 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 2 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, MAY 9, 1888.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Int. during the month of February 1888.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Wares imported.	FOD. GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OIL-SEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		Total.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags, t.	Linseed.	Mustard-seed.				Mds. Drained.	Mds. Un-drained.		
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).															
BENGAL.																		
ardwan	Mds. 1,19,967	Mds. 9,674	Mds. 1,29,641	Mds. 1,003	Mds. 4,685	Mds. 86	Mds. 1,21,787	Mds. 17,409	No. 1,300	Mds. 1,300	Mds. 210	Mds. 67	Mds. 131	Mds. 31	Mds. 1	Mds. 1	Mds. 1	
arduboom	70,494	.....	70,494	.....	.....	.....	70,494	1,170	624	.....	.....	624	441	76	302	49	.....
idnapore	3,55,378	21,660	3,77,038	475	310	10	3,79,710	1,155	4,178	.....	.....	1,233	2	1,404	21,003	.....	.....
idnapore	26,173	6,663	32,836	1,014	4,285	274	32,836	46,322	402,437	.....	.....	3,170	2	18,540	51,631	.....	.....
idnapore	4,42,213	67,903	5,10,116	50	13,937	1,083	5,10,116	3,562	5,692	.....	.....	122	288	1,200	14,082	.....	.....
idnapore	19,228	41	19,269	6,788	1,10,109	1,083	1,30,636	5,788	2,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	5,540	.....	.....
idnapore	76,713	53,220	1,29,933	130	2,875	.....	1,30,440	5,692	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	47,023	.....	.....
idnapore	1,27,361	27,975	1,55,336	1,54,845	17,816	153	1,62,662	7,539	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	16,254	.....	16,254	2,324	7,757	.....	25,074	2,804	17,392	40,340	36	.....	726	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	2,894	.....	2,894	.....	.....	.....	19,165	6,296	40	3,462	.....	2,369	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	8,744	.....	8,744	.....	15,161	.....	99	52,082	75,810	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,308
idnapore	82,463	.....	82,463	.....	.....	.....	82,463	1,144	4,830	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,672	.....	5,672	2,15,588	657,730	647	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,570	361,190	.....	252	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	39,730	.....	39,730	64	3,694	.....	43,508	2,87,082	910	.....	634	12,563	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
idnapore	47,306	5,450	52,756	.....	21,805	.....	72,047	80,747	.....	2,615	215	2,293	221	.....	175	.....	.....
idnapore	11,45,106	1,850	11,46,956	.....	1,674	.....	11,46,956	1,670	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	3,321	.....	3,321	.....	3,719	.....	7,040	1,00,090	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	30,650	175	30,825	.....	.....	.....	30,825	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	26,154	.....	26,154	.....	.....	.....	26,154	6,978	.....	.....	115	8,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	25,049	450	25,500	364	350	.....	26,214	.....	200	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal	26,81,248	1,72,110	27,88,847	13,112	2,12,818	2,208	30,16,955	8,77,327	2,170,565	60,177	1,949	641	30,587	2,295	22,545	1,40,776	4,282	
BIHAR.																		
idnapore	415	.....	415	18,464	19,082	1,780	20,341	1,335	63,749	5,394	.....	.....	.....	309	.....	.....	.....
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	3,175	.....	.....	3,175	149	2,270	36	.....	117	.....	412	.....	.....	.....
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	540	3	543	145	8,637	.....	.....	.....	104	1,274	.....	.....	.....
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	1,911	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	7	.....	7	541	1,300	.....	1,748	385	21,884	1,508	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,577	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	149	22,925	297	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	559	.....	559	22,519	6,118	.....	29,206	1,260	1,109	1,506	.....	.....	4	323	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	373	.....	373	7,419	2,312	7,250	17,681	1,191	1,269	3,226	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	5,009	.....	5,009	780	1,460	.....	7,245	1,321	6,808	4,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	725	.....	725	1,815	781	.....	2,800	844	322	307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	5,827	9,733	1,650	17,203	3,115	6,644	5,661	3	476	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bihar	7,770	7,770	61,971	41,112	10,283	1,29,136	5,143	8,925	1,39,978	23,329	3	695	271	2,342	.....	.....	.....
ORISSA.																		
idnapore	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50	387	690	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore	60,353	.....	60,353	.....	485	.....	60,838	2,161	8,450	1,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa	60,403	.....	60,403	.....	485	.....	60,888	2,548	9,669	1,006	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,305	596	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
idnapore .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpore. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,510	596	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Total of supplies from the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of non-Jalgaon.																		
Grand Total 1888	27,51,648	1,77,892	28,62,812	82,671	2,78,876	13,091	32,36,960	8,86,929	2,703,316	3,19,045	1,77,828	16,372	1,50,968	2,034	41,809	1,43,268	4,282	
of Imports	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
to Feb 1887	23,23,209	103,168	24,41,023	1,10,830	3,11,811	21,847	28,87,520	12,51,299	1,587,383	1,14,478	1,71,541	19,830	2,05,332	2,651	41,135	1,43,799	10,371	

* One mound of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of February 1888 was as follows:—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of February 1888.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	FOOD-GRAINS.					FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Drain-od.	Un-drained.	Ris-path.	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
country boats	22,77,365	1,64,974	16,600	1,20,971	2,187	3,04,451	1,823,470	40,514	7,386	.....	10,586	240	7,531	32,000	.....	9,789
river steamers	12,292	10	104	2,431	.....	3,05,007	.....	4,613	1,564	10,665	11,534	194	586	.....	.....	113
East Indian Railway	1,54,730	1,423	66,044	53,480	10,004	.....	42,173	2,49,032	1,07,312	727	90,813	1,062	433	2,945	.....	729
Eastern Bengal State Railway	1,30,261	10	200	44,855	.....	2,16,711	1,109,883	24,308	831	5,461	7,882	537	843	68,766	4,281	9,491
road	84,574	5,647	60	18,181	.....	60,524	11,700	248	.....	.....	305	.....	14,042	33,918	.....	5,690
sea	83,423	5,752	4	1,658	.....	9,142	216,095	713	.....	118	29,815	20	18,901	.....	.....	52
Grand total of 1888	27,51,648	1,77,862	82,071	2,75,376	13,091	8,80,929	2,703,310	3,19,045	1,77,824	16,372	1,50,984	2,011	41,869	1,43,209	4,282	26,550
Imports in February 1887	23,23,299	1,03,158	1,10,837	3,11,811	21,841	12,51,290	1,587,363	1,14,478	1,71,541	19,800	2,05,332	2,051	41,185	94,709	16,371	27,065

The following Statement shows the Values, Quantities, and Numbers of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta during the month of February 1888.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Higher exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.	Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.				European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
BENGAL.							CHOTA NAGPORE.						
Banar	2,85,101	550	753	1,217	40,224	80,106	Hazaribagh	81,081	.....	.....	.....	.....	603
Chittam	2,22,134	110	243	365	12,106	69,300	Manbhum	63,411	320	140	1,005	9,801	70
Chitpur	2,42,747	.....	6,248	.....	26,300	18,400	Total of Chota Nagpore	1,44,522	320	140	1,147	15,441	733
Chy	1,07,083	2,447	714	130	3,564	80,681	Grand total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal	95,99,101	29,374	26,476	10,465	7,01,658	1,014,064
Pargunnahs	1,00,609	7,807	623	.....	13,411	25,722	OTHER PROVINCES.						
Alia	3,92,443	.....	1,734	226	32,047	53,146	Assam	2,94,518	.....	10	5	38,300	490
Alia	82,060	.....	168	62	8,719	16,680	North-Western Provinces and Oudh	22,78,312	6,050	4,112	612	28,237	343,055
Alia	1,23,404	.....	762	10	29,451	10,195	Punjab	8,57,726	1,499	946	74	.....	194,250
Alia	77,615	2,370	76	58	14,240	14,240	Central Provinces	4,57,726	1,499	946	74	.....	15,745
Alia	1,26,189	.....	12	90	18,354	3,355	Rajputana States	31,553	110	185	24	.....	3,955
Alia	2,46,330	.....	45	33	26,241	10,085	Benar	19,550	.....	129	.....	.....	1,245
Alia	4,49,012	.....	388	12	11,707	59,885	Nepal	441	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,535,050
Alia	2,51,010	.....	35	.....	44,260	630	Bombay	4,777	240	1,628	86	.....	541,586
Alia	69,724	.....	43	.....	3,713	315	Madras	1,66,210	200	1,628	86	.....	45,700
Alia	2,45,322	.....	144	14	14,107	4,653	Pondicherry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,738,404
Alia	7,04,617	.....	912	946	54,831	8,190	Other places	3,64,193	.....	674	1,803	10	10,446,866
Alia	5,72,303	.....	1,160	313	40,226	11,163	Grand Total of 1888	1,37,33,409	30,602	28,169	18,717	8,58,105	10,887,320
Alia	1,75,967	.....	46	.....	48,579	1,880	Exports in February 1887	1,25,04,057	84,746	28,861	11,829	6,07,452	13,040,304
Alia	99,320	.....	18	174	21,850	.....						
Alia	1,48,347	.....	390	18	4,850	10,180							
Alia	260	.....	.....	.....	5,500	.....						
Total of Bengal	50,76,971	13,884	13,941	4,405	4,93,108	507,889							
BEHAR.													
Alia	4,08,684	4,970	109	86	65,066	112,700	IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA.	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Alia	2,27,871	110	45	457	15,254	6,180	From Foreign Ports—						
Alia	3,17,646	110	59	409	23,625	8,260	United Kingdom	1,02,36,834	.....	18,369	.....	4,18,537	576
Alia	2,50,273	.....	.....	.....	7,674	630	Other Foreign ports	66,028	.....	394	.....	1,42,037	5,840
Alia	7,12,700	330	29	700	36,140	24,435	Total of Foreign Trade	1,68,03,762	.....	18,769	.....	5,60,574	6,376
Alia	4,48,080	220	3	83	15,325	2,135	From Indian Ports—						
Alia	6,24,682	.....	40	11	7,940	16,555	Bombay	51,630	2,76,077	20	11,089	50,480	1,83,800
Alia	2,24,500	.....	1	384	13,220	26,505	Madras	300	7,008	.....	353	.....	39,060
Alia	4,17,753	.....	157	161	17,682	45,945	Barrackpore	2,300	270	.....	10	.....	8,450
Alia	1,30,293	410	67	608	9,033	7,470	Total of Interport Trade	54,320	2,38,069	20	11,434	60,480	209,710
Alia	8,83,085	.....	144	674	6,251	4,300	Grand Total of Im- 1888	1,64,38,682	2,38,069	18,780	11,454	6,11,054	216,086
Total of Behar	41,83,248	6,100	704	3,705	2,53,712	327,206	ports in February 1887	105,08,880	67,032	14,272	9,166	8,44,307	14,610
ORISSA.													
Alia	1,95,360	.....	5,085	1,297	20,834	168,895							
Total of Orissa	1,95,360	.....	5,085	1,297	20,834	1,79,045							

* As per tariff declaration value.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of February 1888.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS.		COTTON TWIST.		Salt.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
country boats	5,01,350	1,184	7,445	.....	3,60,787	192,327
river steamers	4,09,549	.....	1,015	324	19,250	82,752
East Indian Railway	81,01,197	17,930	8,774	7,431	3,35,068	1,06,090
Eastern Bengal State Railway	36,98,409	.....	3,687	8,069	1,10,940	176,716
road	1,94,790	9,070	605	113	8,417	7,925
sea	8,44,497	2,278	8,370	8,760	26,084	15,507,021
Grand total of Exports in February 1888	1,37,83,409	80,462	28,169	18,717	8,88,105	16,897,320
Exports in February 1887	1,25,04,057	84,736	28,861	11,853	6,07,452	13,040,304

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—

NAME OF WARE.	1st week of May 1887.	1st week of June 1887.	1st week of July 1887.	1st week of August 1887.	1st week of Sept. 1887.	1st week of Oct. 1887.	1st week of Nov. 1887.	1st week of Dec. 1887.	1st week of Jan. 1888.	1st week of Feb. 1888.	1st week of Mar. 1888.	1st week of April 1888.	1st week of May 1888.
Balichatta	Mds. 12,67,000	Mds. 10,36,700	Mds. 7,61,000	Mds. 6,72,000	Mds. 6,51,000	Mds. 5,13,000	Mds. 4,60,000	Mds. 5,42,000	Mds. 5,97,000	Mds. 7,84,000	Mds. 8,51,000	Mds. 10,07,000	Mds. 9,43,000
Chitnaga	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Chitnaga, Coomer- tool, Hathkolia, and Gulp Ghat.	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Pahurichatta, Posta and Jorabagan.	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Tallynaga, Chitnaga, Kiderpore, and Mooshrunge.	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
21 Minor Razas (estimated) ...	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Baidyabati, Norebunge, Bhuddreer, and Chander- naga.	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "	" " "
Total	26,40,648	23,20,475	20,30,130	19,77,340	17,93,362	14,86,859	17,06,016	16,44,331	16,93,129	19,95,894	22,48,877	25,37,142	24,10,910
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	12,914 (on 4th May 1887.)	9,464 (on 4th June 1887.)	6,156 (on 4th July 1887.)	4,244 (on 4th August 1887.)	18,230 (on 3rd September 1887.)	6,722 (on 10th October 1887.)	7,506 (on 4th Nov. 1887.)	4,582 (on 5th Dec. 1887.)	15,024 (on 4th January 1888.)	13,153 (on 3rd Feb. 1888.)	22,033 (on 3rd Mar. 1888.)	22,345 (on 4th April 1888.)	8,490 (on 4th May 1888.)
On boats us- ing Port Com- missioners' re- turns.	13,510 (1st to 3rd May 1887.)	18,833 (1st to 3rd June 1887.)	27,270 (1st to 3rd July 1887.)	79,080 (1st to 3rd August 1887.)	50,919 (1st to 3rd September 1887.)	43,463 (1st to 3rd October 1887.)	23,445 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1887.)	45,433 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1887.)	80,845 (on 3rd to 5th January 1888.)	87,731 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1888.)	76,533 (1st to 3rd March 1888.)	46,846 (1st to 3rd April 1888.)	14,021 (1st to 3rd May 1888.)
By Canal returns	36,235 (1st to 3rd May 1887.)	17,539 (1st to 3rd June 1887.)	24,701 (1st to 3rd July 1887.)	23,344 (1st to 3rd August 1887.)	51,107 (1st to 3rd September 1887.)	32,320 (1st to 3rd October 1887.)	45,121 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1887.)	31,827 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1887.)	1,42,039 (1st to 3rd Jan. 1888.)	2,13,833 (1st to 3rd Feb. 1888.)	2,21,387 (1st to 3rd March 1888.)	85,659 (1st to 3rd April 1888.)	46,726 (1st to 3rd May 1888.)
Grand Total of Stocks	27,17,397	23,76,340	20,88,287	20,89,908	19,21,318	19,39,397	18,42,468	17,45,643	19,40,639	23,06,916	25,33,433	26,91,992	24,79,949
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	164 lakhs	134 lakhs	104 lakhs	104 lakhs	84 lakhs	84 lakhs	8 lakhs	74 lakhs	94 lakhs	124 lakhs	144 lakhs	164 lakhs	144 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 5th May 1888.

P. NOLAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of April 1888.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29.706		
The average pressure of April from 24 years' registers ...	29.752		
The highest pressure in the month	29.920	21st	22h.
The lowest pressure in the month	29.545	29th	16h.
The range of pressure	0.375		
<hr/>			
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	241.9		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	378.9		
<hr/>			
The mean temperature of the month	85.0		
The average temperature of April from 24 years' registers ...	84.7		
The highest temperature in the month	102.3	15th	
The lowest temperature in the month	66.4	26th	
The range of temperature during the month	35.9		
The mean daily range of temperature	18.6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	27.9	8th	
<hr/>			
The mean humidity of the month	74		
The average humidity of April from 24 years' registers ...	69		
<hr/>			
The mean vapour tension of the month	0.869		
The average vapour tension of April from 9 years' registers ...	0.861		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	3.59		
The average cloud proportion of April from 11 years' registers ...	2.65		
<hr/>			
The total rainfall of the month	3.91		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	3.74		
The average fall of April from 48 years' registers ...	2.81		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1.29	28th	
<hr/>			
The number of rainy days in the month	5		
The average number of rainy days in April from 24 years' registers ...	8		
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The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	151.1		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	56.5		
The greatest sun temperature	156.4	22nd	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	63.5	20th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	71.1		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	4.9		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	9.0	9th	
<hr/>			
The mean movement of the wind per day	176.7		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	264.0	24th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	19.0	30th, Noon to 1 P.M.	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			

N. 1, NE. 9, E. 22, SE. 77, S. 308, SW. 248, W. 28, NW. 14, Calm 13.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.2° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

N. B.—In the monthly abstract for April 1888 read 269 for 249 as the number of hours with winds from S. W.

A. PUNDLER,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 7th May 1888.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Ben

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.			STATION OBSERVATIONS.												
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.							
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.
ORISSA.	Pooree	Pooree	29.749	29.758	—	SSW	435	102.0	3rd May	78.0	28th Apl.	89.2	80.9	85.1	—
	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.697	29.747	—0.049	S, SSW	407	85.7	4th "	78.3	30th "	84.6	79.0	82.1	—0.4
	Pooree	False Point	29.746	29.767	—0.045	S	446	90.5	4th "	80.7	20th "	89.5	81.9	85.7	+0.4
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.680	29.730	—0.048	SW	173	109.4	4th "	81.4	28th "	105.3	83.3	94.3	+3.8
	Balasore	Balasore	29.678	29.737	—0.053	S	316.8	104.5	4th "	78.7	28th "	98.6	80.0	89.7	+4.2
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.743	29.769	—0.044	S	569	97.2	4th "	80.5	30th "	91.2	82.6	86.9	+1.6
	South 24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore	29.804	29.748	—0.055	S	197.0	104.4	4th "	71.2	30th "	97.7	76.4	89.0	—0.2
	24-Pergunnahs	Howrah	29.726	29.747	—0.047	SSW	182	94.5	4th "	71.2	30th "	91.1	77.0	84.4	—0.9
	Howrah	Hookhly	29.657	29.747	—0.040	Variable	135.4	102.7	4th "	72.9	30th "	97.0	79.1	88.4	+0.9
	Burdwan	Bankoora	29.418	—	—	Variable	160.0	160.1	4th "	75.6	30th "	99.0	78.8	88.9	—
EAST BENGAL.	Beerbhoom	Ranagunke	29.404	29.709	—0.036	Variable	135.7	162.5	4th "	74.9	28th "	97.3	76.0	87.7	—1.2
	West Burdwan	Berhampore	29.605	29.763	—0.019	Variable	143.0	100.2	4th "	68.2	28th "	91.3	74.6	82.0	—4.5
	Moorshedabad	Krishnagur	29.669	29.735	—	S	150.1	100.8	4th "	72.3	30th "	84.5	76.8	83.7	—
	Nuddea	Jessore	29.736	29.769	—0.028	S	115.2	95.3	4th "	73.4	30th "	93.5	76.8	85.2	+0.2
	Khoolna	Chittagong	29.758	29.848	—0.016	Southerly	142.7	87.6	2nd, 4th May	67.0	20th "	86.7	71.2	78.5	—3.0
NORTH BENGAL.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29.792	29.804	—0.007	S	162.7	91.8	4th May	70.9	1st May	80.7	74.8	82.3	+0.1
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.773	29.817	—	SSE	?	86.3	4th "	71.8	20th Apl.	81.3	75.0	79.7	—
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	29.751	29.790	—0.027	S	130	92.5	4th "	68.4	1st May	87.4	75.7	80.2	—0.3
	Dacca	Commillah	29.764	29.786	—0.017	SSE	170.1	91.1	4th "	69.1	1st "	80.6	73.4	79.0	—2.8
NORTH BENGAL.	Commillah	Mymensingh	29.780	29.816	—0.009	SSE	140.0	89.4	4th "	66.8	20th Apl.	85.0	71.1	78.1	—1.3
	Mymensingh	Bogra	29.748	29.807	—0.021	ENE	174.4	88.3	4th "	68.1	1st May	81.6	71.2	76.4	—2.4
	Bogra	Serajunge	29.682	29.756	—	Calm	133.3	92.6	4th "	64.3	2nd "	81.8	71.7	78.3	—
	Pubna	Rampore	29.731	29.778	—0.030	Easterly	60.3	91.1	4th "	64.7	1st "	84.5	71.8	78.1	—3.2
	Majshahye	Maldah	29.687	29.747	—0.034	NE	96.1	94.4	4th "	63.7	1st "	86.4	68.1	77.3	—6.0
NORTH BENGAL.	Maldah	Dinapore	29.659	—	—	NE	131.0	93.7	28th Apl.	69.2	1st "	91.5	72.9	80.2	—
	Dinapore	Rangpore	29.643	29.764	—0.031	SSE	148	90.1	4th May	67.6	1st "	86.0	72.7	79.4	—1.1
	Rangpore	Jalpigoree	29.665	29.762	—0.058	E	132	92.8	4th "	67.2	30th Apl., 1st May.	80.4	71.7	79.0	+1.1
	Jalpigoree	Cooch Behar	29.616	29.803	—0.042	E	103.6	91.0	4th "	69.8	28th Apl., 1st May.	83.9	71.8	77.9	+1.3
	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	29.644	—	—0.020	Calm	136	87.6	4th "	48.6	28th Apl.	61.7	60.7	66.2	+2.7
NORTH BENGAL.	Purneah	Purneah	29.637	29.764	—0.027	Calm	33.4	98.3	4th "	64.7	1st May	80.2	71.1	78.0	—4.8
	North Bhagulpore	Mozufferpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mozufferpore	Durbhanga	29.677	29.746	—0.022	ESE	177	98.9	4th May	60.3	1st "	87.3	74.3	80.8	—3.9
	Durbhanga	Chumpra	29.690	29.727	—0.023	HNE	234.9	101.8	4th "	65.3	30th Apl.	90.7	70.8	80.8	—3.2
	Chumpra	Sarun	29.513	29.706	—0.034	E	170.5	104.0	3rd "	70.7	8th "	92.3	74.3	83.3	—5.0
SOUTH BENGAL.	Sarun	Dehree	29.343	29.691	—0.046	SSE	250.1	108.4	4th "	74.9	1st May	103.2	77.9	90.0	+2.0
	Shahabad	Buxar	29.409	29.707	—0.022	E	220.4	105.4	4th "	73.3	1st "	100.5	76.3	88.4	—0.5
	Buxar	Arrah	29.317	29.712	—0.027	E	189.3	107.4	4th "	72.3	30th Apl.	99.2	75.2	87.3	—1.7
	Arrah	Gya	29.324	29.695	—0.042	SSE	107.0	108.6	3rd "	72.8	1st May	101.8	76.4	89.6	+0.5
	Gya	Patna	29.250	29.734	—0.023	E	128.8	107.0	4th "	69.7	30th Apl.	90.6	74.3	85.4	—2.9
SOUTH BENGAL.	Patna	South Bhagulpore	29.204	29.757	+0.018	E	79	101.4	4th "	70.0	1st May	91.3	73.6	82.5	—3.6
	South Bhagulpore	Monghyr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Monghyr	Sonthal Pergunnahs	29.235	—	—	Variable	204.1	108.9	4th "	72.0	28th Apl.	94.7	70.6	82.4	—
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Hasaribagh	29.732	29.678	—0.046	SSW	271.4	103.3	4th "	71.9	28th "	101.9	76.9	86.4	+0.1
	Hasaribagh	Lohardugga	27.614	29.672	—0.040	Variable	160.1	104.5	2nd "	70.4	30th "	102.4	73.0	87.7	+1.5
SOUTH BENGAL.	Lohardugga	Manbhoom	29.648	—	—	SSW	67.0	110.7	4th "	66.5	30th "	102.4	73.0	87.7	—
	Manbhoom	Singhbhoom	29.608	29.843	—0.044	NE	55.0	87.6	30th "	66.4	28th "	81.4	68.4	74.9	—0.5
	Singhbhoom	Dhubri	29.678	29.797	—0.050	Calm	514.7	67.3	4th "	66.5	28th Apl.	81.4	71.0	76.3	—0.5
	Dhubri	Sitchar	29.755	29.882	—0.021	SSW	56.0	67.3	4th "	66.5	28th "	77.0	68.0	72.5	—0.5
	Sitchar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Explanation. — Summary. — The normal mean of air pressure at sea-level is 30.00 inches. The normal mean of temperature at sea-level is 59° F. The normal mean of wind velocity at sea-level is 10 miles per hour. The normal mean of humidity at sea-level is 70 per cent. The normal mean of cloudiness at sea-level is 4 tenths. The normal mean of fog at sea-level is 0.1 days per month. The normal mean of rain at sea-level is 40 inches per year. The normal mean of snow at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of hail at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of sleet at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of drizzle at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of dew at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of frost at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of ice at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of snow at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of hail at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of sleet at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of drizzle at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of dew at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of frost at sea-level is 0 inches per year. The normal mean of ice at sea-level is 0 inches per year.

for the week ending Friday, the 4th of May 1888.

No.	Average humidity at 10 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
				OF WEEK.	RAINFALL.											
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.				
80	8.4	Nil	0.02	0.24	0.13	1.25	-1.12	49.65	59.45	-12.80	0.3	0.7	Pooree	Pooree	ORISSA.	
81	0	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	ORISSA.	
79	3.6	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	False Point	Pooree	ORISSA.	
56	1.7	—	Nil	0.29	0.08	1.35	-1.27	48.10	55.94	-7.84	0.0	0.6	Cuttack	Cuttack	ORISSA.	
64	5.9	—	0.12	0.80	1.42	2.23	-0.81	47.65	58.65	-11.10	0.3	1.8	Bahsore	Bahsore	ORISSA.	
70	7.4	0.02	0.25	0.74	1.93	2.15	-0.22	64.85	67.53	-2.68	1.0	1.5	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	ORISSA.	
68	2.9	0.24	0.47	0.91	2.63	2.32	+0.31	56.31	56.53	-0.22	1.7	1.6	Midnapore	Midnapore	ORISSA.	
76	6.7	2.18	1.82	1.13	4.08	2.90	+1.42	48.36	57.75	-9.39	2.5	2.0	Calcutta	Howrah	ORISSA.	
67	7.0	0.70	0.69	1.25	1.60	3.03	-1.43	49.61	52.25	-2.64	1.3	2.4	Burdwan	Burdwan	ORISSA.	
67	4.4	0.17	0.30	0.73	1.77	1.64	+0.13	53.35	55.91	-2.56	1.0	1.7	Bankoora	Bankoora	ORISSA.	
70	4.0	0.32	0.45	0.47	1.71	1.51	+0.20	50.80	55.61	-4.81	2.8	1.5	Ranagunge	Beerbhoom	ORISSA.	
82	7.7	0.30	0.08	0.90	2.55	2.03	+0.52	63.15	53.58	+9.57	2.0	1.6	Berhampore	West Burdwan	ORISSA.	
69	5.6	0.40	0.19	1.37	3.79	3.80	-0.01	50.38	56.07	-5.69	2.0	1.8	Krishnagur	Moorshedabad	ORISSA.	
77	7.9	1.24	1.45	1.56	4.83	4.36	+0.47	59.14	61.62	-11.48	2.5	2.3	Jessore	Nudda	ORISSA.	
77	5.6	5.23	—	2.39	—	4.24	—	—	121.49	—	—	—	Chittagong	Jessore	ORISSA.	
82	7.4	3.05	3.58	1.58	7.43	3.97	+3.46	71.45	85.54	-14.09	3.6	2.4	Barrisal	Khoolna	ORISSA.	
77	5.65	5.75	2.69	10.71	5.83	4.88	+0.95	89.24	129.47	-40.23	3.5	3.0	Naokholly	Chittagong Hill Tracts	ORISSA.	
84	4.7	1.40	2.35	1.68	7.55	4.82	+2.73	49.28	65.06	-15.78	2.3	2.5	Furzedpore	Backergunge	ORISSA.	
85	5.4	1.52	2.05	2.04	9.35	5.58	+3.77	60.91	78.82	-17.91	3.3	3.2	Dacca	Naokholly	ORISSA.	
84	8.0	8.39	7.26	2.22	14.09	6.23	+7.86	65.17	82.69	-17.52	4.0	2.9	Commillah	Furzedpore	ORISSA.	
87	8.6	3.79	3.08	2.15	8.00	5.17	+2.83	71.79	75.97	-4.18	3.8	3.2	Mymensingh	Dacca	ORISSA.	
81	8.7	1.77	1.46	1.15	4.08	2.61	+1.47	65.03	61.80	+3.23	2.5	3.0	Bogra	Commillah	ORISSA.	
88	7.2	1.03	1.50	1.50	6.83	3.89	+2.94	54.63	60.27	-5.64	3.5	2.6	Serajung	Mymensingh	ORISSA.	
82	4.6	1.04	1.54	1.19	3.28	2.64	+0.64	55.18	58.20	-3.02	2.5	2.0	Rampore	Bogra	ORISSA.	
70	4.3	0.90	0.87	0.65	1.35	1.34	+0.01	48.37	57.48	-9.11	2.5	1.3	Maldah	Rajshahye	ORISSA.	
78	7.1	1.74	1.31	0.74	3.76	1.56	+2.20	73.84	58.87	+14.97	2.4	1.8	Dinapore	Maldah	ORISSA.	
79	3.9	1.81	2.91	1.56	7.28	4.33	+2.95	90.77	79.03	+11.74	2.8	2.6	Rungpore	Dinapore	ORISSA.	
74	5.0	0.10	0.40	2.08	5.22	5.62	-0.40	125.94	118.45	+7.49	1.6	3.4	Julpigore	Rungpore	ORISSA.	
90	8.4	0.95	0.71	1.58	5.19	5.78	-0.59	126.95	129.63	-2.68	2.8	3.8	Darjeeling	Julpigore	ORISSA.	
78	5.6	2.52	1.40	0.75	5.30	1.67	+3.63	71.63	60.70	+10.93	1.8	1.5	Purneah	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	ORISSA.	
79	3.4	1.48	0.86	0.26	1.93	0.73	+1.22	49.52	44.97	+4.55	1.0	0.7	Mozufferpore	Purneah	ORISSA.	
59	8.6	1.14	1.32	0.62	1.81	1.03	+0.78	51.78	48.36	+3.42	1.0	1.0	Motihari	Mozufferpore	ORISSA.	
80	1.9	0.09	0.38	0.43	0.28	0.01	-0.03	40.95	44.43	-3.48	1.0	0.6	Chupra	Durbhunga	ORISSA.	
64	1.1	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dohra	Chumparun	ORISSA.	
66	2.0	Nil	Nil	0.12	0.05	0.29	-0.27	38.69	41.46	-2.77	0.0	0.4	Buxar	Saran	ORISSA.	
54	1.7	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrah	Shahabad	ORISSA.	
47	2.4	Nil	Nil	0.09	Nil	0.34	-0.34	39.34	42.91	-3.57	0.0	0.5	Gya	Arrah	ORISSA.	
67	2.7	0.03	0.01	0.22	0.61	0.42	-0.41	36.82	42.76	-5.94	0.1	0.5	Bankipore	Gya	ORISSA.	
78	2.6	0.29	0.18	0.31	0.46	0.73	-0.24	44.09	44.85	-0.76	1.0	0.7	Bhagulpore	Bankipore	ORISSA.	
68	4.3	0.33	0.36	0.47	0.79	1.09	-0.38	54.12	52.72	+1.40	1.3	1.2	Doomka	Bhagulpore	ORISSA.	
51	2.4	Nil	0.01	0.17	0.05	0.39	-0.34	46.12	52.50	-6.38	0.2	0.6	Hazaribagh	Doomka	ORISSA.	
40	1.4	0.03	0.10	0.27	0.24	0.80	-0.56	46.69	49.99	-3.30	0.5	1.2	Ranchi	Hazaribagh	ORISSA.	
48	0	0.05	0.08	0.40	0.13	1.02	-0.96	53.16	54.63	-1.46	1.0	1.1	Chyabassa	Ranchi	ORISSA.	
40	7.1	3.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sibsagar	Chyabassa	ORISSA.	
40	5.7	3.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dhubri	Sibsagar	ORISSA.	
40	9.1	7.78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Silchar	Dhubri	ORISSA.	

The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.
 The numerical average of the rainfall is the numerical average of the rainfall received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the sub-division.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 4th of May 1888.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall since 1st of April.	Average total rainfall from 1st of April.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1887.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 28th April.	Sunday, 29th April.	Monday, 30th April.	Tuesday, 1st May.	Wednesday, 2nd May.	Thursday, 3rd May.	Friday, 4th May.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Poores	Poores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.73	36.55	54.21
		Khurda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.91	39.03	59.91
		Bampur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.45	0.88	40.38	54.03
		Paisa Point	.....	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.08	0.08	2.48	70.17	58.50
		Gop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	30.22	?
	Cuttack	Pipili	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	?
		Jacantsingpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.90	33.68	56.28
		Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.40	0.56	33.08	53.03
		Kendrapara	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.73	52.45	60.25
		Jajpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.31	58.76	53.80
	Balasore	Dharmasalla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.25	50.89	56.94
		Salipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	44.49	?
		Chandbali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.47	51.31	?
		Bhuddruk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.05	2.23	43.69	57.83
		Sorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.33	2.06	49.44	57.01
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.85	3.25	44.35	57.09
		Jellapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.50	1.05	1.65	44.30	56.67
		Baripodah	.....	0.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.19	0.81	2.05	47.20	50.23
		Contai	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.05	1.00	1.80	54.55	58.16
		Sangor Island	.....	.....	0.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.02	0.98	1.77	71.10	71.98
	24-Perkhunahs	Tumlook	.....	0.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.70	2.00	2.11	55.03	51.18
		Midnapore	.....	0.22	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	2	0.27	2.84	2.21	52.00	53.90
		Ghatol	.....	.....	0.13	0.01	.....	.....	.....	2	0.14	3.02	2.64	61.27	50.00
		Kukradhaly	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.07	.....	.....	1	0.07	2.57	?	60.90	?
		Haria	.....	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.33	1.91	?	47.34	?
	Diamond Har- bour	Bhagwanpore	0.42	0.40	0.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.91	2.50	?	48.21	?
		Garbeta	.....	.....	0.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.38	3.96	?	55.93	?
		Diamond Har- bour	.....	.....	0.68	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.68	3.10	2.86	64.84	61.65
		Canning Town	0.8	0.10	0.17	0.24	.....	.....	.....	4	0.79	4.06	?	56.24	?
		Alipore Jail	.....	1.18	0.61	0.28	.....	.....	.....	3	2.07	4.24	2.44	61.44	61.24
	Howrah	Barackpore	0.47	.....	0.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.74	4.00	2.54	47.04	61.24
		Dum-Dum	2.48	0.36	0.34	0.19	.....	.....	.....	4	3.37	4.67	2.71	40.09	57.26
		Barasat	1.31	.....	1.40	0.19	.....	.....	.....	3	2.90	6.05	2.51	50.28	55.82
		Busserhat	0.35	.....	0.61	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.96	5.13	2.53	59.30	60.43
		Howrah	0.61	.....	0.80	0.21	.....	.....	.....	3	1.62	3.86	2.72	44.80	56.75
	Hookly	Mohoroka (Golobariah.)	.....	2.07	.....	0.17	.....	.....	.....	2	2.24	3.28	2.42	48.02	55.15
		Serampore	0.41	0.02	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1.41	3.07	2.65	40.06	56.28
		Hookly	.....	.....	1.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.02	2.58	3.13	44.05	54.27
		Jehanabad	.....	0.57	.....	0.30	.....	.....	.....	2	0.87	3.00	2.07	40.73	57.23
		Culina	.....	.....	0.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.75	1.61	0.51	41.92	50.47
	Bardwan	Bardwan	.....	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.70	1.17	3.14	48.54	53.78
		Cutwa	.....	.....	0.51	0.31	.....	.....	.....	2	0.62	2.01	2.61	58.14	52.35
		Kaneeungee	.....	0.15	.....	.....	.....	0.17	.....	2	0.32	2.18	1.50	46.37	52.58
		Mankur	.....	0.32	.....	.....	0.43	.....	.....	2	1.01	1.61	?	46.20	?
		Bankoora	.....	.....	0.18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.18	1.72	1.93	47.13	56.03
	Bankoora	Bishenpore	.....	.....	0.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.60	3.81	2.18	61.18	51.90
		Mahara	.....	.....	0.17	.....	.....	0.26	.....	2	0.43	1.30	1.34	51.67	52.47
		Khatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.24	1.10	53.36	50.90
		Indias	.....	.....	0.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.19	2.46	?	44.30	?
		Kotalpore	.....	.....	0.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.43	2.07	?	40.07	?
	Heerthoom	Anda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.00	?	40.40	?
		Gangajukhati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.71	?	52.30	?
		Kaipore	.....	0.18	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	2	0.28	0.76	?	54.40	?
		Sonamukhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.65	.....	.....	1	0.65	4.75	?	42.81	?
		Bh. Soory	.....	.....	.....	0.03	0.05	0.11	0.02	4	0.21	1.40	1.30	53.33	57.08
	Nuddea	Hetanpore	.....	.....	.....	0.45	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	1.52	1.38	53.39	57.08
		Kanpore Haut	.....	0.06	0.27	0.12	0.38	.....	.....	4	0.83	1.65	1.85	47.05	54.86
		Bulpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	?	?	?	?
		Kanaghat	.....	0.09	0.03	0.04	.....	.....	.....	3	0.16	1.99	3.47	54.53	53.84
		Kishnachur	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.01	2.05	3.05	46.58	52.37
	Khoolda	Choodadanga	.....	.....	.....	1.28	.....	.....	.....	1	1.28	4.43	3.81	49.71	56.50
		Meherpore	.....	.....	0.42	0.57	.....	.....	.....	2	0.99	3.60	3.83	55.32	54.35
		Koostee	.....	.....	0.75	0.71	.....	.....	1.04	3	2.50	6.87	5.09	56.55	60.20
		Satkhira	.....	0.53	.....	0.09	.....	.....	.....	2	0.62	4.43	3.74	51.35	53.85
		Bagirhat	.....	1.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.02	6.69	4.45	61.65	60.71
	Jessore	Khoolda	.....	0.85	.....	0.22	.....	.....	.....	2	1.07	4.11	4.34	52.38	53.25
		Narail	.....	0.85	0.10	0.81	.....	.....	.....	3	1.76	4.18	4.46	30.06	55.11
		Jessore	.....	0.19	0.05	0.10	0.30	.....	.....	4	1.24	5.51	5.20	40.93	53.75
		Jhenidah	.....	.....	0.07	0.93	.....	.....	.....	2	1.00	5.16	4.33	53.19	53.19
		Magoorah	.....	0.10	1.04	1.20	.....	.....	.....	3	2.36	5.67	5.00	41.28	57.75
	Moorshedabad	Bongong	.....	1.15	0.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.60	2.67	3.36	61.75	57.75
		Kandi	.....	.....	0.09	0.10	.....	.....	.....	2	0.19	3.70	1.91	51.36	56.75
		Berhampore	.....	.....	0.17	0.13	.....	.....	.....	2	0.30	2.88	2.40	60.70	55.75
		Lalbagh	.....	.....	0.45	0.07	.....	.....	.....	2	0.52	2.48	1.89	78.17	52.00
		Aximgunge	.....	.....	1.16	0.19	.....	.....	.....	2	1.35	3.56	1.93	63.66	50.10
	Chittagong	Junkpore	.....	.....	0.52	.....	0.13	.....	.....	2	0.65	1.28	1.78	64.00	51.75
		Lalgaia	.....	.....	1.00	.....	0.10	.....	.....	2	1.10	2.25	2.16	65.94	54.10
		Atarganj	.....	.....	0.75	0.68	.....	.....	.....	2	1.43	1.86	?	57.40	?
		Patkabari	.....	.....	.....	0.26	.....	.....	.....	1	0.50	?	?	?	?
		Cor's Bazar	.....	2.73	.....	0.06	0.23	.....	.....	3	3.02	4.80	3.69	120.88	120.88
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Chittagong	.....	0.06	0.45	1.80	.....	.....	.....	3	2.31	4.77	?	?	?
		Kutubdia	.....	3.37	0.06	.....	1.80	.....	.....	3	3.43	?	?	?	?
		Nakanya	.....	.....	.....	1.21	0.50	.....	.....	3	2.71	?	?	?	?
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangmati	.....	3.06	0.21	0.06	0.65	0.55	.....	5	4.53	9.47	4.55	77.45	80.75
		Kana	.....	0.94	0.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4.53	9.47	4.55	77.45	80.75
	Buckergunge	atnakhally	.....	2.65	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.18	.....	5	3.61	9.58	3.65	80.35	80.35
		Perozepore	.....	.....	1.16	1.57	.....	.....	.....	2	2.73	6.30	5.40	65.55	57.75
		Burial	.....	.....	1.80	0.20	.....	.....	.....	3	3.60	5.85	5.15	67.85	57.75
		Bhola	.....	.....	2.69	0.43	1.52	0.65	.....	6	5.40	8.08	4.90	80.28	80.28

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 4th of May 1888—contd.

District.	Station.	RAINFALL.								TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of April.	Average total rain-fall from 1st of April.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1887.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
		Saturday, 28th April.	Sunday, 29th April.	Monday, 30th April.	Tuesday, 1st May.	Wednesday, 2nd May.	Thursday, 3rd May.	Friday, 4th May.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.					
BENGAL	Gournadi	3'00	1'50	2'10	0'81	.....	.....	.....	4	7'41	10'50	?	54'54	?	?
	Bauphal	2'16	0'82	0'03	1'83	.....	.....	.....	4	4'88	9'57	?	73'04	?	?
	Noakholly	2'56	1'21	.....	1'82	.....	.....	.....	3	5'59	9'83	5'82	87'46	119'85	?
	Fenny	3'40	1'24	.....	1'21	0'04	.....	.....	4	5'90	11'57	6'04	90'98	130'71	?
	Harikpore	3'50	2'50	.....	0'80	.....	.....	.....	4	7'70	11'57	?	90'98	130'71	?
	Kamganj	1'81	0'90	0'80	0'33	0'10	.....	.....	5	4'00	7'09	?	77'43	?	?
	Furreedpore	1'06	0'57	1'50	1'00	.....	.....	.....	4	4'13	7'36	4'79	45'85	65'49	?
	Goalundo	.....	.....	1'34	0'37	.....	.....	.....	1	1'34	7'06	4'74	52'36	60'17	?
	Dacca	.....	.....	1'80	0'37	.....	.....	.....	2	2'17	9'51	4'94	60'55	65'65	?
	Munshigunge	0'84	0'10	0'85	0'19	.....	.....	.....	4	1'98	8'58	6'02	55'3	83'36	?
Hill Tipperah	Dacca	0'14	0'18	0'78	0'11	.....	.....	.....	4	1'21	9'03	5'57	63'11	80'52	?
	Narainkunge	0'41	0'24	1'31	0'18	.....	.....	.....	4	2'17	11'46	5'18	62'28	71'30	?
	Mamukunge	.....	0'83	1'77	0'14	.....	.....	.....	3	2'74	7'72	5'52	46'05	59'38	?
	Joydehpore	0'14	0'31	0'80	0'29	.....	.....	.....	4	1'51	7'06	?	63'00	?	?
	Agartola	0'42	1'00	2'80	1'29	.....	.....	.....	4	7'11	18'70	6'35	70'91	74'45	?
	Comilla	0'36	2'86	2'25	2'42	.....	.....	.....	4	7'83	13'57	6'41	67'24	88'81	?
	Chandpore	2'53	1'60	0'70	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4'80	8'99	5'97	85'41	91'99	?
	Brahmunberia	2'77	2'31	0'85	3'30	0'02	.....	.....	5	9'28	19'20	6'18	67'54	75'37	?
	Ramchandrapore	2'29	0'20	0'4	2'20	.....	.....	.....	4	5'00	11'55	?	54'07	?	?
	Nasirnagar	0'30	4'10	1'58	2'00	.....	.....	.....	4	7'98	18'15	?	54'00	?	?
Mymensingh	Daudkandi	1'21	0'27	.....	1'72	.....	.....	.....	4	4'28	16'32	?	80'94	?	?
	Kasba	1'26	0'40	0'90	1'72	.....	.....	.....	4	4'28	16'32	?	80'94	?	?
	Laksham	2'85	2'66	.....	3'55	.....	.....	.....	3	9'39	15'56	?	80'94	?	?
	Kishorekunge	.....	2'64	1'38	1'11	.....	.....	0'12	4	5'25	13'01	6'38	74'19	80'70	?
	Atia (Tangail)	.....	.....	1'02	0'31	.....	.....	.....	2	1'33	4'63	4'12	48'35	63'40	?
	Mymensingh	.....	0'33	0'61	2'35	0'15	.....	0'08	5	3'52	8'24	5'04	84'44	82'57	?
	Jamulpore	0'10	.....	1'12	0'36	0'32	.....	.....	4	1'90	5'31	4'44	64'82	72'44	?
	Natorekunge	0'15	.....	0'25	3'00	0'05	0'07	.....	6	3'52	7'41	5'56	86'03	80'13	?
	Subarnakhal	.....	0'92	0'90	0'52	0'31	.....	.....	4	2'55	6'02	?	61'67	?	?
	Durgapore	.....	.....	1'20	2'50	.....	0'50	.....	3	4'20	12'13	?	133'87	?	?
Pubna	Deuaganj	.....	.....	1'30	0'53	.....	0'18	.....	3	2'63	4'04	?	80'59	?	?
	Pubna	.....	.....	0'67	0'72	.....	.....	0'62	3	1'91	7'58	4'11	40'22	61'75	?
	Seraikunge	.....	0'17	0'73	0'15	0'06	.....	.....	4	1'10	6'09	3'67	61'00	61'75	?
	Bogra	.....	.....	1'03	.....	0'30	.....	.....	2	1'33	4'29	2'34	53'55	63'40	?
	Nowkhilla	.....	.....	0'55	0'11	0'32	.....	.....	3	1'38	4'24	2'30	64'01	63'40	?
	Bokra	.....	.....	1'25	.....	0'48	.....	.....	2	1'73	3'73	3'29	71'30	65'35	?
	Panchbibi	.....	.....	1'09	0'05	0'34	.....	.....	3	1'39	6'01	1'90	75'01	68'05	?
	Rajshahye	.....	.....	0'88	0'16	.....	.....	.....	2	1'04	2'32	1'96	55'27	56'45	?
	Beaulah	.....	.....	1'03	0'70	.....	.....	0'50	3	2'63	4'23	3'31	61'02	60'47	?
	Natore	.....	.....	0'94	0'29	.....	.....	.....	2	1'23	1'67	?	64'00	?	?
Maldah	Naogaon	.....	.....	2'53	.....	1'63	0'40	.....	3	4'56	6'08	?	66'11	?	?
	Lalpo	.....	.....	0'53	0'90	.....	.....	.....	2	1'43	1'93	?	66'11	?	?
	Manda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	0'87	0'03	.....	2	0'90	0'97	1'25	50'80	54'31	?
	Chanchal	.....	.....	0'43	0'34	0'07	.....	.....	3	0'84	1'72	1'40	45'88	60'53	?
	Gajol	.....	.....	0'50	0'20	0'00	.....	.....	3	1'20	1'98	?	53'57	?	?
	Sidganj	.....	.....	0'56	0'08	.....	.....	.....	2	0'64	0'63	?	53'73	?	?
	Dinapore	.....	.....	0'78	1'00	.....	.....	.....	2	1'78	2'31	1'77	65'32	60'02	?
	Churamon	.....	.....	0'65	0'06	0'35	.....	.....	3	1'06	2'40	1'01	61'77	64'43	?
	Bakunge	.....	.....	0'63	.....	0'42	.....	.....	2	1'05	2'47	1'85	71'58	69'91	?
Bungpore	Dinapore	.....	.....	0'84	0'07	0'39	.....	.....	3	1'32	2'11	2'35	98'01	95'44	?
	Haloorghat	.....	.....	0'85	.....	0'47	.....	.....	2	1'32	4'03	0'82	66'08	62'59	?
	Bhawanigunge	.....	.....	0'79	1'32	.....	0'32	.....	3	2'43	7'16	3'61	74'50	66'93	?
	(Gyabandaj)	.....	.....	0'78	1'07	.....	.....	.....	2	1'45	6'12	4'06	80'81	80'00	?
	Bungpore	.....	0'35	1'85	2'82	0'42	0'22	.....	5	5'66	8'21	5'45	85'28	91'98	?
	Kurigram	.....	.....	1'31	0'20	0'17	.....	.....	3	1'08	7'60	4'21	111'43	80'16	?
	Bagdokra	.....	.....	0'30	2'70	1'10	.....	.....	3	4'10	7'10	?	71'71	?	?
	(Niphamari)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Ulipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Julpigore	Julpigore	0'14	1	0'14	8'84	4'88	138'01	123'35
Alipore		.....	.....	2'33	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2'33	8'00	?	150'81	?	?
Fallacotta		.....	.....	0'23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'23	8'44	?	156'41	?	?
Debiyang		.....	.....	1'96	0'27	0'10	.....	.....	3	2'33	7'78	?	108'73	?	?
Dumkora		.....	.....	0'54	0'27	0'05	.....	.....	3	0'86	6'40	5'88	110'87	102'66	?
Ooon Behar		.....	.....	0'11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'11	8'01	7'10	134'00	137'63	?
Mickigunge		.....	.....	1'03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'03	6'52	4'95	129'48	113'35	?
Masabang		0'03	.....	0'30	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'33	7'33	5'43	126'71	125'25	?
Darjeeling		.....	.....	0'44	.....	.....	0'21	0'05	3	0'70	8'47	10'70	184'33	206'59	?
Hill		.....	.....	0'68	0'05	.....	.....	.....	2	0'73	4'02	3'11	117'29	106'82	?
Purneah	Darjeeling	0'12	0'75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0'96	3'14	5'28	119'85	117'09	?
	Kalimpong	0'33	0'10	0'04	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0'47	2'94	4'03	80'57	86'48	?
	Kisengunge	.....	.....	0'65	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'65	11'36	2'03	90'56	72'62	?
	Arraon	.....	.....	0'28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'28	3'31	2'06	71'09	68'63	?
	Purneah	.....	.....	1'05	1'43	.....	.....	.....	2	2'48	4'91	1'73	72'18	68'14	?
	Gondwara	.....	.....	0'80	1'13	0'10	.....	.....	3	2'30	3'08	?	?	?	?
	Balarampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'13	3'05	?	69'85	?	?
	Mattari	.....	.....	0'50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'50	6'72	?	80'80	?	?
	Kaliaganj	.....	.....	1'45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'45	4'16	?	84'09	?	?
	Masabpore	.....	.....	1'10	0'57	.....	.....	.....	2	2'02	4'16	1'34	69'73	51'51	?
North Bhagalpore	Sooapool	.....	.....	1'00	0'81	.....	.....	.....	2	1'67	2'79	1'10	58'01	46'03	?
	Protoganj	.....	.....	1'14	0'81	.....	.....	.....	2	1'95	4'40	?	71'63	?	?
	Tajpore	.....	.....	0'75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'75	0'85	0'48	46'85	44'45	?
	Durbhanga	.....	.....	1'48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'48	2'28	0'82	56'20	46'97	?
	Madhubani	.....	.....	0'85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'85	1'67	1'28	57'80	46'03	?
	Bahera	.....	.....	1'40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'40	2'35	?	65'84	?	?
	Kochera	.....	.....	0'63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'63	0'93	?	41'45	?	?
	Moradpur	.....	.....	1'23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'23	3'05	1'21	54'60	44'14	?
	Moradpur	.....	.....	1'13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'13	1'09	0'46	45'62	47'23	?
	Majipore	.....	.....	0'20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'20	0'20	0'20	38'00	43'28	?
Champan	Pura	.....	.....	1'00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'00	1'00	?	?	?	?
	Kabul	.....	.....	0'50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'50	2'40	?	?	?	?
	Bahera	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Nil	1'				

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 4th of May 1888—concl'd.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall since 1st of April.	Average total rainfall from 1st of April.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1887.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.
			Saturday, 28th April.	Sunday, 29th April.	Monday, 30th April.	Tuesday, 1st May.	Wednesday, 2nd May.	Thursday, 3rd May.	Friday, 4th May.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH BENGAL—concluded.	Saran	Gopalgunge ...	.....	.....	1'11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'11	1'11	1'03	43'76	
		Sawan ...	.....	.....	0'53	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'53	0'53	0'58	40'27	
SOUTH BENGAL	Shahabad	Chuprah ...	.....	.....	0'10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'10	0'10	0'30	38'89	
		Buxar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'21	34'74	
		Dehree ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'20	0'25	39'76	
		Bhuboosh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'20	0'20	42'08	
		Rasoram ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'38	34'03	
		Arrah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	41'34	
		Mohania ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
	Gya	Aurangabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'27	27'96	
		tiya ...	.....	.....	0'01	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'01	0'01	0'40	43'88	
		Nowadah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'45	36'01	
		Jehanabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'32	46'77	
		Arwal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	41'13	
		Jasodagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	23'01	
		Sherrghati ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	56'45	
		Kajauli ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Pakri Barawan ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	22'21	
	Patna	Patna ...	.....	.....	0'03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'03	0'03	0'37	37'20	
		Dinapore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'42	38'44	
		Benar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'41	35'54	
		Harri ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'43	36'06	
		Bickram ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	40'05	
		Husa ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'03	?	34'07	
	Monghyr	Begooesrai ...	.....	.....	0'10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'10	0'10	0'64	40'78	
		Monghyr ...	.....	.....	0'26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'26	0'28	0'70	47'52	
		Jamui ...	.....	.....	0'11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'11	0'51	0'60	40'21	
		Gopri ...	.....	.....	0'20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'20	0'20	?	42'83	
	South Bhagalpore	Sheikpura ...	.....	.....	0'31	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'84	28'04	
		Bhagalpore ...	.....	.....	0'10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'10	0'56	0'63	42'19	
		Kanka ...	.....	.....	0'51	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'51	0'51	?	40'52	
		Kolgong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'51	0'51	?	43'06	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Rajmehal ...	.....	.....	0'43	0'12	.....	.....	.....	2	0'55	0'09	1'73	58'67	
		Godda ...	.....	.....	0'13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'13	0'57	0'76	40'93	
		Palour ...	.....	.....	0'10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'10	1'07	0'54	79'71	
		Nya Doonke ...	.....	.....	0'49	0'08	0'06	.....	.....	3	0'63	1'37	1'42	47'41	
		Deognur ...	.....	.....	0'03	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'03	0'25	1'21	48'24	
		Jamara ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'47	0'90	40'71	
		Simra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'02	0'02	?	36'83	
		Nanihat ...	.....	.....	0'02	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'02	0'02	?	?	
CHUTIA NAG-PUR.	Hazariabagh	Pachamba ...	.....	.....	0'05	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'05	0'25	0'79	42'21	
		(Girdi) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'50	47'38	
		Hazariabagh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'37	41'27	
		Somnagar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'17	?	
		Mahudi Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'05	58'60	
		Jhoomrah Hills ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	32'70	
		Barhi ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	50'10	
		Chitra ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	73'26	
		Karagdeha ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'80	?	51'54	
		Kamphur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'02	?	57'60	
		Kanoni ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'89	58'38	
		Paimow ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0'37	50'71	
		Silli ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Balumat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Rossetabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	85'30	
		Garwah ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	54'85	
	Singbhoom	Chyepassa ...	.....	0'05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'05	0'15	1'00	53'16	
		Shakradhar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'13	?	41'40	
		pure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1'02	1'17	?	56'96	
		Ghatella ...	.....	.....	.....	1'0	.....	.....	.....	1	1'02	1'36	?	42'51	
		Bakaragura ...	.....	1'00	0'11	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1'11	1'36	?	?	
	Manbhoom	Purulia ...	.....	0'12	.....	0'29	.....	.....	.....	2	0'41	0'93	1'07	47'48	
		Gotindipore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0'05	0'83	24'84	
		Kaghunath ...	.....	0'06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0'06	0'82	?	30'40	
		pure ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Barrabhoom ...	0'03	0'06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'09	0'09	?	45'40	
		Jhalda ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0'38	0'38	?	?	
		Onas ...	.....	0'80	.....	0'08	.....	.....	.....	2	0'38	0'38	?	?	

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 8th May 1888.

**SUMMARY OF THE RAINFALL AND METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 4TH OF
MAY 1888.**

At the close of the previous week disturbed conditions existed over the whole of Bengal, except in Chutia Nagpore, Behar and Orissa, and local storms with rain were numerous in South-West, East and North Bengal. At the commencement of the present week a distinct low pressure area was formed over Chutia Nagpore, which also caused comparatively low pressure over the greater part of Orissa, South and South-East Bengal. The wind systems blowing over the province were also somewhat irregular; south-westerly winds prevailed in Orissa and Chutia Nagpore, southerly winds in South and South-East Bengal, and easterly, north-easterly and northerly winds elsewhere. These winds were also at the majority of stations very moist, and, owing to the rainfall which was occurring, temperature was generally considerably below the normal. Under such conditions weather continued disturbed, and local storms with rain were general in South-West, East and North Bengal, and in the southern parts of Chutia Nagpore up to 1st and in many cases up to the 2nd of May, and even over a large part of Behar, rainfall was general on April 30th; but in the Shahabad, Gya and Patna districts in South Behar and in the Hazaribagh and Lohardugga districts of Chutia Nagpore rainfall was practically absent throughout this period, and also until the close of the week. A slight change, however, commenced in the meteorological conditions of the province on the 1st, inasmuch as the easterly element in the wind directions became less strongly pronounced. These moist easterly winds again diminished in force on the 2nd, and by the 3rd they had practically retired from Bengal, and westerly and south-westerly winds, accompanied by a decided decrease in the humidity, obtained in their place. In Assam, however, moist easterly winds were still reported, and this district continued to receive rain until the close of the week. Thus from the 2nd to the end of the week, therefore, fairly settled weather obtained over the whole of Bengal, and rainfall was practically absent, and at the close of the week ordinary settled hot weather conditions again obtained.

Pressure.—A general fall of pressure was reported for the first two or three days of the week, the fall being particularly noticeable over the western parts of the province in connection with the feeble depression before referred to. On the 1st May, however, an extremely rapid rise of pressure took place, the increase equalling 0.15 inch at Hazaribagh, and thus to a great extent causing the depression to disappear. The increasing pressure usually continued on the 2nd instant, but on the 3rd a moderate fall set in, which was largest along the foot of the hills, and pressure became comparatively low in North Behar and North Bengal; on the 4th pressure rose, but still it was slightly low in the two districts last named and in Assam. Taking into consideration only those stations from which records have been received for a number of years, and which therefore yield reliable averages, the mean pressure for the week has been 0.033 inch in defect in Bengal and 0.03 in defect in Assam. As might be expected, the defects are largest in the districts affected by the depression, and at Hazaribagh the defect was 0.045 inch, at Ranchi 0.049 inch, and at Cuttack 0.048 inch.

Temperature.—During the general rainfall in the first half of the week temperature was low, but with the cessation of the rainfall about the 1st, temperature began to rise rapidly in all districts, and by the close of the week again very high temperatures were recorded. For the whole week, therefore, the mean temperature of Bengal was only 0.7° below the normal, though in Assam, where rainfall continued till the close of the week, the defect was no less than 2.6°. The distribution of temperature in Bengal has been rather unequal, and thus while North Behar registers a defect of 4.0°, East Bengal one of 2.0°, and North Bengal one of 1.6°, on the other hand Orissa and Chutia Nagpur record excess temperatures of 2°. At the close of the week some very high maximum temperatures were recorded, the highest being—

110.7°	at Chyebassa	on the 4th May.
109.6°	„ Gya	„ 3rd „
109.4°	„ Cuttack	„ 4th „
109.1°	„ Bankoorah	„ 4th „
108.4°	„ Dehree	„ 4th „
107.6°	„ Bankipore	„ 4th „
107.4°	„ Arrah	„ 4th „

Rainfall.—The heaviest rainfall has been received in East Bengal, the stations in which averaged nearly four inches during the week. In North Bengal the fall has averaged about one-and-a-half inches, and in South-West Bengal and North Behar the amounts equal an average amount of about an inch. The fall in South Behar has been very small, averaging only a little more than a tenth of an inch, while in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur the falls have been exceedingly small. Particularly heavy falls have been received in the Comilla district of East Bengal, but in most other cases the falls have been fairly well spread over the various districts in each division, except in the cases noted in the general summary.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 4th of May 1888 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	AVERAGE for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of April.		Since 1st of May 1887.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
Orrisa	100.4	78.0	93.4	81.4	87.4	+2.0	0.05	0.48	-0.43	0.2	1.1	-0.9	0.46	1.67	47.35	57.04	
South-West Bengal	100.1	68.2	94.8	78.1	86.5	-0.6	0.91	1.08	-0.17	1.8	2.0	-0.2	3.08	2.78	52.95	57.53	
East Bengal	92.5	60.8	85.8	72.9	79.3	-2.0	3.85	2.05	+1.80	3.6	2.8	+0.8	9.74	6.14	70.53	84.55	
North Bengal	96.1	63.7	86.2	71.5	78.9	-1.6	1.43	1.32	+0.11	2.5	2.3	+0.2	5.32	3.32	81.04	75.25	
North Behar	101.8	64.7	89.1	72.6	80.9	-4.2	1.07	0.49	+0.58	1.2	1.0	+0.2	2.55	1.06	55.62	50.40	
South Behar	100.8	69.7	98.6	75.6	87.1	-0.8	0.13	0.23	-0.10	0.7	0.7	0	0.29	0.58	43.13	45.68	
Central Nepal	104.5	70.4	102.2	74.0	88.1	+2.0	0.05	0.23	-0.18	0.4	0.9	-0.5	0.13	0.61	46.71	51.70	
Assam	87.6	65.8	80.4	69.5	74.9	-2.6											

* Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

A. PEDLER,

The 8th May 1888.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th April to 5th May 1888.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1888.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
April	29th	153.8	7.9	29.636	82.5	90.9	16.0	74.9	79.1	0.955	77.8	86	SE, SSW and variable	144	0.59	Chiefly cloudy, o, k, p, t, r.
"	30th	149.6	6.7	.630	83.8	89.5	18.3	71.2	79.6	.959	78.0	83	SSW and SSE	208	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy, o.
May	1st	147.1	7.3	.714	85.1	89.5	9.3	80.2	80.7	.992	79.0	82	SSW and SSE	278	0.29	Chiefly cloudy, p.
"	2nd	148.8	9.0	.723	86.3	91.5	11.2	80.3	81.4	1.007	79.4	81	SSW and S	177	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy.
"	3rd	151.5	10.9	.678	87.0	94.4	13.9	80.5	81.8	1.020	79.8	80	SSW and SSE	204	"	Partially cloudy.
"	4th	152.4	10.8	.693	86.5	92.2	13.3	78.9	81.4	1.007	79.4	80	S and SSW	161	"	Partially cloudy.
"	5th	157.5	8.2	.728	86.4	93.2	13.0	80.2	79.9	0.934	77.2	74	S and SSW	136	"	Chiefly cloudy.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inches.	29.686
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	29.708
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	...	...	Hours.	59.8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	...	...	90.7
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	°	85.4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	85.5
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	...	23.2
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	...	94.4
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	...	Miles.	23
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	...	...	lbs.	11
The mean relative humidity	...	...	...	%	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	72

The total fall of rain from 29th April to 5th May 1888	...	...	...	Inches.	0.88
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	0.70
The total fall from 1st January to 5th May 1888	...	...	...	...	9.09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	...	...	5.33

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h. 10h. 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, p passing temporary showers, t thunder, < lightning.

A. PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 7th May 1888.

Abstract of the Results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of April 1888.

			⊖	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	...	...	84.7	
The highest temperature during the month	...	...	103.8	15th.
The lowest temperature during the month	...	...	66.1	26th.
The range of temperature during the month	...	...	37.7	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	...	20.6	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	...	29.7	8th.
			°/.	
The mean humidity during the month	...	...	73	
			Inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	...	86.3	
The total rainfall of the month	...	...	4.41	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	...	2.75	23th.
			Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	...	...	4	

A. PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

The 7th May 1888.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th April to 5th May 1888.

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.				Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.		
1888.							Inches.		%	Inches.	
April	29th	83.1	92.2	16.2	76.0	79.0	.937	77.3	83	0.96	
"	30th	80.3	91.2	20.2	71.0	78.0	.929	77.0	80	0.68	
May	1st	84.7	91.6	11.3	80.3	81.3	1.024	80.0	85		
"	2nd	86.6	94.0	13.4	80.6	82.2	1.041	80.5	82		
"	3rd	87.5	97.0	16.7	80.3	82.3	1.085	80.3	79		
"	4th	86.0	95.1	15.5	79.6	81.8	1.030	80.1	88		
"	5th	89.7	96.0	15.2	80.8	81.9	1.026	80.0	81		

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 85.0

The extreme variation of temperature ... 25.0

The maximum temperature ... 97.0

The mean relative humidity ... 83

The total fall of rain from 29th April to 5th May 1888 ... 1.63

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

The 7th May 1888.

A. PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDUM.

FROM the annexed table, exhibiting the vital statistics of the principal Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 21st April 1888, it appears —

1. That during the week in question births and deaths were registered in the proportions, respectively, of 19.9 and 29.3 per 1,000 of population, as opposed to 19.3 and 29.8 per 1,000, respectively, during the preceding week ending 14th April.

2. That these events were returned at the highest rates by the following Municipalities :—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Narainganj	...	66.2	Beauleah	...	94.6
Bhagulpore	...	34.9	Narainganj	...	66.2
Comillah	...	38.5	Serampore	...	53.0
Monghyr	...	38.0	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	50.0
Beauleah	...	34.1	Comillah	...	46.2
Durbhanga	...	33.0	Jessore	...	42.8
			Chittagong	...	42.3
			Gya	...	39.0
			Hughli	...	33.6
			Bali	...	31.6
			Durbhanga	...	31.5

3. That the casualty-rates from the principal diseases specified below exhibit no noticeable variations in comparison with the death-rates from the same diseases in the preceding week :—

						Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
						21st April 1888.	14th April 1888.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	9.5	9.8
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Fever	...	...	...	...	...	9.5	9.9
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	3.1
Injury	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	6.4

4. That of the diseases above-named, cholera, fever and maladies coming under the head of "Others causes" proved conspicuously fatal in the following Municipalities, and small-pox only in the Durbhanga town, where the death-rate from it stood at 2.3 per 1,000 of population :—

Cholera.			Fever.			Other causes.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Beauleah	...	55.1	Beauleah	...	36.8	Narainganj	...	20.7
Narainganj	...	37.2	Purneah	...	20.8	Gya	...	16.4
Serampore	...	31.4				Comillah	...	15.4
Suburbs of Calcutta	...	26.2				Midnapore	...	13.9
Jessore	...	24.5				Bhagulpore	...	12.7
Comillah	...	19.2				Puri	...	10.5
Bali	...	17.5						
Chittagong	...	16.4						
Hughli	...	13.4						
Howrah	...	9.7						
Dacca	...	4.5						
Patna	...	2.9						

It is gratifying to find that the severity of cholera had abated considerably in Jessore, Beauleah Narainganj and Serampore, in comparison with its incidence during the preceding week.

5. That under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, the mortality stood as follows :—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Males	...	33.0	Christians	...	17.4	Under 1 year	...	207.5
Females	...	25.0	Hindus	...	27.3	1 and under 5 years	...	42.7
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	149		Mahomedans	...	34.0	5 " 10 "	...	19.0
			Other classes	...	109.2	10 " 15 "	...	13.6
						15 " 20 "	...	21.9
						20 " 30 "	...	22.1
						30 " 40 "	...	19.8
						40 " 50 "	...	24.0
						50 " 60 "	...	31.1
						60 years and upwards	...	51.7

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 7th May 1888.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the Principal Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 21st April 1888.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPAL FAULITIES.	POPULATION.					MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—										Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.																			
		SEX.					DISEASE.					SEX.						DISEASE.																		
		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—					SEX.					DISEASE.						SEX.					DISEASE.													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19	20	21													
		POPULATION.					MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—					SEX.					DISEASE.					SEX.					DISEASE.									
		SEX.					DISEASE.					SEX.					DISEASE.					SEX.					DISEASE.									
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[illegible]

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., *Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.*

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 7th May 1948.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of March 1888.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Tons.	Rupees.	
667	1. Grain ...	1,390	5,612	7,002	7,002	2,99,070	* Only 3 mounds passed on Bhagirathi at Jungpore.
.....	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
124	3. Oilseeds ...	59	1,622	1,681	1,681	1,81,045	
245	4. Salt ...	1,661	.....	1,661	1,661	1,64,041
1	5. Piece-goods* ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
17	6. Metal ...	79	20	99	99	25,485	
15	7. Building materials ...	64	49	113	113	7,965	
642	8. Miscellaneous ...	1,544	1,897	3,441	3,441	7,41,472	
29	9. Fuel ...	222	56	278	278	2,378	
44 rafts	10. Timber ...	479 c. ft.	2,939 c. ft.	3,418 c. ft.	3,418 c. ft.	9,817	
4 "	11. Bamboos ...	100 "	525 "	625 "	625 "	58	
1,740 & 48 rafts.	12. Total ...	{ 5,019 & 579 c. ft.	{ 9,256 & 3,464 c. ft.	{ 14,275 & 4,043 c. ft.	{ 14,275 & 4,043 c. ft.	{ 14,32,031 & 14,32,031	
2,068 & 133 rafts.	13. Total of same month last year	{ 6,549 & 405 c. ft.	{ 11,133 & 25,894 c. ft.	{ 17,682 & 26,299 c. ft.	{ 17,682 & 26,299 c. ft.	{ 16,46,610 & 16,46,610	
14.	Total number of boats plying cargo No.	834	906	1,740	Total tollage of month—24 + 25 + 26 ...		Rs. A. I 7,873 12
14a.	Ditto empty boats, steamers, &c. No.	778	106	884	Total tollage of same month last year ...		9,647 1
15.	Total number of boats plying passenger No.	724	547	1,271	Memorandum of Tollage.		
15a.	Ditto Empty boats No.	26	4	30			
16.	Total registered tonnage, cargo Tons	19,962	18,493	38,455	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		
17.	Total registered tonnage, passenger Tons	179	172	351			
18.	Ton-mileage	2. Tollage per month ...		
19.	Estimated value of cargo Rs.	6,29,592	7,92,564	14,22,156			
20.	Number of passengers No.	1,294	1,522	2,816	3. Total ...		
21.	Rafts, bamboos c. ft.	100	525	625			
22.	Do., bullahs "	479	2,939	3,418	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...		
23.	Estimated value of rafts Rs.	1,005	8,870	9,875			
24.	Tollage on boats "	3,468-3-6	4,314-5-0	7,782-8-6	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		
25.	Compounded tollage on boats ...	.....	.....	.....
26.	Tollage on rafts Rs.	7-12-6	83-7-0	91-3-6			
27.	*Total tollage on boats per ton-mile			
28.	Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet Rs.	2-4-1			

* Boats in these rivers do not pay per mile.

Abstract for the month of March 1888, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

	1887-88.		1888-87.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
Tollage ...	Rs. A. P. 7,873 12 0	Rs. A. P. 1,96,274 0 4	Rs. A. P. 9,647 1 0	Rs. A. P. 2,02,681 0

CALCUTTA,
The 8th May 1888.

A. D. McLEOD, Major, &c.
Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

ORISSA COAST CANAL SYSTEM.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN, 97½ MILES.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of March 1888.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value. Rupees.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.		Tons.	Rupees.	
435	1. Grain ...	4,819	567	5,386	1,68,577	5,386	1,68,577	
...	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	3. Oilseeds ...	11	.....	11	960	11	960	
43	4. Salt ...	3	305	308	29,855	308	29,855	
12	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	19	19	7,125	19	7,125	
1	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	49	.....	49	
3	7. Building materials ...	.....	7	7	72	7	72	
709	8. Miscellaneous ...	143	590	733	67,182	733	67,182	
29	9. Fuel ...	26	297	323	6,704	323	6,704	
15 rafts	10. Timber ...	649 c. ft.	12 c. ft.	661 c. ft.	843	661 c. ft.	843	
1	11. Bamboos ...	1,190 "	50 "	1,240 "	89	1,240 "	89	
1236 & 23 rafts	12. Total ...	5,902 & 1,839 c. ft.	1,785 & 62 c. ft.	6,787 & 1,991 c. ft.	2,81,456	6,787 & 1,991 c. ft.	2,81,456	
1628 & 4 rafts	13. Total of same month last year	4,191 & 700 c. ft.	471 & 9 c. ft.	4,932 & 709 c. ft.	1,82,553	4,870 & 709 c. ft.	1,82,311	
		Up.	Down.	Total.			Rs. A. P.	
14. Total number of boats plying cargo		No. 625	611	1,236	Total tollage of month—			
15. Total number of boats plying passenger		No. 16	23	69	Total tollage of same month last year			
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo		Tons 9,984	6,074	16,058	Memorandum of Tollage.			
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger		Tons 859	418	1,277				
18. Ton mileage		242,095	166,287	408,382				
19. Estimated value of cargo		Rs. 1,55,920	1,21,604	2,80,524				
20. Number of passengers		2,150	834	2,984				
21. Rafts bamboos		c. ft. 1,190	50	1,240	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month		Rs. A. P.	
22. Do., bamboos		" 649	12	661	2. Tollage per month			
23. Estimated value of rafts		Rs. 901	31	932	3. Total			
24. Tollage on boats		4,275-8-6	2,910-15-9	7,186-8-3	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month			
25. Compounded tollage on boats		Rs. 2-8-6	0-14-0	3-6-6	5. Balance due at the end of the month			
26. Tollage on rafts		18-11-9	0-10-0	19-5-9				
27. Total tollage on boats per ton mile		.....	.....	3-3				
28. Total tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet		.....	.....	1-0-3				

Abstract for the month of March 1888 as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

	1887-88.		1886-7.	
	During the month.		During the month.	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tollage	7,209 4 6	55,299 6 6	4,676 11 9	28,451 11 6

CALCUTTA,
The 8th May 1888.A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 5th May 1888,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 5TH MAY 1888.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH MAY 1887.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	380	93,321	1,523	280	72,400	1,291
Jute ...	9	11,100	198	24	16,559	294
Firewood ...	67	27,220	419	140	68,365	1,020
Other articles ...	594	1,33,300	2,145	649	1,83,275	2,736
Total ...	1,050	2,64,941	4,285	1,093	3,40,590	5,341

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1888, on 1,513½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	277,438	2,83,569 8 0	29,58,956 0	7,13,568 4 6	16,588 3 4	40,13,525 10 10	65,155	107,261½	172,416½
per mile of railway ...	187 5 3	187 5 3	471 4 2	471 4 2	10 15 4	263 8 9	...	...	...
for previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	4,231,443	48,77,709 15 0	4,46,49,512 20	1,06,12,998 1 1	3,50,760 9 10	1,59,41,558 9 11	1,065,671½	1,673,213	2,738,884½
Total for 17 weeks ...	4,508,881	52,61,369 2 0	4,76,08,468 20	1,13,26,366 5 7	3,67,348 13 2	1,69,55,981 4 9	1,130,820½	1,780,474½	2,911,301½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	268,140½	2,85,011 9 10	29,37,608 20	7,39,582 0 0	19,654 11 5	10,44,290 14 3	65,553	122,134	187,787
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	187 10 1	187 10 1	486 14 0	486 14 0	12 15 1	687 7 2	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,363,773½	50,43,876 5 4	4,59,28,979 20	1,16,93,969 0 2	3,21,807 3 8	1,70,61,742 15 2	1,116,555	1,927,279	3,043,834

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1887.				RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 30TH APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 28TH APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.			
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
151	10,44,231	687	1,513½	10,13,526	670	1,519	43,37,420	714	1,513½	30,90,114	659	.....	3,46,970

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1888, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,179	6,560 6 0	48,991 0	4,250 4 0	37 0 0	10,817 10 0	1,637	757	2,394
per mile of railway ...	230½	114 11 1	850 20	74 4 11	0 10 4	189 10 4	...	...	...
for previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	244,789	1,33,413 8 0	5,80,968 0	39,475 1 0	758 10 0	1,73,647 3 0	29,272	9,374	38,646
Total for 17 weeks ...	257,968	1,39,973 14 0	6,29,959 0	43,725 5 0	793 10 0	1,84,494 13 0	30,909	10,131	41,040
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,850	5,023 11 8	62,376 10	4,658 10 0	39 2 6	9,921 8 2	1,326	1,068	2,394
per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	216	87 13 3	1,090 20	84 15 1	0 10 11	173 7 3	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	247,096½	1,32,250 8 8	10,53,119 19	60,533 7 0	807 10 3	1,83,671 10 8	28,558	10,788	45,346

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

Receipts for week ending 30th April 1887.	Receipts for week ending 28th April 1888.			Total receipts from 1st April 1887 to 30th April 1887.			Total receipts from 1st April 1888 to 28th April 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
57½	9,922	178	57½	10,848	190	57½	46,164	209	57½	730	...

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd April 1888, on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,527	536 7 0	22,336 10	721 8 0	0 11 0	1,267 10 0	337½	150	
Or per mile of railway ...	...	44 11 3	...	60 2 0	0 12 11	105 10 2	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	47,887	8,052 8 0	3,46,230 30	7,335 2 0	100 11 0	15,758 5 0	5,115 ½	2,481	7,5
Total for 17 weeks ...	51,414	8,588 15 0	3,68,567 0	8,266 10 0	203 6 0	17,025 15 0	5,752½	2,637	8,5
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,511	586 4 9	20,192 20	733 0 0	7 15 5	1,327 4 0	224	260	4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	48 15 9	...	61 1 4	0 10 7	110 9 8	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	51,414½	8,543 4 6	3,49,621 30	9,003 8 0	140 12 6	17,787 9 0	5,613	2,820	8,6

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1885.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20th APRIL 1887.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25th APRIL 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 30th APRIL 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1888 TO 25th APRIL 1888.		Total increase in 1888.		Total decrease in 1888.	
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile increase worked per week.		Per mile decrease worked per week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
12	1,527	111	1,238	106	4,977	104	4,456	92	...	...	541

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1888, on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,906	4,166 15 0	71,326 10	2,960 10 0	124 0 0	7,136 9 0	674½	1,403	2,078
Or per mile of railway ...	...	54 14 6	...	39 9 4	1 10 11	96 2 5	...	...
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	82,157	61,914 0 0	11,41,145 0	69,677 11 0	1,912 8 0	1,29,901 9 0	19,777½	24,190½	34,967½
Total for 17 weeks ...	88,163	66,080 5 0	11,46,130 10	72,637 0 0	2,036 8 0	1,32,669 2 0	21,450	25,621½	37,071½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,635	4,760 0 11	37,215 0	3,367 11 0	106 5 6	8,837 5 5	703	1,354	1,957
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	63 10 2	...	53 0 9	1 7 5	118 2 4	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	100,798½	75,389 2 8	17,80,082 20	80,024 13 6	1,501 6 9	1,54,315 6 11	12,977	21,381	34,358

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1885.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 24th APRIL 1887.		RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25th APRIL 1888.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1887 TO 30th APRIL 1887.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1888 TO 25th APRIL 1888.		Total increase in 1888.		Total decrease in 1888.	
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile increase worked per week.		Per mile decrease worked per week.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
74½	9,897	118	7,194	96	30,998	124	30,760	103	...	...	6,243

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1888, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	18,153	5,148 16 0	6,152 0	241 11 9	9 12 0	5,409 1 0	904	64	968
Or per mile of railway	806	231 6 5	273 0	10 13 9	0 7 0	242 11 2	40	3	43
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	358,242	97,677 5 0	1,37,017 30	4,911 9 0	114 13 0	1,02,103 11 0	14,385	1,279	15,664
Total for 17 weeks	376,395	1,02,825 15 0	1,43,169 30	5,153 4 0	124 9 0	1,07,503 12 0	15,289	1,343	16,632
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,670	5,463 3 1	9,477 20	369 4 0	14 7 9	5,846 14 10	985	83	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	1348	245 8 7	423 0	16 9 6	0 10 5	292 12 6	44	4	48
Total to corresponding date of previous year	961,479	98,276 1 0	1,48,898 0	5,613 3 0	124 10 0	1,01,412 14 0	16,362	864	17,226

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tarkeessur Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXV, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 30TH APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 28TH APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22½	5,847	263	22½	5,400	243	22½	30,852	347	22½	32,238	362	1,386	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., Dacca, K. and D., and ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1888, on 676 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steamer-bent.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	131,248	61,231 0 0	4,56,412 0	69,927 0 0	11,020 0 0	144,278 0 0	21,506	20,790	42,296
Or per mile of railway	190	90 0 0	673 0	102 0 0	2 0 0	195 0 0	31	30	61
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	1,332,033	11,43,035 0 0	82,67,571 0	12,60,165 0 0	2,37,258 0 0	25,81,333 0 0	347,003	341,276	688,279
Total for 17 weeks	2,066,281	12,05,105 0 0	87,17,983 0	12,69,192 0 0	2,48,278 0 0	27,22,636 0 0	368,509	362,066	730,575
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	112,141	57,829 0 0	4,58,398 0	68,305 0 0	11,813 0 0	1,38,007 0 0	20,304	17,204	37,508
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	174	90 0 0	711 0	106 0 0	2 0 0	198 0 0	30	25	55
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,103,731	10,49,637 0 0	89,20,467 0	12,81,955 0 0	2,67,363 0 0	25,37,995 0 0	342,888	329,409	672,297

* Audited up to week ending 17th March 1888.

† Extending steamer earnings.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 23RD APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 21ST APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
676	1,33,007	214	676	1,41,878	209	645	4,57,302	230	676	4,55,067	210	...	31,305

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1888, on 125 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	23,359	3,740 0 0	42,422 0	3,284 0 0	40 0 0	12,061 0 0	3,617	1,019	5,536
Or per mile of railway ...	187	70 0 0	339 0	26 0 0	1 0 0	97 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	307,376	1,89,616 0 0	8,62,438 0	54,869 0 0	3,477 0 0	1,97,853 0 0	53,381	26,820	80,201
Total for 16 weeks ...	429,735	1,48,258 0 0	8,44,869 0	58,114 0 0	3,517 0 0	2,09,017 0 0	66,098	28,739	85,737
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year ...	23,454	8,667 0 0	47,694 0	3,229 0 0	26 0 0	11,022 0 0	3,521	1,039	5,210
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	188	69 0 0	382 0	26 0 0	...	95 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	407,823	1,30,792 0 0	6,28,739 0	41,483 0 0	782 0 0	1,82,057 0 0	57,317	27,005	84,382

* Audited up to week ending 17th March 1888.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 23RD APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 21ST APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888-87.	Total decrease in 1888-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
125	Rs. 11,922	Rs. 95	125	Rs. 12,084	Rs. 97	125	Rs. 30,147	Rs. 104	125	Rs. 37,941	Rs. 101	...	Rs. 1,306

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1888, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,807	4,857 0 0	3,000 0	400 0 0	40 0 0	5,357 0 0	2,141	963	3,104
Or per mile of railway ...	231	57 0 0	35 0	5 0 0	...	62 0 0	...	...	...
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	296,280	65,986 0 0	2,45,630 0	14,220 0 0	2,578 0 0	82,770 0 0*	31,779	14,136	45,906
Total for 16 weeks ...	226,187	70,437 0 0	2,48,630 0	14,680 0 0	2,619 0 0	88,136 0 0	33,911	15,099	49,010
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	12,229	3,941 0 0	3,821 0	2,320 0 0	264 0 0	6,525 0 0	2,619	535	3,154
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	142	46 0 0	44 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	76 0 0	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	212,846	72,953 0 0	2,82,679 0	20,480 0 0	3,482 0 0	1,02,925 0 0	37,553	17,765	55,318

* Audited up to week ending 17th March 1888.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 23RD APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 21ST APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888-87.	Total decrease in 1888-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
86	Rs. 6,525	Rs. 76	86	Rs. 5,367	Rs. 62	86	Rs. 19,389	Rs. 75	86	Rs. 16,792	Rs. 61	...	Rs. 3,897

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

(PURNEAH SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 21st April 1888, on 39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,662	820 0 0	27,890 0	2,168 0 0	50 0 0	3,638 0 0	546	546	1,092
Or per mile of railway ...	68	21 0 0	713 0	56 0 0	1 0 0	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	43,024	15,173 0 0	3,58,882 0	31,182 0 0	612 0 0	46,967 0 0	8,190	8,190	16,380
Total for 16 weeks ...	45,686	15,993 0 0	3,86,772 0	33,350 0 0	662 0 0	50,005 0 0	8,736	8,736	17,472
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,526	858 0 0	29,885 0	2,006 0 0	14 0 0	2,878 0 0	539	539	1,078
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	65	22 0 0	766 0	52 0 0	.....	74 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	7,902	2,784 0 0	67,250 0	8,140 0 0	58 0 0	10,932 0 0	1,771	1,771	3,542

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Assam-Bihar State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 21ST APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 23RD APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 21ST APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
39	2,878	74	59	3,038	78	39	10,932	93	39	9,963	85	.....	969

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th April 1888, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,039½	1,143 10 8	7,295 0	648 1 0	11 14 0	1,803 9 8	509	254	763
Or per mile of railway ...	112	41 16 0	265 0	23 13 0	0 7 0	66 3 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	52,518½	19,270 5 4	2,65,980 0	14,591 15 0	422 2 0	34,284 6 4	8,114	7,755½	15,869½
Total for 17 weeks ...	55,558	20,414 0 0	2,73,275 0	15,240 0 0	434 0 0	36,088 0 0	8,653	8,009½	16,662½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,604	1,053 12 9	3,904 10	759 4 0	20 14 0	1,833 14 9	509	254	763
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	98	38 11 0	366 0	27 14 0	0 12 0	67 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	61,463	19,321 1 9	2,32,907 0	13,209 11 11	465 11 4	32,995 9 0	8,725	6,947	14,712

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 30TH APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 28TH APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
27½	1,894	67	27½	1,804	66	27½	6,944	64	27½	7,007	64	63	.....

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th April 1888, on 259 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 259 miles open	45,315	Rs. A. P. 16,532 6 2	Mds. S. 1,85,019 20	Rs. A. P. 20,058 8 0	Rs. A. P. 3,098 4 3	Rs. A. P. 40,617 2 5	5,683	7,002	12,775
Or per mile of railway	175	63 1 0	714 0	77 7 0	3 0 0	155 8 0*	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	68,071	2,70,825 9 10	31,21,887 20	341,640 8 0	47,963 11 9	6,00,369 13 7	100,190	128,402	228,592
Total for 17 weeks	732,029	2,87,158 0 0	33,06,970 0	3,61,699 0 0	51,530 0 0	7,00,587 0 0	105,873	135,404	241,367
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 249 miles open	42,539	15,376 10 0	1,63,417 0	15,434 3 0	3,818 14 0	34,629 8 6	5,355	6,760	12,115
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	171	61 12 0	654 0	62 0 0	4 15 0	138 11 6*	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	647,138	2,53,542 14 9	27,60,071 30	2,75,391 1 6	69,629 13 9	5,81,563 14 0	95,232	98,602	193,834

* Steam boat earnings excluded in calculating "Total earnings per mile of Railway."

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 25TH APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 30TH APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 25TH APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
249	31,030	129	259	40,917	155	249	129,832	130	259	1,44,763	156	14,931	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Rs.

Approximate earnings for week ending 21st April 1888	...	...	11,459
Corresponding week last year	...	...	8,398
Increase	...	...	3,061
Receipts from 1st January to 21st April 1888	...	...	1,30,122
From 1st January to 23rd April 1887	...	...	1,12,857
Increase	...	...	26,265
			Miles.
Miles open, week ending 21st April 1888	...	...	51
Corresponding week last year	...	...	51
			Rs. A. P.
Receipts per mile open, week ending 21st April 1888	...	...	224 11 0
Corresponding week last year	...	...	164 10 9
Increase	...	...	60 0 3



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Wednesday, the 25th April, 1888, at 11-30 A.M.

Present:

The HON. SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
 The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.
 The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY, C.I.E.
 The HON. T. T. ALLEN.
 The HON. SIR DENRY HARRISON, KT.
 The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E.
 The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
 The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER.
 The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
 The HON. C. H. MOORE.
 The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.
 The HON. H. PRATT.

HOWRAH BRIDGE ACT, IX OF 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act IX of 1871 (an Act for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly between Howrah and Calcutta).

He said:—In order to make the object of the motion perfectly clear to the Council, it will be desirable that I should, with their permission, refer briefly to the history of the discussions and proceedings connected with the construction and administration of the bridge. When the Act, which it is now proposed to amend, was before the Council in 1871, a great divergence of opinion was manifested as to the sources from which the revenue which was to provide for the maintenance of the bridge, the payment of interest on the loan from Government, the extinction of debt, and the creation of a Reserve Fund, should be derived. The original scheme of the Bill was that what I may call the basis of the revenue of the bridge was to be a terminal charge upon goods which enter or leave the Howrah Railway station by the East Indian Railway, whether they cross the bridge or not. The local tolls, that is the tolls on the persons and goods actually crossing the bridge, were to be a sort of supplementary source of revenue, which it was hoped would be ultimately abandoned. The mercantile community, the Port Commissioners, and their representatives in the Council, strongly dissented from this proposal. They urged that to make goods which did not use the bridge pay for it was wholly indefensible in principle, and that the proper people to pay for the bridge were those who made use of it. I need not enter into any details regarding the arguments used on both sides, because Sir George Campbell, who was then President of the Council, brought the question to a very plain issue. He pointed out that it was not a question between different sources of revenue for the bridge, but between accepting the terminal charges and doing without the bridge altogether, inasmuch as the Government of India had insisted on having collateral security for their loan before they would consent to give it. The principle of the levy of the terminal charges was accordingly adopted by a majority of the Council. Sir George Campbell, however, made a concession to the opposition which had been raised. He changed what I have called the basis of the revenue of the bridge, from the terminal charges to the local tolls. Accordingly, section 3 was made to prescribe the levy of local tolls, while section 4 made the levy of terminal charges discretionary, and in this form the Bill passed the Council. Since the bridge was constructed until recently the terminal charges have been levied, except that on coal which was remitted in 1877. Some two years ago, however, when it was seen that the period was at hand when, under section 22, it would be necessary to revise the revenue so as to bring it down to the actual expenditure to be incurred, several proposals were brought forward. The Port Commissioners, abandoning the view they had expressed in 1871, proposed the abolition of local tolls. The Agent of the East Indian Railway, who might have been expected to prefer the removal of the terminal charges, first supported this view, and reported to his Board in London, and they agreed with him, that the toll-bar by which the local tolls are collected is so great a source of vexation and irritation to the public, that he would wish to see these tolls abolished. At the same time he proposed that the terminal charge on wheat should be remitted. In this opinion the Port Commissioners concurred, and they proposed the abolition of both. These questions were referred for the opinion of various local bodies. The Howrah Municipal Commissioners were, of course, in favour of the abolition of the local tolls. The Trades' Association believed that people had become accustomed to the terminal charges, and considered that the local tolls should be abolished. The Calcutta Corporation would have the tolls maintained, and the proceeds equitably divided between the Municipalities of Calcutta and Howrah for purposes of improvement. The Chamber of Commerce maintained their opposition of 1871, and urged that the terminal charges should be abolished before the local tolls are interfered with. In view of these differences of opinion Sir Rivers Thompson decided to remit the terminal charge on wheat from 1st April 1887, leaving the other questions for settlement when the debt of the bridge should be actually extinguished. With this view His Honor, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, recently appointed a representative Committee to consider the whole matter. Of that Committee my hon. friend, Mr. Reynolds, as Chairman of the Port Commissioners, was President; the Chamber of Commerce were represented by the hon. Mr. Steel, their Chairman, and the Trades' Association by their Master, Mr. Hallett; the East Indian Railway were represented by their Agent, Colonel Campbell, the Municipalities of Calcutta and Howrah by their Chairmen, and there were official members to represent the Government.

of Bengal and the Accounts Department. In view of the nature of the constitution of the Committee, and, as I will show, of their unanimity on the main question before them, I think the Council may safely adopt their recommendations, and recognise that the differences of opinion which had existed have been reconciled. The report of the Committee will be circulated to the Council. I may say that they were unanimous in recommending, first that the local tolls should be abolished, and secondly that some terminal charges should be retained. The terminal charges recommended for remission are those on rice and grain, pulses of all sorts, seeds of all sorts, and salt. This will represent a relief to trade of about Rs. 1,60,000 in addition to about Rs. 66,000, the amount of the charge already remitted on wheat. The retention of the charge on certain articles with the interest on the Reserve Fund, the rent of bridge lands, and the earnings of the tug steamer, will provide an income sufficient to cover the necessary expenditure. Then as regards the disposal of the surplus, the Committee, with the single dissentient voice of Colonel Campbell, proposed to make over two lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta Municipality to help it in making a road to lead from the bridge towards the Sealdah station. Should the Council accept these proposals, they will require the amendment of three sections of the Act. As I said, section 3 prescribes the levy of local tolls. The Lieutenant-Governor has power to regulate them, but he has no power of exemption. It will be necessary to give him this power of exemption. Then under section 4, though the Lieutenant-Governor can reduce the terminal charges on goods, or exempt goods altogether, he has no power to re-impose them. However remote may be the contingency of their re-imposition, I think it will be prudent for the Council to provide for such re-imposition should unforeseen circumstances require it. Finally, section 18 requires that any surplus must be devoted to the purposes of the Act, and the section must be amended to admit of the grant being made to the Calcutta Municipality. These are the provisions of the Bill which I ask the leave of the Council to introduce.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES AMALGAMATION BILL.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that the clauses of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, as further amended, be further considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that sections 252, 253, 254, 255, and 256 be omitted.

He said:—The Council has already provided by section 247 for notice and plans being submitted to the Commissioners before any hut can be built, and that and the following sections will, to all intents and purposes, be quite sufficient to regulate the building of huts in Calcutta, on land on which huts do not at present exist. If any piece of land is to be converted into a bustee, those two sections give ample power to regulate the erection of huts. No hut can be built without giving the information required by section 247, and therefore the powers given to the Commissioners are quite sufficient in regard to huts to be built hereafter. Sections 252 to 256 introduce a procedure which does not exist at present, and a procedure which is not suited to the requirements of the people, and there will be great difficulty in working it out by reason of the particular method adopted by the owners of land in letting it out. As I understand it, the owners of land let it out in small parcels to various individuals on a monthly rent, and each individual having taken the land he requires, applies to the Commissioners to build, and having got permission builds his hut. If the procedure was that the owner of the land himself built the huts, and let them out to tenants, there would be no difficulty. But that is never done in Calcutta. The huts are in most cases built by the tenants, and the landholder simply lets them the land in small parcels. That being so, the first difficulty to my mind is this: The landlord cannot foresee the requirements of the tenants, he cannot say whether his

tenants will require smaller or larger parcels of land, and therefore it would be impossible for the owner to set apart particular sites for building on. This is a difficulty which I think it will be impossible to surmount. It is of no use to shut our eyes to the existing state of things, for when the landlord is called upon to submit a plan jointly with the adjoining bustee owner, he will say I do not propose to build upon the land; I cannot say what will be the requirements of my tenants, and therefore I cannot possibly select the sites. The objection to my mind seems a very strong one. And having already provided for the regulation of huts, if hereafter huts are allowed to be crowded together or built in irregular lines, the persons who will be responsible will be the Commissioners themselves. The Commissioners have ample power to prevent the irregular building of huts, and therefore, as far as the future is concerned, no difficulty will arise. As regards huts already existing, I submit that the provisions of sections 247 and 248 give ample power to deal with the existing state of things. If huts are crowded together in any bustee, the Commissioners will have power to order certain roads to be opened out and certain sanitary improvements to be made. Section 252 provides for the owners submitting a joint plan. It will be a matter for congratulation if the owners can be made to agree to anything of the kind. Generally their views are so diverse, that it will be very difficult for them to join in a common object. The section provides that if they do not agree, the Commissioners may prepare a standard plan. The Commissioners will no doubt try to prepare it in the best manner possible, but it is difficult to see how any plan prepared beforehand will meet the requirements of persons who may want to build huts for themselves. For instance, one cottah of land may be allotted as a building site, but the tenant may want three cottahs or five cottahs or even ten cottahs: he cannot get what he wants under this procedure. Under section 254 the owners may submit their objections to the plan prepared by the Commissioners, and so long as the standard plan is not completed no hut can be built upon the land. But under the preceding sections provision has already been made against the building of any hut without sanction; therefore sections 252 to 256 are wholly unnecessary. I therefore move the omission of these sections; their omission will not in any way cripple the powers of the Commissioners; they will remain the same, and as I have said before, if they are retained they will not work.

The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison said:—I must confess that I am a little disappointed at the criticism which has been directed against these sections, because, from the line of argument previously adopted by the hon. member, I should have thought that these were provisions which my hon. friend would have supported. When we were considering the building regulations he pointed out that we were punishing the innocent purchaser of a small plot of land, whereas we ought to have dealt with the vendor. In regard to section 247 again, he argued that we were putting difficulties in the way of poor people in regard to the building of their huts; that they would not be allowed to build their huts; that the fault really lay with the landlord, who let his land in small parcels. I then referred my hon. friend to section 252, when he said he would come to that afterwards; and now the way he comes to it is to condemn that which he before said ought to commend itself to us. The object of these sections is precisely that which he so forcibly pressed upon us the other day. He pressed us then to go to the right person, the fountain head, and this is what is now proposed to be done. Under the existing law we have to deal with isolated cases, the building of a hut here and a hut there. The only way of laying out a bustee on any proper system is to require the owner or owners to submit a plan, or if he fails to do so, the Municipality must do it for him. My hon. friend has spoken as if there is no necessity for these sections. Dr. Simpson has assured us several times that what we are doing in the way of running roads here and there in bustees is nothing in comparison to the advantage to be gained by having new bustees laid out on proper plans. The Superintendent of Roads, under whose jurisdiction the building of huts falls, says he cannot possibly remedy the evil of huts being built promiscuously here and there; applications come in one by one, and the applications must in each case be answered within 14 days. If hon. members will glance at the bustee plans laid on the table, they will see that that is emphatically

the one requirement in the bustees of Calcutta, the laying out of the huts on a systematic plan. Huts may be erected far apart, or they may be so closely dovetailed that you may just be able to creep between them. Each tenant can erect his hut just where he pleases. The only person who is in a position to remedy this radical defect is the owner of the land, and if he fails to do so, the municipality must lay down a plan, after hearing any objections which the owner has to offer. And this is what is provided for. My own conviction is that there will be none of the practical difficulties which my hon. friend anticipates. No owner need divide his land in absolutely equal blocks of land. He will run one line of sites, say 50 feet wide, for the largest class of huts, another perhaps of 40 feet in width, a third of 30 feet, a fourth of 20 feet, and perhaps also one line of 10 feet wide for the poorest class of tenants. It is only as to the breadth of the blocks that there will be any difficulty, because there is nothing to prevent a tenant from taking any length of line he pleases. A man who wants to build a hut will select any of the widths of land he wishes, and he can get any length of it which he desires. As a test of the facility with which bustee lands can be laid out in this way, I have had some plans prepared in the office. I have taken one of the existing blocks of huts, and have sketched it out on the proposed system, and have then got a draftsman to take the existing huts and fit them in. We took a piece of ground in the Rajah Bagan bustee and fitted every single hut on it into its place on this plan, and if the huts could be taken up on the American system and put down as shown on this plan, they could every one be transplanted and arranged in this unobjectionable manner. I next took Nathur Bagan bustee and cut it up into similar blocks. Here the difficulties were great, and yet out of 60 huts now on the ground 52 of them have been placed in their proper positions on this arranged system, even after allowing for the difficulties of separate owners and of each plot belonging to one person. Nevertheless, 52 out of 60 huts now on the ground in the space we took have been fitted into their proper positions. There was still space left where at least eight huts more could be placed, but not the actual huts on the ground. This would be an inconvenience small in the extreme as compared with the object of these sections. The object is to have sufficient powers so as to arrange bustees according to a proper system. The power now existing is merely that of running roads through bustees, but nothing more, and although these roads admit of the scavenging of bustee, the object of laying out bustees in the manner proposed is to allow of proper ventilation. I maintain that the principle of these sections is certainly a very fair one. It is not unjust to the owner to say you must look after your property; you are not to give a cottah of land here and a cottah there and leave the tenant to deal with it as he likes; put a *goulabaree* here, a godown there, a shed for carts here, and a dwelling-house there: and you are not to be permitted to reply—I have nothing to do with that: all I want is my rent. What we say to the landlord is, you are bound to take so much forethought that the use to which your land is put is not to result in a sanitary evil, both to your tenants and to the neighbourhood. That is all we require the landlord to do. And I have not ventured to go further, because it is proper in a matter like this to proceed cautiously, although slowly. The first year will perhaps be taken up in calling for plans, hearing objections, and getting the machinery in order in three or four bustees. Then we can take up, say, 20 more and so on, and in the course of say six or seven years a considerable impression will be made. The progress will no doubt be very slow, because the sections, so far from being of a revolutionary character, will be found rather to be tortoise-like in their operation. I think it will be a pity if the Council thinks it right to omit these sections.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—I must admit that on this occasion my hon. friend has undertaken to meet the arguments which I have advanced. He seems to think that I am somewhat inconsistent in the position I have taken. He has been pleased to say that my arguments as regards the building regulations and as regards section 247 have considerable force, and yet he was the first to oppose them. What I complain of is that this is a roundabout procedure. If it is desirable to legislate in a matter of this kind, making it compulsory on owners of land to look after their property, a single section would suffice, by providing that no one shall let out his land for the building of huts unless with the sanction of the Commissioners. If a section of that

kind be introduced, landowners will realise their position and feel the responsibility imposed on them by law. My hon. friend is not prepared to go to that extent. But why should he not adopt the simplest procedure, instead of so cumbersome a one to attain the object he has in view? Why should he not enact that no owner shall let out small parcels of land for the erection of huts without first obtaining the sanction of the Commissioners? I submit that there is no inconsistency in the position I have assumed. In the matter of the building regulations, I wanted to touch the man who sells the land, who derives the whole benefit, and not the innocent purchaser. But I failed. Then in the case of bustee lands, why introduce the system of joint plans and standard plans? Why not positively assert the principle that no one shall let out land for building huts unless he complies with a certain state of things? That will be the simplest way of dealing with the question.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that, for section 257, the following be substituted:—

“When it appears to the Commissioners in meeting that any bustee is, by reason of the manner in which the huts are crowded together, or for any other reason, in an insanitary condition and that the procedure provided by sections two hundred and fifty-two to two hundred and fifty-six will be too dilatory for improving such bustee, they may cause it to be inspected by two medical officers, who shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the said bustee; and shall specify, if necessary, in the said report, the huts which should be wholly or in part removed, the roads, drains and sewers which should be constructed, and the low lands which should be filled up with a view to the removal of the risk of disease. The huts which together form a bustee under this Part may belong to several owners. The existence of a masonry wall, privy, shed or house in a bustee shall not preclude the Commissioners from dealing with such bustee in any way authorised by this Act.”

He said:—The section which I propose is slightly different from section 257 of the Bill, and it provides, with a slight modification, all that is aimed at by that section.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—It seems to me that this section follows as a necessary consequence from the previous amendment being rejected. The section is adapted to the existing procedure. I was so sensitive of the fact of the slow and gradual working of the new system of standard plans that I thought it would not be wise to give up the more expeditious system we have at present, expeditious I mean as compared to the system of placing every hut in its proper place, which must be done gradually. I call the procedure under this section comparatively expeditious. The medical officers appointed to report upon a bustee are to prepare a standard plan, which would be carried out under the present procedure, and in all urgent cases this procedure will be adopted.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—After the explanation which the hon. member in charge of the Bill has given, I will withdraw this amendment.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER also, by leave, withdrew the following amendments, of which notice had been given:—

(1) That, for section 258, the following be substituted:—

“On receipt of the report of the medical officers, the Commissioners in meeting may cause a notice to be served upon the owners or occupiers of the hut, or, at the option of the Commissioners, the owner of the land on which such huts are built, requiring them to carry out and execute within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Commissioners for such purpose all or any of the works specified in the said report.”

(2) That section 262 be omitted.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 263 be omitted.

He said:—It seems to me that this section is not necessary, after having provided for the preparation of standard plans of the way in which bustees are to be improved, unless it be for the protection of the people themselves. But the provisions of this section really afford no protection. It provides that without the consent of the owners of the land not more than one-fifth of the area of a bustee shall be left for roads, and not more than two-thirds for open spaces. Under the section a tank is not to be included in this proportion. If this

is intended as a power in the hands of the people of the bustee to insist on two-thirds of the land being left open, I submit that the power should not be given, especially when the fullest provision has been made as regards a standard plan, and more especially because the owners will have to pay rates in respect of this two-thirds of open land. In a subsequent section it is provided that where there are roads and so on, the owners of the property shall be considered as occupiers of such portions: therefore they will have to pay rates on the unoccupied lands. I submit that this section is not necessary; but if it is intended to operate as a protection to the owner, the section will have to be modified very considerably.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—As far as I represent the Executive of the Corporation, I shall not object to this section being omitted, its intention is to tie their hands: it imposes obligations, to some of which it will not be easy to conform. Whether my hon. friend can be taken to be the spokesman of the owners in this matter, I consider very doubtful. I do not think that a section of this kind can be omitted in the interests of bustee owners, as I think it affords them very considerable protection as regards the proportion of open lands. Obviously, two-thirds is the maximum; ordinarily, nothing like that proportion will be required. But there are some cases in which a considerable proportion of a bustee may consist of a tank with not a very large fringe of land round it; you must have a space of 30 feet from the tank to the huts and a space between two lines of huts, in such cases a considerable proportion must be unoccupied. At the same time if the Council thinks a maximum of two-thirds excessive, and that a less proportion will be a concession of value, I believe that a proportion of one-half may be fixed as a maximum without objection in 19 cases out of 20. It is only in one out of 20 cases that that proportion may prove embarrassing. We propose to apply the proportion of two-thirds to the case of each owner's land, not merely to the whole bustee. If the Council think the section is not wanted, as Chairman of the Corporation I may say there is no reason why it may not be omitted. But if the Council think it necessary for the protection of bustee owners, then if it would be a concession to them of any value to reduce the proportion of two-thirds to 50 per cent., I think the concession might well be made. The proportion of two-thirds will apply only to very exceptional cases.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—I quite understand that the proportion of two-thirds is the maximum, and to omit the section will rather be an injury than otherwise to the clients of the hon. mover of the amendment. On the other hand, the reduction of the maximum from two-thirds to one-half seems to me to be a substantial concession. If I may advise I would suggest that this concession be adopted.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—I have proceeded on the basis of the public memorial, which says: "Under section 263 owners will be required to set apart as much as two-thirds of bustee land for roads, &c., for purposes of bustee improvement. The section would really amount to confiscation of private property, and your Honour's memorialists beg to record their earnest protest against it." If the maximum is reduced to one-half it will satisfy nobody.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON then moved that in section 263 the words "one-half" be substituted for two-thirds.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER by leave withdrew the motion, of which notice had been given, that section 265 be omitted.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 266 be omitted.

He said:—This is a novel provision altogether. If the owner wants to remove his bustee land from the character of bustee land, why should he not utilise the road which is his private property? Why should the consent of the Commissioners be needed when the owner wants to build on this portion of his bustee land when the character of a bustee has been removed from it? If another road is needed for the portion of the land which may still continue as a bustee, the Commissioners will have power to have such a road opened. It may be that a portion

of the existing road will be the most convenient site for building, and why should the owner be precluded from doing so simply because it has been a portion of a bustee road? All that the Commissioners might do is to require the owner to find another outlet for the bustee. Probably that will be the way this provision will be worked, but that is not what is provided in the section.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said :—The hon. member has raised a fair point; at the same time I may say that the section has been drafted with full forethought, and I believe it embodies the right principle. Looking to the deliberation with which the standard plan of a bustee is to be prepared, with full opportunity to the owner to object, when a certain piece of land, it may be belonging to several owners, has been marked off as a portion of a bustee road by which access is to be obtained for conservancy carts, it seems to me very inconvenient that the whole arrangement of the bustee should be upset because the owner of the land chooses to convert the particular spot into a dwelling-house. He could at the beginning have objected and reserved this particular land for building purposes. The other owners have very likely carefully planned how they will arrange and align the bustee roads to fit in with this, but in consequence of the caprice of one owner, or of a partition or death, the whole arrangement will be liable to be upset. It does happen so now, and in several cases we have been obliged to leave a bustee untouched, because the owner has said that he intends to build a house upon the site which has been chosen as the only good site for a road. When a certain piece of land has been chosen after full deliberation and consideration as one of the ways for people in the bustee getting out, and for access to the bustee from without, as well as for the purpose of scavenging, under my hon. friend's amendment the owner of that particular ground may after a time throw the whole out of gear. I believe the section in the Bill gives the fairest and best solution of the difficulty. If the section is omitted, the effect will be to very seriously encumber dealings with the bustee, not only on the part of the Corporation, but very much also on the part of other owners in the same bustee. Those whose land is further in, will not be able to get proper means of egress and ingress. I therefore think it is proper to reserve this power to the Commissioners, and it should be remembered that the Commissioners in meeting will be the final arbitrators. If there is necessity for a road and if another road can be substituted, they will easily give their consent to the proposed substitution.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply :—By section 257 these roads remain the private property of the respective owners, and I fail to see how it is possible to impose by legislation an obligation on the owner not to utilise a particular plot of land for building, although he is at liberty to utilise the rest of his land for the purpose. If this section is omitted the Commissioners will still have power to require the opening out of proper roads, and this course will save interference with the rights of property for which there is, as far as I can see, no justification. It has been said that the standard plan will have been prepared with the fullest deliberation; but circumstances may be altered, and therefore what may have been done with the fullest deliberation at one time might operate with great hardship on a change of circumstances. If he is still the owner of the land, it is very hard lines not to be able to utilise his property in the way he thinks best, subject of course to the control of the Commissioners in respect of building regulations and so forth.

The motion being put to the vote the Council divided—

Ayes 1.

The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

Noes 11.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
His Honour the President.

So the Motion was negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 267 be omitted. He said:—This section declares that the owners of bustee lands shall be deemed to be the occupiers of the roads and common ground or open spaces in the bustee, and the effect of it will be that the owners will have to pay rates and taxes in respect of all the roads and open spaces left expressly for the benefit of their tenants, it may be to the extent of one-half of the whole of the land. The rates and taxes, I submit, ought to be properly apportioned between the parties concerned. The main thoroughfares may be said to be required for the purposes of conservancy as well; but all the other roads, as well as the open spaces, will be for the benefit of the hut owners, and it seems hard that the owners alone should pay the rates on account of them. As occupiers the owners will be subject to many of the incidents of this Bill. If rubbish is thrown on the land, they may be punished under section 301, which provides that if any dust, dirt, filth or refuse is thrown on any street or place in contravention of certain sections, it shall be presumed that the offence was committed by or with the sufferance of the occupier, unless the contrary be proved. That seems hard on persons who have let out their bustee lands and have very little to do with them. The conservancy of bustees is to be put into the hands of the Commissioners, and a special rate is to be levied on bustees so conserved, and therefore it seems to me that in addition to that the owners of the roads and open spaces in bustees should be considered as the occupiers of them, and should have to pay rates upon them.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—It seems curious that the hon. member seeks to provide a remedy for what he complains of by omitting this section altogether. It is necessary to have some rule as to who is to be considered in occupation of bustee lands not occupied by huts. It is a source of considerable difficulty. It seems desirable that there should be some fair and equitable arrangement, and this arrangement tries to be fair. The section refers to "common ground," not to "open spaces." Suppose there is a tank in a bustee, and a space of 30 feet round the margin of the tank must be left vacant. How can you say that any particular hut owner can be looked upon as the occupier of that vacant space? Where you have open spaces between the huts you can do so. The owners of the land are not in any way responsible for the open spaces between the lines of huts which are left as the backyards of those huts. As regards the private roads, how can you make anybody but the owner of the land responsible as occupier? They are open to the whole of the bustee. But as regards roads the point is not of much consequence. It is not often that roads get into such an insanitary condition as to require prosecutions. Moreover, the Council should bear in mind that I introduced the proviso to section 269, that no conservancy rate shall be levied on any remodelled bustee without the consent of the owners, contrary to Dr. Simpson's strong and urgent remonstrance, because I considered it to be just. When we have roads between the lines of huts and roads for conservancy carts, we ought to consider it sufficiently similar to an ordinary compound, and this rate ought not to be levied without the consent of the owner; and if you provide that the Commissioners will not be allowed to levy a special rate on a remodelled bustee, then you must define who is to be the person responsible for the conservancy of these open spaces. You must say that the zemindar is responsible for keeping the general drainage system of the bustee in order, and each hut owner for the portion of the drain which runs into his own premises; that the zemindar is responsible for keeping in order the "common ground," and the individual hut owners for the spaces before and behind their own huts, and the care of the common ground round a tank should go to the owner. It seems to me that some section of the kind is absolutely necessary, and I do not see that any better one has been suggested.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER, by leave, withdrew the following motions which stood in his name:—(1) that, in line 14 of the first paragraph of section 268, the word "standard" be omitted; (2) that, in line 2 of the third paragraph of the same section, for the words "any standard" the word "such" be substituted; (3) that the fourth, fifth, and sixth paragraphs of the same section be omitted; (4) that, for the proviso of section 269, the following be substituted:—"Provided that, without the consent of the owners, no such

rate shall be levied upon any bustee which has already been improved under the direction of the Commissioners."

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, at the end of section 270, the words "in such manner as a rate may be recovered" be inserted.

He said:—This section gives the Commissioners power to serve notices on the occupiers of a bustee, for the cleansing of which no special establishment is maintained, and which is in a filthy condition, to clean the same; and if the notices are not complied with within three days, they may clean the bustee and recover the cost from the occupiers. But the section does not say how the cost is to be recovered. Throughout the Bill costs incurred in default of work being done by owners or occupiers are made recoverable as a rate. In the words I propose are not inserted, it may be held that the only remedy is by suit. The insertion of these words are therefore necessary.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, at the end of section 277, the following be inserted:—

"For the purpose of efficiently draining any house or land under this section, the Commissioners may require any courtyard, alley or passage between two or more houses, to be paved with such materials and in such manner as may be approved of by them; and may require such paving to be kept in proper repair. They may also require the level of any such courtyard, alley or passage to be raised, if necessary, for the efficient drainage thereof."

He said:—This amendment is brought forward at the request both of the Engineer and the Health Officer, who point out that it is impossible in some cases satisfactorily to provide for the health of houses, if the courtyards are simply ponds; if they are not sufficiently paved to admit of the water running off. The power given is only discretionary; it will hardly be insisted on in the case of very poor people. In the case of the rich it is most usually done, but in the case of some houses where this ought to be done it is not, and the object of this amendment is to provide a remedy in such cases. It is a power which is closely allied to the subject of drainage.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—If my memory serves me rightly, a similar proposal was brought before the Town Council at the instance of the Health Officer. I did not see the list of business before this morning, and have not been able to trace the discussion, but if I recollect rightly very serious objections were raised to the proposal, and difficulties were pointed out which rendered further consideration necessary. It would have been advantageous if that discussion had been placed before this Council before they were asked to consider this amendment. My hon. friend has referred to the opinions of the Engineer and the Health Officer, and it would have been well if he had referred to the views of the Town Council also on this subject.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that, in section 286, the words "stables and cowhouses," and in line 2 of section 288, the words "stable or cowhouse" be omitted.

He said:—The introduction of these words in these sections is an innovation: they do not exist in the present Act. These sections do not refer to public stables and cowhouses, but to stables and cowhouses in private houses, and I do not see why the Commissioners should be allowed any control over them. People who keep one or two horses or cows for private use would be unnecessarily harassed. Is it really necessary to make legislative provision on account of these small matters, especially when the Commissioners have been given full control as to the construction of buildings? I submit that there is no necessity whatever for including stables and cowhouses in these sections, which are mainly intended to deal with privies and cess-pools.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—It is quite correct to say that this provision is not to be found in the existing law, and it was introduced because there has been difficulty in dealing with these matters. At present we have no control over stables and cowhouses attached to private dwellings. It is quite as likely that in some cases stables or cowhouses kept in a filthy condition

will be as injurious to health as badly constructed privies or cess-pools. We can make the owner of a stable or cowhouse run a drain along it, but we cannot compel him to make the floor pucca. In one or two cases in which we have tried, we have found that we have exceeded our authority. If stables and cowhouses in which three or four animals are kept are not made pucca, by being laid with brick-on-edge, they cannot possibly be kept clean. Nearly all these powers are necessary for the security of the neighbours, and we have frequent complaints from the next door neighbours where stables are not properly paved and kept clean. The law should allow the Commissioners to require the floors of stables and cowhouses to be kept in proper condition. I think it a reasonable power, and I do not believe that it will lead to any serious hardship.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—My hon. friend forgets that there is in the Bill a chapter relating to nuisances which will enable the Commissioners to prosecute persons for keeping any portion of their premises in an unhealthy condition; therefore under that chapter persons who keep their stables or cowhouses in a filthy condition can be prosecuted. Is not that quite sufficient? Is it necessary that the Commissioners should also have a voice in the materials and dimensions of these places? The cases of privies and cess-pools and of stables and cowhouses seem to me entirely different. Why should the Commissioners have these powers in addition to the power of prosecution for a nuisance?

The motion being put the Council divided:—

Ayes 2.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

Noes 10.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
His Honour the President.

So the Motion was negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that, in line 4 of section 287, for the words "six hours" the words "twenty-four hours" be substituted.

He said:—This section requires the occupier of any premises to clear obstructions to drains within six hours of notice. I think six hours is too short a time. The notice may be delivered at the house at 11 o'clock, and the occupier may not return from work till 7 o'clock. Workmen will have to be procured before the work can be done, and therefore I think 24 hours is a reasonable time.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—The penalty is absolutely *nil*, although it is a serious thing to allow a drain to be choked. We keep a special establishment for this purpose, and if notice is sent to the Overseer's office, the work will be done at once. The fee for clearing obstructions in drains used to be Rs. 2-8; but to facilitate such work the Commissioners reduced it to one rupee.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—My own experience is that the Commissioners themselves are not able to do this within 24 hours, and sometimes they take 48 hours, although they have the means to do it at hand; whereas a private person will have to get men to do it. I ask whether the health of the town will be in danger if the obstruction is not cleared in six hours.

The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT stated that when he had occasion to call in the Commissioners, the obstruction was cleared in three hours.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER, by leave, withdrew the motion in his name that in lines 5 and 6 of section 290, the words "twenty hours" be substituted for "one hour."

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, at the end of the second portion of section 290, the following be inserted:—

“And if any drain is choked, or if any other defect connected with the drain which requires to be forthwith remedied is brought to light by such inspection, the Commissioners shall then and there clear out the drain, or remedy the defect.”

He said:—This is the section under which the drains are periodically inspected. If anything is found wrong which requires to be forthwith remedied, the Commissioners ought to do it at once.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—One part of this provision is very objectionable. As far as a drain is concerned, there is not the slightest objection, but to deal with a stable or a cowhouse in this way would be very objectionable. Suppose the officer considers that the dimensions of the stable or cowhouse are not such as they ought to be, is he to pull it down at once? The defect may be in the construction of the cowhouse or stable.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON agreed to a verbal modification of the section to meet this objection; after which the motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that in line 5 of section 291 for the words “any offensive matter or sewage into any sewer” the words “permits any offensive matter or sewage to flow, or be put into any sewer” be substituted.

He said:—This is a verbal amendment. A person cannot be said to throw or put offensive matter or sewage into any sewer.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in line 6 of section 292, for the words “filth or other offensive matter” the words “sewage or offensive matter” be substituted.

He said:—Just about this part of the Bill we adopted a suggestion made by the Hon. Mr. Macaulay, and defined “offensive matter” to mean dung, dirt, putrid or putrifying substances and filth of any kind not included in the term “sewage,” but this section contains the old wording which the definition of “offensive matter” is intended to supersede. This amendment is merely to substitute a properly defined word for the words previously existing.

The motion was put to the vote and carried, and so also were similar amendments moved by the Hon. Sir Henry Harrison in sections 300, 301, 308 and 344.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that, in line 6 of section 292, for the word “fifty” the word “thirty” be substituted.

He said:—In an earlier section we have provided that no hut shall be erected within 30 feet of a tank. Thirty feet is ample space, and will be sufficient protection against water being contaminated by any source. I therefore move that in the case of latrines, privies, urinals, &c., the same distance be prescribed.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—I do not think sanitary authorities will at all agree with the hon. member in this matter. Our present rule is 50 feet in case of a latrine, privy or urinal, and has always been so, and it is the same in the Suburbs also. I quite admit that the rule may often cause inconvenience to a hut-owner who often cannot get any place for his privy, but we always have power to make a special exemption. It will be a retrogressive measure to substitute 30 feet for 50, when the rule is 50 feet now both in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 301 be omitted.

He said:—This section enacts that when rubbish, offensive matter or sewage is thrown or placed on any street in contravention of the rules prescribed for that purpose, it shall be presumed that the offence has been committed by, or with the sufferance of, the occupier of such building or land, unless the contrary be proved. The Municipal Commissioners are not only to be invested with certain powers, but they are to have presumptions of law in their favour. This is a presumption of law. If my neighbour who perhaps is inimical to me

chooses to place some rubbish on the street in front of my house, I am to be presumed to be guilty of having thrown the rubbish on the street, and I am required to prove a negative, contrary to all principles of English law.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—There is a great deal of force in this objection, and it has been taken by the Government of India, but they have not insisted on it. But still more forcible is the necessity for a section of this kind, without which the law will be inoperative. The difficulty occurs in this wise. Rubbish is thrown out of a window, nothing but a hand is to be seen, and it is impossible to find out who did the act, because the mere fact of the rubbish coming from a particular house will not be sufficient. In Bombay there was a long discussion on this point, and they have in their Bill a section just parallel to this. It is quite impossible otherwise to exercise any control over the throwing of rubbish on the streets contrary to rule. It is one of the greatest evils in Calcutta. In other towns the people are not allowed to throw rubbish on the streets; here every one is allowed to treat the streets as the common sewer, and any attempt to deprive the people of the right is strongly resented. In the northern portion of the town they are not satisfied with throwing out rubbish once a day; the Commissioners would not hear of any proposal to limit the right to the morning only. The Executive does not object so much if the hours for throwing rubbish are limited, because after that the streets can be kept clean; but in the front of a bazar, for instance, it is done all day. If in addition to allowing the practice both in the morning and in the afternoon, when a person does throw out rubbish after the fixed hours, we have no power to deal with it because our hands are tied—improvement is hopeless. The presumption is the same in the Bombay Bill, but here it must be proved that it was thrown from some building or land.

THE HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—My hon. friend has tried to introduce confusion into the argument by adverting to matters which do not concern us at all. At present the question of throwing rubbish on the streets is not before us. Power is given to the Commissioners to provide proper times and places for the throwing of rubbish, and after that has been done whoever throws or suffers rubbish to be thrown in contravention to such rules is under this section liable to a penalty. This section alters the existing law in many respects. It compels the occupier to prove a negative which is contrary to all principles of the English law of evidence: he must show that he has not done it. My hon. friend points out that it must be shown that it came from a particular house. That I submit is no protection, as that can easily be done by an ill-disposed neighbour, and the presumption is to be that it was done by, or with the sufferance of, the occupier. I submit that that is contrary to all principles of law.

The motion being put the Council divided:—

Ayes 3.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lall Sircar.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

Noes 9.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
His Honour the President.

So the Motion was negatived.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in line 3 of section 302, the word "liquid" be omitted.

He said:—The expression used in this section is "offensive liquid matter," but "offensive matter" is so defined as to include liquids: therefore the word "liquid" should be omitted.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, at the end of section 307, the following be inserted:—

"And the Commissioners may cleanse the premises, and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the occupier."

He said:—What is most desirable is that the premises shall be cleansed, and hitherto we have always acted on that principle, and the bill has been paid. In one case, however, payment was refused. We thought we should be able to recover the cost, but the Law Committee considered that we could not recover, as the provision of the existing Act did not authorise the doing of the work.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that, in clause 2 of section 315, the following words be omitted:—

“And until so paid the Commissioners may retain possession of the land or tank or the site of such tank, and utilise the same for public purposes.”

He said:—The effect of this amendment will be that the section will end at the words “and the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner.” In the course of my experience I have come across very many cases where owners have raised objections to the quantity and quality of the work and have refused to pay the bill, and in many cases the Commissioners have not thought fit to go to court to realise the cost, because it was considered that the issue would be a very doubtful one. They have all the powers it is possible to confer upon them for realising their dues, and in addition to that to propose that the property improved by them should be retained by them until the amount is paid is an innovation not warranted in law. In such matters the Commissioners should not be placed in any higher position than that of any other persons who are called upon to make improvements or to execute works. Only a particular class of persons is allowed to retain possession of property of a particular nature as security for charges payable to them. With that exception all persons have to recover their dues by suit before the ordinary tribunals. My hon. friend knows that there is considerable difficulty in realising the cost of such improvements owing to various objections raised from time to time, and in many cases the objection is that the work is not properly done, or that the amount charged is excessive; and it would be a hardship, when the claim is disputed, for the Commissioners to keep possession of the property until the dispute is settled,—it may be in six months or in a year. The Commissioners are not to pay for the property, but they may hold it in possession till the amount they claim is paid. There is no provision for compensation if the demand is found to be inequitable. It is an innovation in the law for the Commissioners to keep possession of the property improved by them, and to retain possession until their bill is paid, without making compensation to the person whose property has been retained. There is such a thing as an usufruct mortgage, where the person who holds the property realises the income, and applies the income to the reduction of the debt. But here the debt remains the same, and there is no provision for damages. I submit, therefore, that there is no authority for the provision which it is the object of my amendment to omit.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—I quite admit that this is a clause which it is perfectly justifiable to criticise, but the reasons are sufficiently strong to justify the retention of this clause as perfectly equitable. At present we do a great deal of work in the way of tank-filling, and we shall have to do much more afterwards in the Suburbs. For the past seven or eight years the expenditure on this account has averaged Rs. 10,000 a year and our recoveries Rs. 5,000; therefore the general rate-payers have contributed one-half, the reason being that it is extremely difficult in many cases to recover the amount spent. One source of difficulty is that when the Bill is presented the owner pleads poverty, because the charge is considerable, but the enhancement in the value of the property far exceeds the cost. Then, in a very large number of cases, there are joint-owners; some say they had no notice and were not called upon to do the work; in other cases the owner sells the tank, and the new owner says he is not liable. In other cases, again, we cannot find any moveable property to attach, and for these and other reasons we recover only about half. By this provision you put your finger precisely on the difficulty and remove it. We do not want to make any profit out of the land, but it will be exceedingly advantageous if we can retain it for a time. What ought to be done to make the improvement complete is not done. The site should be planted with grass or trees as far as possible to take away the evil effects of the matter

with which it is filled up. All the Health Officers of the Corporation, from Dr. McLeod downwards, say that that ought to be done. Next you want to keep it as an open space; you do not want huts built upon it, which at present we have no power to prevent. If these sites are left in our hands for some time, the effect will be extremely good, and I can see nothing unjust in it. The costs we are in all cases entitled to obtain, and the owner will have the same opportunity of challenging the bill. The operation of the provision will be very beneficial. It will not only do away with a large number of excuses, but it will enable us to keep the sites for the benefit of the public as open sites for a much longer period than they are so kept at present. It is a power which will be put in the hands of a public body, because it will be used for the public advantage.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—My hon. friend has omitted to refer to the cases where the parties have challenged the Commissioners to sue for the recovery of the expenses incurred. In many cases exorbitant demands have been made, and when disputed no steps have been taken for recovery. These are not the cases of poor people, and therefore the cost could easily be recovered if fair and just. Why should the Commissioners be allowed to retain the property? I submit that the reasons assigned by my hon. friend have no bearing on the subject. One of those reasons is that huts may not be erected upon the site for a certain time. The Commissioners have ample power to prevent either huts or houses being built upon the site. Is there any justice or equity in allowing the Commissioners to retain possession of the property without paying for the use of it? Suppose the Court admitted the objection taken by the owner: in such a case, would not the retention of the property be an aggravated injury? A man who contracts to build a house for another person is not allowed to retain possession of it until he is paid for having built it. Here the Commissioners can recover by distress and sale. Why, therefore, should this additional power be given?

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—It is for the Council to say how far the hon. member in charge of the Bill has answered the objection which, I am bound to say, is a very powerful one, though he has shown conclusively that the course which the section proposes to adopt is a very convenient one for the Executive. To me, however, the provision appears so much opposed to our ordinary legal ideas of private rights that the Council would do well to consider the question carefully before accepting it. For my own part I shall vote against the retention of these words in the section.

The motion being put the Council divided:—

Ayes 5.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
His Honour the President.

Noes 7.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

So the Motion was negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 319 be omitted.

He said:—This section authorises a Magistrate, on the application of the Commissioners, to declare any building to be unfit for human habitation and to prohibit its use as such. This is another unheard-of power, and may operate very prejudicially, especially in the case of the dwellings of joint-Hindu families. What is the owner to do with a building which has been condemned in this way? Why should not the Commissioners acquire it? The value of the property is gone. I challenge my hon. friend to show a house built within the last few years which is unfit for human habitation: houses built in the antediluvian period might be condemned, but not those now built. The condemnation or otherwise of a house will depend very much upon the Magistrate before whom the case is brought. If he is a would-be sanitarian, he will most probably condemn it; but if the matter comes before a person who will judge on principles of common sense, the result will be different.

What inconvenience has been felt from the want of such a provision? Has a single case occurred within the experience of my hon. friend where he considers an order of this kind ought to have been obtained? I have been a Municipal Commissioner since the introduction of the elective system, and I have never yet heard of such a case having been brought to the notice of the Corporation. I submit therefore that there is no necessity for such a provision of law, and that there is no authority for it.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said:—I support this amendment, as it is one of which I myself gave notice, and my reason is shortly this. We can understand that the law should interfere to prohibit one man from using his property in such a manner as to be injurious to his neighbours. But the right of interfering with a man's use of property to prevent his injuring, not anybody else, but himself is a right, the exercise of which should be restricted to the very narrowest limits. It is only in very extreme cases that such a power should be conferred, and I submit that no case has been made out for conferring on a Magistrate the power to prohibit a man from dwelling in his own house. It is true that the Health Officer of the Corporation may be a learned expert in the science of sanitation, and it may be true that its executive officers may be zealous in the cause of sanitation; yet we ought to credit ordinary men with some degree of common sense and a knowledge of their own interests; and in the great majority of cases they are better judges in that respect than the Municipal Commissioners or a Magistrate.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR said:—With all my love of sanitation I cannot allow this section to pass as it is without clear and definite rules being laid down in what respect a house may be considered to be unfit for human habitation. We may leave it to the discretion of the Commissioners and the judgment of a Magistrate, provided we lay down the conditions under which a house may be held to be unfit for habitation, but unless you do that you arm the Commissioners and the Magistrate with a power which might be exercised most arbitrarily to the great injury and annoyance of the occupiers of houses.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—I cannot admit that there is anything to commend this amendment to the Council. Although this power may be unknown in Calcutta, it has been exercised in Bombay for a long time without complaint, nor is there any proposal to give it up. It has been pointed out that we may credit ordinary men with a due sense of their own interests. But this power is not wanted to deal with ordinary cases, but with such cases as that in which somebody is trying to make somebody else live in a house which is unfit for human habitation, and it is a power which is necessary in the interests of the public. How can the power be exercised arbitrarily? The Commissioners do not claim the power for themselves. They ask to be permitted to bring evidence which will satisfy a Magistrate. First the Commissioners must put the law in motion, and then they must satisfy an independent tribunal. It is all very well to talk of the necessity of making progress in local self-government. It is an experiment which has been tried in Calcutta for the last twelve years, and if you wish to induce the Government to trust the Commissioners further, is not this exactly the sort of extension of power you ought to expect? This section gives the Executive on behalf of the Commissioners the power of action, but the Corporation has full control over the Executive; and yet those who want the principles of local self-government to be advanced protest against their being entrusted with this power. I say that this and some other provisions of the Bill conferring extended powers on the Commissioners are the necessary result of the experiment of local self-government having been tried and been found successful, and I cannot conceive any valid objection to a provision which is so safeguarded.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—I wholly fail to see what the principles of local self-government have to do with this discussion. My hon. friend says this is an extension of the privileges conferred upon the Corporation, and yet it is objected to. He of course looks at the matter from his own point of view, but from my point of view local self-government means a very different thing from placing a power of this kind in the hands of the Commissioners. The proper extension of the principles of local self-government

would be to confer greater privileges on the rate-payers, and not to intervene larger powers between the Commissioners and the rate-payers. I absolutely fail to see how local self-government has anything to do with this question. I have asked my hon. friend to point out a single case where the necessity for such a power has been shewn, but he has not done so, and therefore I am justified in assuming that he is not in a position to do so. Then in the name of common sense I ask how is it possible that in the future any building will be erected which will be unfit for human habitation? If such a building is constructed in the future, the Executive of the Corporation will be responsible, for ample powers have been given to regulate the construction both of houses and huts. The only cases in regard to which it could have been possible to claim such a power are in respect of buildings already existing, and as no such case has ever been brought to notice, I am justified in saying that there can be no necessity for it in the future, unless the necessity should arise from the culpable negligence of the Commissioners.

The Hon. Dr. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said:—The remarks of the hon. member in charge of the Bill go to show that he has a very bad case. In fact he gave up the case he had to support and tried to support a very different case. He says the power is wanted for extraordinary cases, for cases where the house is inhabited not by the owner, but by tenants. [His Honour the President—I did not understand the hon. member to say anything of the kind.] [The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison—I said that generally it would be applied to such cases.] I understood him to give that as an instance in which the power would be exercised. Then he brought in support of this provision the extension of the privileges of local self-government. But the section before the Council confers no privileges on the Corporation as a representative body. If the section conferred this power only on the Commissioners in meeting, then the hon. member's argument only would be pertinent. If that concession is made, it may take off a good deal of the objections to this section.

The motion being put the Council divided:—

Ayes 4.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.

Noes 8.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
His Honour the President.

So the Motion was negatived.

The Hon. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 320 be omitted. He said:—In addition to the reasons which I have mentioned against the retention of section 319 of the Bill, an additional ground of objection against this section is the system which prevails here of all the members of a joint family living together. The Commissioners, for instance, may say that three persons only should reside in a particular house, when as a fact five persons are living in it; and that being so, I submit that this section ought to be struck out.

The Hon. Dr. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said:—I shall support this amendment, and I have in fact given notice of a similar motion; and I ask permission to move also in connection with it that, in the event of this motion being lost, the words "let out" be substituted for the word "used" in line 3 of the first paragraph of the section. This I move as an alternative amendment.

I quite admit that this section has been inserted in the Bill for a very excellent object, but considering all things I feel bound emphatically to protest against the retention of this section in the Bill. As I submit, this interference by legislation with private rights of property is not only unnecessary and useless, but is positively mischievous. It will be observed that the scope of the section is not limited to the case of lodging-houses, or to cases where there is a conflict of interest, where it is the interest of the owner to let in as

many tenants as he can whilst their interest lies in the opposite direction, and where legislative interference may be thought necessary as a check on improper overcrowding. The section equally applies to houses occupied by their owners. But in these cases I submit self interest is a sufficient protection. And if nevertheless houses occupied by their owners are found to be overcrowded, it is not because they do not know the disadvantages of overcrowding, but because they have not the means to avoid it. The section makes no provision for housing poor people who may be turned out of their houses under its operation. Is there any chapter of the Bill which enacts any workable system of poor law? When we cannot provide the real remedy, there is no good to interfere, because interference will only result in mischief, and people will be driven from bad to worse—from imperfect shelter to no shelter at all. Then there is another difficulty in the matter, even as regards those who are allowed to remain in the house after some inmates are turned out. Those who are Hindus will be placed under this disadvantage. Their law imposes on them the obligation of maintaining and providing accommodation for poor dependent members of the family, and the result will be that they will have to pay more for the maintenance and housing of those who have been turned out than when the whole of them were living together as a joint-family. Thus the little additional space which may be set free for the remaining inmates will have to be purchased at the cost of diminished means of living, for, *ex hypothesi*, the section will operate in this way only in the case of poor families. Then add to this the vexation, annoyance and irritation caused by the interference of the officers of the Municipality in carrying out the provisions of this section. I have only noticed some of the evils which will arise from the enforcement of this section. I do not think I have given any exaggerated picture at all, but should any hon. member think it to be exaggerated, I venture to say that, it is only because unfortunately for the majority of the natives his knowledge of them and of the conditions of their society is limited. I therefore earnestly beg of the Council not to allow this section to pass into law, for the simple reason that the remedy provided for it will prove infinitely worse than the disease.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—This section speaks so clearly for itself, that I do not think it necessary to say anything more on the subject. The section is taken from the Bombay law, and the Bombay law is taken from the English law, and I cannot see why there should be anything so peculiar in Calcutta, that what is acknowledged everywhere else to be an excellent provision should be considered here to be so great a hardship. It is a provision which will be rarely worked, but should a case occur where overcrowding is carried on to such a great extent as actually to lead to the apprehension of an outbreak of any epidemic disease, it seems to me that the municipality is the proper authority to be invested with power of this nature.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—My hon. friend again brings in the Bombay law in support of the Bill, but he should remember that in Bombay there is no such thing as a joint-family, nor does such a system prevail in English towns, and it is idle to ignore a system which has taken deep root in this country. The system exists and legislation should be directed to existing conditions and not to the subversion of them. If the section is intended to apply to the overcrowding of houses let to tenants, such as lodging-houses, let that be made clear. [His Honour the President—It is so intended.] I am quite willing to leave the decision of the question to any lawyer, whether it is limited in its application to lodging-houses. The wording does not so restrict it, for the section runs thus:—

“If it shall appear to the Commissioners that any building used as a dwelling-house is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, they may apply to a Magistrate to prevent such overcrowding, and the Magistrate may * * * require the owner of the building * * * to abate the overcrowding thereof by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates of the said building.”

* The words “inmates” will include owners living in their own houses with their families. If the intention is to limit the operation of the section to lodging-houses, why is it worded so as to include persons living in their own houses?

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—I never for a moment implied that the section could not be applied outside of lodging-houses, but I referred to the wording of the section that the Magistrate's order is to abate the overcrowding by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants, or inmates as giving the clear intention of the section. Both the native members who have addressed the Council have spoken of this section as if it was intended to apply to themselves and their friends and the middle classes of the native population. If the hon. members knew the history of this provision, and what is done under it in other places, they would not have spoken as they have done. It is intended to apply to what are called rabbit warrens and overcrowded lodging-houses, houses of ill-fame, and the like. If you adopt the Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee's amendment, and make the section apply only to houses let out to tenants, the owner may live in such a house himself and say it is not let out. You must have a larger section, although I quite admit that by an ingenious perversity the section may be brought to apply to the hon. members themselves. Suppose the Executive of the Corporation had no common sense and no fear of the Commissioners themselves before their eyes, and the Magistrate was equally devoid of common sense, then perhaps what the hon. members apprehend may happen. I do not mean to say that by an ingenious perversity that may not be done. By ingenious hypercriticism you can always find out extreme cases to which a law is not intended to apply, and in that way every law can be made to look ridiculous or incompatible with the welfare of some one in the country. But I cannot conceive, if the object and intention of the section are understood, that there should be any reasonable opposition to it. I cannot help thinking that the opposition is based on a misunderstanding of the real meaning and object of the section.

The Hon. BABU KALI NATH MITTER's motion to omit section 320 was put to the vote and negatived.

The Hon. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE's motion to substitute "let out" for "use" in line 3 of the first paragraph of the same section was also put to the vote and negatived.

The consideration of the further clauses of the Bill was postponed till the next sitting of the Council.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 28th April, 1888, at 11 A. M.

CALCUTTA ;
The 10th May, 1888. }

WILLIAM GRAHAM,
For Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 28th April, 1888, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The HON. SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
 The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*.
 The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.
 The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY, C.I.E.
 The HON. T. T. ALLEN.
 The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON, K.T.
 The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E.
 The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR.
 The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER.
 The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, C.I.E.
 The HON. C. H. MOORE.
 The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.
 The HON. H. PRATT.

CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES AMALGAMATION BILL.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that the clauses of the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta, as further amended, be further considered for settlement in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

THE HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 324 be omitted. He said:—This section has met with serious opposition from various quarters. The public memorialists have, I believe, taken serious exception to it, and the members of the British Indian Association have also done so, and on behalf of the Hindu community I also take exception to it. The effect of a section of this sort may be—I do not for a moment say it will be—the removal of a Hindu from his place of abode to a hospital superintended by other than Hindus. It will certainly interfere with the religion of the sufferer, and I do not think it was ever intended that by the municipal law the religious feelings of persons should be wounded in the manner contemplated by this section. As regards future habitations in Calcutta, the Commissioners under this law will have ample powers, and it will be impossible for any habitation to be constructed which would be unfit for habitation. They can object to any proposed building on the ground of the want of ventilation or open spaces and the like, because ample provision has been made for regulating the construction of buildings, whether masonry or otherwise. That being so, the danger contemplated by this section is of the remotest character and is not likely to happen. Therefore, under these circumstances, it will be a mistake to alarm the people by introducing a section like this, which in most cases will remain a dead-letter, but which may in some cases, where people are not able to resist its operation, prove a great hardship. As far as well-to-do persons are concerned, the Commissioners will not be able to enforce the provision of this section: they can only be enforced in the case of poor persons who can ill afford to defend themselves. As I have pointed out, the Commissioners will have the fullest power to regulate the construction of buildings, and the chance of any such buildings existing in Calcutta will be as remote as one can conceive. I therefore move the omission of the section.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said:—I will support this motion as it is in fact also one of my own, and I ask leave to move as an alternative amendment that, in the event of this motion not being carried, the following proviso be added to the section:—"Provided that such person gives his consent to such removal." There is no doubt that the section has been framed for a most salutary purpose, but at the same time it seems clear that its enforcement, especially under the peculiar circumstances of this country, is likely to be attended with difficulty. In the case of one large section of the community,—the Hindus—of whom I venture to think I know something, its provisions will in many instances be attended with violence to their religious feelings. We all know of instances where an orthodox Hindu would rather die from want of medical treatment than go to a hospital. Considering all things, therefore, I submit that this section should either be omitted, or it should be modified in the way indicated in my alternative amendment. I do not say this from any perverse spirit of hypercriticism, as I myself have the strongest dislike for any such spirit. Nor do I think one need be driven to a spirit of perverse hypercriticism, seeing that this Bill has so many features affording ground for very fair adverse criticism, sufficient to satisfy the most active critical propensity. And if I raise my feeble opposition to this section it is because, in my humble opinion, I think active compulsory interference with private rights ought to be confined to cases of extreme necessity, and also because, from my limited experience of men and things, I think that interference of this nature is often likely to lead to more harm than good. I therefore submit that if the Council is not prepared to omit this section altogether, at any rate they may allow it to be modified in the way I suggest.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—I think the true object of this section has not been understood, because if it is modified in the way proposed, then, in the case of opposition on the part of the person affected with any such dangerous disease, the provision will be almost inoperative. The parallel provision in the Bombay law has been in force since 1872, and has been reproduced in the present Bill. Owing to opposition to this section in Select Committee, we introduced the words "male person," so as not to make the section apply to females, and then we confined its operation to persons who are "without proper lodging or accommodation." How can the control, which the Commissioners will have over the construction of buildings, have anything to do with the fact that persons who may come to work in Calcutta without their families may be so situated in the midst of other persons that their suffering from a dangerous epidemic disease will be extremely dangerous to other persons in the house and to the community at large? This power is always given in towns in England, and no objection has ever been taken to it. It is one of those cases in which the community at large is entitled to require the individual to sacrifice some portion of his rights for the public good. Should any person be allowed to claim the privilege of becoming a focus of epidemic disease? All that the section does is to require his removal to hospital. In Select Committee there was a strong feeling that if we made this concession it would practically nullify its effect. That was the opinion of the Health Officer, who expressed himself extremely disappointed with the section as it stands. It is a provision which would very rarely be put in force, and when it is put in force it will be in very urgent circumstances indeed. Conceive the case of a *dhobie* attacked with small-pox who remains in his house where others in his family are engaged in washing clothes. Can anything be more dangerous? Under these circumstances I think the section ought to stand, and that both the amendments ought to be rejected.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR said:—This section contemplates the case of only those persons who are without proper lodging or accommodation; therefore, I do not see what possible objection there is to it. As regards the amendment of my hon. friend Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee, a person suffering from a dangerous epidemic disease may be incapable of giving his consent by loss of mind, and therefore it will be impossible to get his consent. I think it much better that a person who is without proper lodging or accommodation should be taken care of and treated in hospital, than that he should remain

without proper care and treatment. I am sorry that, though a Hindu, I cannot support either of these amendments.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply :—There is one portion of the argument of the hon. member in charge of the bill, wherein he said he found it difficult to understand how the fact of the Commissioners having control over the construction of buildings had anything to do with this section, which I have not been able to follow. If houses and huts are so constructed as to afford proper accommodation and ventilation, there can be no house or hut in regard to which it can be said that it does not afford proper accommodation or lodging. The section does not provide that every person who is suffering from a dangerous epidemic or infectious disease shall be removed to hospital, but that only persons who are so suffering and are without proper lodging or accommodation. Therefore my argument that the Commissioners have control over the construction of buildings and huts is material to the point at issue. I regret that my hon. friend opposite, though a Hindu, does not see any objection to the provisions of this section. Probably it is so, owing to the profession to which he belongs, but in this respect I am positive that he does not represent the Hindu sentiment; but I and my hon. friend opposite (Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee) do undertake to represent that sentiment. I will remind the hon. member in charge of the Bill that when this provision in its enlarged form was first introduced against my most strenuous opposition, he was pleased to say that the section would remain tentatively in the Bill, but if he found that the other Hindu members of the Council were opposed to it he would not insist on the section remaining. Since the Bill was referred back to the Select Committee, various representations from several public bodies had been received, and no doubt, having regard to those representations and to my objections, its operation was limited to the case of male persons, and the section was modified in other respects. That I freely admit; but at the same time I do not see any necessity for the section.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER's motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 2.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.

Noes 11.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.
His Honour the President.

So the motion was negatived.

THE HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE then, by leave, withdrew his amendment to add the following proviso to the section :—" Provided that such person gives his consent to such removal."

THE HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 325 be omitted.

He said :—This section provides for the cleansing or disinfecting of a building to prevent or check the spread of any dangerous disease. Probably ten years hence, when sanitary science is better understood by the people, a section like this may with propriety be introduced; the people will by that time have learned the principles of sanitary science; but at present a provision of this kind will be viewed with alarm, and the utility of it to my mind is extremely doubtful.

THE HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said :—We have got within measurable distance of the time when, in the opinion of my hon. friend, a provision of this sort will be admissible; but I am inclined to hope that if the Council adopts it now, that period of time will be shortened a little, and that nine years hence no objection will be seen to it. I admit that all the provisions of this

section will be very slowly put into application. This is another section taken from the Bombay Bill. There it has been in force for the last sixteen years, and they do not wish to postpone it for another ten years. Should there be any place which, from want of cleansing or disinfection, might prove dangerous by the propagation of disease, there can be little doubt that a power of this kind should be left in the hands of the Corporation.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply :—There is nothing in the section to indicate the circumstances the existence of which will constitute the danger. The Commissioners are simply to judge on the certificate of the Health Officer; and, knowing as we do the propensities of Health Officers, there will be great danger of the section being put into operation without real necessity.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR said :—To guard against the certificate of the Health Officer being given on the report of his subordinates, whose opinion may not always be perfectly correct, I will, with the permission of the Council, move as an amendment that the words “after personal inspection” be inserted after “Health Officer” in line 2 of the section. I do not see that there can be any objection to the addition of these words.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said :—I really think we ought to assume that the Health Officer will not give his certificate without good grounds. He will not give it unless he is satisfied that the provision ought to be put in force in a particular case.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said :—I have no particular objection to this amendment, but I feel, as my hon. friend Mr. Macaulay does, that the certificate of the Health Officer will only be given in cases in which he sees sufficient grounds. Suppose, for instance, that two leading practitioners in the town have visited the house of a person suffering from an infectious disease, and they report that the disinfection of the house is necessary to prevent the spread of the infection, the Health Officer may, under such circumstances, feel himself relieved from the necessity of inspecting the premises. Otherwise he would be bound to satisfy himself.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said :—The Health Officer will be the person responsible for the certificate, and it may be left to him to do what is proper.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR said in reply :—I would not have proposed this amendment had not I known that duties of this kind are often perfunctorily performed. I have no objection to add the words “or after receiving the certificate of two qualified medical officers.”

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said :—I cannot allow this further amendment without notice.

The HON. MR. ALLEN said :—I do not think the personal inspection of the Health Officer should be a necessary condition. Suppose ten persons in a house died from small-pox, and every one who goes into it takes the disease, will not such a state of things ascertained from his reports justify the Health Officer's certificate? What can personal inspection add to his knowledge? Disease germs are not visible to human eyes. The house is full of them: the angel of death is sitting in that house and strikes every one who enters. The Health Officer by going there may himself be struck, but otherwise personal inspection will tell him nothing. I consider therefore that no such restriction should be introduced into the section. The circumstances which come to the knowledge of the Health Officer in his ordinary report will be quite sufficient to enable him to determine whether or not he should give his certificate.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER's motion to omit section 325 was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR's motion to insert the words “after personal inspection” in line 2 after the words “Health Officer,” was also put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that, in line 1 of clause 2 of section 326, for the word "may" the word "shall" be substituted; and that all the words from "but" to the end of the section, be omitted.

He said:—The object of this amendment is to make it compulsory on the Commissioners to pay compensation for the destruction of a hut under this section. If a hut is destroyed for the public benefit, I think the public should pay for it. We are here dealing with hut-owners who are generally men of humble means. The destruction of his hut may be a serious matter to him, and if it is destroyed for the public benefit, compensation should be paid, and not be left optional with the Commissioners.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said:—The amendment in my name in regard to this section is substantially the same, and is made for precisely the same reasons as my hon. friend has advanced. It is this—that for the second paragraph of section 326 the following be substituted:—

"The Commissioners shall pay compensation to any person sustaining substantial damage by the destruction of any hut."

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—This is a reasonable suggestion; nevertheless I submit that on the whole the weight of argument is against it. The section is exactly the same as in the Bombay Bill, that compensation *may* be given if the Corporation thinks fit. Would it never happen that the loss sustained by the individual was due to his own laches, and that in such a case it would not be justifiable for the Commissioners to give compensation? The tribunal which is made the judge will be a most lenient tribunal: the remarks which have been made by the hon. movers of the amendment will show how lenient the tribunal would be, and the cases in which compensation would not be given would be exceptionally bad.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER's motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 6.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.
His Hon. the President.

Noes 7.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.

So the motion was negatived.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE's motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 332 be omitted.

He said:—This section provides that no person shall let a building or part of a building in which a person has been suffering from cholera, small-pox, diphtheria or typhoid fever, without having first disinfected the building or part thereof, and every article therein likely to retain infection, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners; not simply the room in which the disease occurred, but the whole building or part of the building. There are some houses which are let out in flats: that flat is not to be let out, and the Commissioners are to be judges of what is likely to retain infection. The words are so large that anything can be brought within the wording of the section. As I understand the section, it means that the building or any part thereof or any article therein likely to retain infection is to be disinfected, and the judges of what is likely to retain infection are to be the Commissioners. There are no qualifying words except those mentioned in the section. As soon as there is a case of cholera in any building, it will be supposed that the building should be disinfected, as it would be likely to retain infection. That will be the way in which this section will be worked.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—I read the section in just the opposite way from that in which my hon. friend does. The section is borrowed from an English Act, and has been in force in Bombay since 1872. It is

intended to mean that if the danger lies in any part of the building, that part is not to be let; if in the whole building, the whole building is not to be let. It does not mean that if cholera has occurred in one wing of a building, you are not to let out the other wing. Let us take the converse case. Are we to say that a person is with his eyes open to be allowed to let out the portion of a building in which he knows that a person has suffered from cholera or small-pox? Is that the spirit in which sanitary legislation is to be carried on?

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said:—The intention of this section is very clear. I cannot understand objections of the sort which have been raised to this and other cognate sections. One would have thought that Hindu sentiment would be in favour of strengthening all the purposes of sanitation. We have on one side an outcry that the people labour under heavy taxation; but here there are small measures designed to improve the health of the town without any additional taxation, and yet a complaint is preferred. I must say that I can have no sympathy with such objections: they should be more thoroughly considered before they are brought forward.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DAAS BANERJEE said:—I am bound to say that Hindu sentiment is in favour of having a building, in which a person has suffered from an infectious disease, disinfected or purified in some manner or other before it is let out again for habitation.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved the omission of section 236, which provided a penalty on the owner of any land who permits animals to be kept thereon for purposes of profit without a license.

He said:—I may at once say that I do not seek to enlist the sympathy of the learned Advocate-General in its favour. I do not want to enlist the sympathy of any of my colleagues. I move the amendments which I think I am bound to move, and if I am mistaken it is my misfortune. But it is wrong to suppose that I try to ask the sympathy of any hon. member. In regard to this section, suppose a landholder lets out five cottahs of land to a tenant. He does not know for what purpose the land is wanted. The tenant having taken the land for, say, six or eight months, what control has the landholder over the tenant as to the use to which the land will be put? If the tenant uses it in a way which is objectionable, the tenant is responsible. If he does not make a proper use of the land, and injury is caused to the neighbours, the tenant alone is to blame. How can the landholder, who has simply let out his land, remain responsible for animals being kept upon it in contravention of the law? The way in which this section was understood in Committee was that if it is brought to the notice of the landholder that his land is being used in a particular way, unless he puts a stop to it he would be considered to be so using the land. But it seems to me that the landholder would have no control as long as the tenant has a lease. If the landholder let his land for a certain specified purpose, that would be a different thing; but the purpose to which the land will be applied is never contemplated when the land is let. The person, having got a lease of the land, uses it as he thinks proper; if he puts the land to an improper use, he is responsible, and not the landholder.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—This is one of the alterations in the existing law of which the urgent necessity has been shown by six years' practical working. At present the owner lets out the land, and a *goalabaree* is built upon it. The tenant is prosecuted for keeping it in an absolutely filthy condition, and is fined in a sum ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 10; he pays the fine, but the *goalabaree* remains in the same condition, and then we have another prosecution. There is nothing more difficult in the municipal administration than the endeavour to keep these *goalabarees* in a proper condition. There are some hundreds of prosecutions instituted annually, resulting in conviction after conviction, and the sole endeavour of the offender is to pay the fine which he tries to get made as small as possible, and he then hopes that he will not be troubled again for three or four months. The only real remedy is to make the owner of the land responsible for the use to which his land is put. The object is to prevent a landholder from letting his land for a *goalabaree*.

unless he is satisfied that the requirements of the law will be observed, and when he does so let his land, he should be held responsible if it is kept in a filthy condition.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said:—I do not understand the discussion which has arisen on the construction of the word "permits" in this section. The contention is that if the owner lets his land to another person, he ought not to be made responsible for what the tenant does. The hon. member in charge of the Bill says it is in the power of the landlord always to turn out the tenant. If a man lets his land for a certain term, he cannot be said after that to permit; he has no power over the land or the tenant. If his tenant were a tenant-at-will, it would be different. A man cannot be said to permit the tenant to do something when he has no power to prevent him, and I do not think it is intended to apply to a case of that sort. But when the landlord has the power to turn the tenant out and he permits, he is responsible. I can see no possible objection to that. If the law requires that a license should be taken out for a place of this description, and the landlord knows the land is to be used for that purpose without a license, why should he be allowed to assist any person to act in contravention of the law? The whole scope of the objection is to allow people to escape from the consequences of acts for which they ought to be liable.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said in reply:—If the view of the hon. and learned Advocate-General is correct—and I suppose it must be taken to be correct—then there is no objection to this section; but the meaning which was given to it in Select Committee was very different, viz., that if the matter is brought to the notice of the landholder, and he still allows the same state of things to continue, he would be responsible. That is how the matter was understood in Committee. But if that is not the meaning, but the permission must be actual permission, I will not press the amendment.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in line 2 of section 348, for the words "unregistered place" the words "not registered under section two hundred and ninety-seven of Bengal Act IV of 1876" be substituted.

He said:—This is only a verbal alteration, and provides fully for the object of the section. The expression "unregistered place" is ambiguous.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in lines 2 and 3 of the second paragraph of section 349, for the words "or permits it to be used" the words "for any of the purposes mentioned in section three hundred and forty-six, or permits it to be so used" be substituted.

He said:—This is an amendment of a similar kind. The penalty clause provides that, whoever after the expiration of the time "uses such place or permits it to be used." This may be misunderstood. There is no objection to the place being used, but it is not to be used for one of the prohibited purposes, and the amendment is to make that clear and to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that clauses (a) to (e) of section 385 be omitted.

He said:—The clauses ran thus:

- "(a) Any premises in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health:
- (b) Any tank, well, ditch, gutter, watercourse, privy, urinal, cesspool, or drain so foul or in such a state as to be a nuisance or injurious to health:
- (c) Any animal so kept as to be a nuisance or injurious to health:
- (d) Any accumulation or deposit which is a nuisance or injurious to health:
- (e) Any house or part of a house so overcrowded as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the inmates, whether or not members of the same family:"

This is what the members of the British Indian Association say on this section—

"Looking to the extreme disparity between the modern ideas of European sanitarians about domestic arrangements and those of the people of this country, the clauses (a) to (e) of this section cannot but prove an engine of oppression, or a dead-letter. They would

doubtless be beneficial to the Corporation by bringing in frequent fines under section 367; but they can do no good to the people at large. The clauses have been reproduced from an English Act, but they are totally unsuited for the condition of life in this city. Even in England it has not been possible to enforce them to the full extent. Take, for instance, the clause about overcrowding. The complaint in that respect has not yet been removed. In Calcutta it is impossible to remove it. When people congregate together in houses under circumstances which are not unavoidable, they may be well asked to disperse to prevent the air in the house becoming noxious; but when members of the same family are compelled under the force of circumstances to live together, and have not more airy and better ventilated quarters to go to, what are they to do? A poor man living in a hut with a wife and eight children may be quite inclined, against the ties of affection and in the interests of sanitation, to separate, but who will give him a second hut? Unless the Commissioners are prepared to provide free quarters in all such cases, it will be practically impossible to prevent overcrowding in houses under unavoidable circumstances. No amount of fine or imprisonment or the sale of goods and chattels can do any good. If fines could improve the condition of the poorer classes, their condition would not be bad. In fact, the fine in the law appears to be a penalty for poverty."

The objection has been taken not in the interests of the rich, but of the poor in Calcutta; and considering that as regards overcrowding a section has already been passed which relates to lodging-houses, &c., clause (c) of this section does not appear to be necessary. Other sections have also been passed which will enable the Commissioners to go into houses to see whether they are kept in a clean state, and, if not so kept, to have them cleaned and to realise the cost; therefore if there be anything which is likely to be injurious to health, the Commissioners may remove the cause, and clause (d) is superfluous. As regards the keeping of animals, provision has also been made by other sections; clause (e) is therefore not required. Clause (a), to my mind, is meaningless; certain specific acts are treated as nuisances, but this is a general clause. Then again, as regards clause (b), privies, cess-pools and drains are under the control of the Commissioners. If a drain gets choked, the Commissioners are allowed not only to point out the defect to the owner, but to repair them then and there. Therefore the Commissioners have the fullest power in respect of all these matters without having recourse to a prosecution. I do not think that in cases in which the Commissioners have the power to take executive action and to recover the cost of works done, they should also be allowed to prosecute the parties and have them fined. On these grounds I move that clauses (a) to (e) of section 385 be omitted.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said:—I beg to move that clause (e) of this section be omitted. My amendment covers much smaller ground than that of my hon. friend. The question in my amendment has to some extent been discussed in connection with section 320, and it will be unnecessary to repeat what I said then. In the course of that discussion Your Honour observed that much of the apprehension regarding hardship resulting from the operation of that section was ill-founded. But the language of clause (e) is different from that section, and it is made expressly applicable to the case of the overcrowding of a dwelling-house by members of the same family, and that is one reason why I submit, subject to correction, that my apprehensions are better founded in the present instance. In the next place, there is no reason why there should be a double provision. Section 320 will practically suffice to prevent overcrowding in cases where it may be necessary to exercise the power, and it is not necessary to have this clause as well.

The HON. MOULVIE ABDUL JUBBAR said:—I quite agree in all that has fallen from the hon. member who has just sat down, and I wish to add a few remarks in reference to clause (e). That clause, if passed into law, will neutralise the effect of that principle of charity in which we natives have been instructed from our infancy. We have been taught to be charitable to our relatives and friends, and to that principle it will not always be possible for us to attend, because under the provisions of this clause we may sometimes have to turn out of our house some of those who, under our religious obligations, or according to our social customs, we are bound to shelter and maintain. I do not know what the Hindu religion teaches its followers in regard to charity; but the Koran enjoins on every Mahomedan the duty of helping relatives, paupers and travellers, and no Mahomedan true to his faith can excuse himself from this duty on the plea which may be furnished by the

Municipal law. An individual family includes not only one's parents and children, but relatives and dependants; and I do not see how, consistently with their duty, these relatives can be turned out of doors. There are few native houses which one with ideas of foreign sanitary regulations will not declare to be overcrowded in the sense of the words used in this clause. I therefore respectfully but earnestly hope that Your Honour will not sanction undue interference with the social habits and household affairs of the native community.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said:—It is with great reluctance that I wish to ask the Council to oppose the views which have been put forward on behalf of one section of the community by the hon. member who has just spoken. I think it is necessary that if people understand that charity begins at home, they should equally understand that in municipalities charity does not end at home. It is all very well to be charitable and to receive into one's house a number of relations and dependants; but you must also regard the health of the public. In connection with this subject, I would ask the hon. movers of these amendments whether it is not the fact that the Council has received these amendments and considered them carefully, and has exhibited great patience in listening to the arguments which have been adduced in support of them; but now that we are coming to the end of the long string of amendments, we should have two considerations before our minds: the first is that sanitary laws exist, and that it is our object and desire that they should be adhered to, and that pleadings of a special class which are brought to bear against them cannot be considered as against the claims of the community at large. The next is that the ends and object of these sanitary measures is the good of the people: and that we leave the administration of these measures to the Corporation which represent the community. We assume that this agency will administer them better than any other. The spirit of sanitary legislation requires that neither the rich nor the poor should be allowed to interfere with their operation. Bearing these two considerations in mind, I think we may put aside these amendments and proceed to carry the Bill into law.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL said:—I wish to point out to the hon. members who have spoken on clause (e) of this section that I limit my remarks, to one point of view, viz., that there may be some hardship in making clause (e) applicable to places where there are members of the same family. There are houses which are overcrowded by wealthy people who are not members of the same family. There is, for instance, a class of people who come from Madras—wealthy people who work on a capital of three or four lakhs of rupees, but who nevertheless crowd together to the number of sixty or seventy in one house. These people should not be exempted from the operation of this section. If they crowd together and render a house unhealthy, the powers of the Municipality should extend over them; therefore the amendment to leave out this clause altogether is too large. But with regard to members of the same family, there is something in what has fallen from the hon. member opposite (Moulvie Abdul Jubbar), that poor people very often cannot help themselves. People come to their houses, and they are wholly without the means of turning them away or of giving them more accommodation. I would therefore suggest that some modification of clause (e) be made so as to exclude from its operation members of the same family.

The HON. MR. ALLEN said:—I regret I cannot agree with the Hon. Advocate-General, that because a number of people are members of the same family they are to be at liberty so to overcrowd a house as to render it dangerous and injurious to the health of their neighbours. It may be to the interest of the members of a family to take the risk of disease to themselves, but why should they be allowed to endanger the health of their neighbours? Birds when they overcrowd the nest are thrown out by the old birds, but the people of this country will not imitate nature. It is nonsense to say that they harm nobody but themselves: it is impossible they can overcrowd a house as to render it dangerous to the health of the inmates and not affect their neighbours. The disease generated there must spread. There was never

a doubt that the fact of being a source of danger to one's neighbours constitutes a nuisance, but there might have been a doubt whether people who voluntarily live in a house overcrowded so as to be dangerous to themselves created a state of things which amounts to a nuisance, and therefore this section says it does. It should be remembered that it is the Commissioners who will have to abate nuisances, and no doubt they will deal tenderly with cases of overcrowding by members of the same family. The hon. member opposite (Moulvie Abdul Jubbar) urged strongly the obligations of charity. That is mean charity which will provide for its objects by overcrowding a house so as to make it dangerous and injurious to health. That is no true charity, but an attempt to combine economy with ostensible charity. If a person wishes to be really charitable, let him provide proper quarters for his relatives and friends, so that their health will not be endangered. What is the use of charity except to keep a man alive, and what is the use of keeping a man alive by means which afflict him with disease? Let them practice true charity, and then they will have no objection to this clause.

The hon. member on my right (Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee) objects to this clause, because he says the same object is already provided for. If that is so, what is his objection to let the clause stand? A double-barrelled gun has a great advantage in shooting: one barrel may miss, and you kill with the other. I cannot see the force of his opposition to let a section stand which he says is already in the Bill. That objection might lie in the mouth of the hon. member in charge of the Bill, on the ground of symmetry.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—As far as the objection on the ground of symmetry is concerned, I am bound to say that this will not meet the same cases as the other section. The special object of the insertion of these clauses here is that any person who may feel himself aggrieved may give information to the Commissioners. We have had many cases in which persons have complained of nuisances in neighbouring houses, and there has been no way to help the complainants. We have had to tell them, if it is a nuisance you can institute a prosecution. But this section gives the Commissioners the power of themselves prosecuting. In the first instance a notice will be served, and if the person complies with the terms of the notice, well and good. If not, the matter will come before a Magistrate. That will be an easy, convenient, and just way of bringing to an issue the matter between the complainant and the person complained against.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—I have failed to understand the distinction which the hon. member in charge of the Bill has tried to introduce between section 320 and this section, apart from the general question whether the persons overcrowding belong to the same family or not. The distinction is this, that under this section the power lies in the Commissioners on the complaint of any person. What does section 320 say? "If it shall appear to the Commissioners." That includes cases where information is sent to the Commissioners, and in pursuance of such information they come to the conclusion that the building is overcrowded. Therefore, as regards the two sections, apart from the question of the inmates being members of the same family, there is no distinction. I certainly understood when we were discussing section 320 that Your Honour pointed that out. You styled what we advanced in support of our contention as hypercriticism based on a misapprehension of the meaning of the section, and, if my memory serves me rightly, the hon. member in charge of the Bill also referred to that section as being only intended for the cases mentioned by Your Honour [Sir Henry Harrison—I said that is how the section would ordinarily work] The proceedings of the last meeting are not before us, but from the nature of the discussion the impression left on my mind was that, so far as the meaning of the section is concerned, it would apply to lodging-houses and places of that sort where overcrowding occurred. If that is so, then what the learned Advocate-General advanced is met by the existence of section 320 in the Act. He referred to a case which is precisely a case contemplated under section 320; therefore as section 320 exists, there is no necessity for clause (c) of section 385, unless members of a joint family are intended to be included. If they are included, then undoubtedly this section gives larger powers.

As regards the rest of the clauses, not a single argument has been advanced against my contention, and the case is left where it was when I moved my amendment. I said that in regard to most of these matters the Commissioners have the fullest power; they can put a stop to those nuisances at the expense of the owners; they can inspect; they can repair, and they can improve. And that being so, it is unnecessary to provide for prosecution in respect to those offences.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—As I have been personally appealed to, I should like to state, as far as I can recollect, that what I said on the subject of section 320 was that I did not doubt for an instant that the words of that section could be made to cover the case of a Hindu joint family, but that if you look at the wording of what the Magistrate has to do (the wording of the declaration which the Magistrate has to make) it makes it perfectly clear that what is aimed at in the section is not the houses of Hindu families, but lodging-houses and such like. The order which he has to issue is an order to reduce the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates, and I take it that the first two words would give the lines on which the order was to be based, and that the rest would be interpreted on the principle of *ejusdem generis*. I admit that they can be taken beyond, but I was giving my own interpretation of the section. So far as to that. It does seem to me that the ground covered by section 320 and the ground covered by clause (c) of section 385, which we are now discussing, is practically identical. On the whole I have some sympathy with the motion of the Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee in regard to clause (c), partly because the object, though not the method, is already provided very clearly and broadly by section 320, and because I think there is a good deal of force in the arguments which he has used, and which the Hon. Mouvie Abdul Jubbar has advanced on the part of the Mahomedan community, that to a great extent they cannot help themselves. But the reply to that really is that the Commissioners are the people who will exercise the authority which this section gives, and I think we may fairly trust to them to exercise it wisely and well. I am inclined to agree with what fell from the hon. member in charge of the Bill on another matter before the Council to-day—that the time when this section will really be brought into force is not yet; that they will come into force by very slow degrees; and I believe the value of these sections for present purposes—I am sorry to believe it—is more educational than practical. I hope that in time the Commissioners will work up to them, but I cannot expect they will be very strongly carried out. The learned Advocate-General threw out a suggestion to the hon. mover of the amendment to alter the section in a way in which the power of prosecution will not be altogether lost. Section 320 does not give power to prosecute, but only to get a declaratory order of a Magistrate. As he said, we want to retain some power to prosecute in cases where a deliberate nuisance is created by lodging-house keepers and people of that kind. If any form of words to cover that can be framed, I shall vote for him.

THE HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT said:—I would ask leave to move that the words “whether or not members of the same family” be omitted, so as to leave the clause general and in the same state as section 320.

THE HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said:—What I pointed out was that it would be hard to prosecute persons who cannot help themselves, for in such cases they would necessarily incur penalties they cannot avoid. I think that if section 320 is carefully read, it will be found not to apply to overcrowding by members of the same family. It deals with landlords and tenants. It requires the owner to abate the nuisance by reducing the number of lodgers or tenants, and the second clause of the section provides that where the owner has sublet the building, the landlord of the lodgers or tenants or other actual inmates shall be deemed to be the owner of the building.

THE HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER'S motion to omit clauses (a) to (e) of section 385 was put to the vote and negatived.

THE HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE'S motion to omit clause (c) of section 385 was also put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT's motion that from clause (e) of section 385 the words "whether or not members of the same family" be omitted, was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that section 390 be omitted.

He said:—This section authorizes a Magistrate to declare a house unfit for human habitation and to prohibit it being used for such purpose. The section is almost precisely the same as section 319, and as that section has been passed, I do not see the use of enacting it again in section 390. It practically leaves everything to the discretion of the Magistrate. The only difference is that here it is included in the chapter of nuisances, and section 319 is in the chapter relating to inspection and sanitary regulation. I believe the confusion has arisen from one section having been borrowed from the English Act, and the other from the Bombay Bill. I believe that the Bombay Bill has been borrowed from the English Act.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—This section did not come in by accident. We very carefully considered it in Select Committee, and we were within an ace of taking out one or the other, but it was eventually found that they are not identical. It is desirable to make out quite clearly that the Magistrate has similar power whether the complaint is made to him under the procedure of this section or under the chapter relating to sanitary inspection. The sections are not taken one from the Bombay Act and the other from the English Act, and therefore reduplicated. This nuisance section has, I think, been adopted on the suggestion of the Health Society; it is a judicial procedure, and therefore it is left to the discretion of the Magistrate. It gives the same power to the Magistrate whether the question comes up on this procedure or the other, and it also annexes a penalty. Anyhow I cannot see any objection to it.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, for section 418, the following be substituted:—

"Every prosecution under this Act may be instituted by the Commissioners before any Magistrate having jurisdiction, who may summon the person charged to appear at a time and place to be mentioned in the summons; and if such person do not appear, the Magistrate may, upon proof of service of the summons, if no sufficient cause shall be shown for the non-appearance of the person charged, proceed to hear and determine the case in his absence. If such person do appear, then the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 from section two hundred and forty-two to section two hundred and forty-eight shall be followed.

"All fines imposed by a Magistrate under this Act shall be levied under the provisions of sections three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, and three hundred and eighty-nine of the said Code."

He said:—This constitutes in fact two amendments. The gentleman who conducts the criminal prosecutions of the Corporation pointed out the desirability of making it clear whether anybody can prosecute, or only the Commissioners. I do not think it is desirable that any person except the Commissioners should have power to inaugurate prosecutions under the Act. That is the object of the first amendment. The second amendment is to add the words in the second paragraph. It was suggested by the same authority, who pointed out that it is very desirable to make it clear how the fine is to be levied.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, after the first paragraph of section 429, the following proviso be inserted:—

"Provided that, if the projection be a verandah supported by pillars or props resting on the public street, the Commissioners may, in lieu of a fee, charge an annual rent not exceeding Rs. 1 per square yard of the public street covered by such verandah, if a verandah of only one storey, or Rs. 1-8 per square yard, if a verandah of two or more storeys in height. It shall not be lawful to shut in the sides or front of such verandah so as to obstruct the air, whether with brick-work, wood-work, mats or any other materials."

He said:—I now come to an amendment to which I would ask the careful attention of the Council. I do not profess to say that it certainly ought to be adopted; but on the whole I think it is fair in the interests of the

public, and I ask the Council to consider it from the point of view of justice to the public and the individual. Section 429 authorizes the construction of verandahs and projections. Under that section the Commissioners are allowed to charge a fee not exceeding Rs. 100, which has been increased in this Bill to Rs. 500 to meet special cases. A very few years ago only overhanging verandahs were sanctioned. Subsequently some one asked for leave—I do not think the Great Eastern Hotel started it—to put up a verandah over the pathway with supports on the footpath. The Town Council were not entirely agreed whether this should be allowed or not, but eventually the argument prevailed that as such verandahs would give shelter to the public from sun and rain, leave should be granted subject to certain safeguards. They are improvements of the finest possible description to the houses themselves, and having once given sanction we have now about twenty of these in the town. I will not say they are not advantageous to the town itself; but to the owners of the houses they are an enormous advantage, and they pay only one fee in all. It seems to me fair that when a person gets a very great advantage he should pay something commensurate for it; and therefore I think that when a verandah is built with props or supports on the street, the form of charge should be an annual rent instead of the payment of a single fee.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said:—I oppose this amendment. I happen to know the circumstances out of which this question has arisen. I think the charge proposed will be exorbitant. These verandahs are admitted to be a benefit to the public, and yet the enhanced fee of from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 will not satisfy the Municipal Commissioners! They want to levy an annual fee for what? For allowing the owners of houses to occupy a few inches or a few feet of ground on which pillars are placed, and they want to charge a rental on the whole of the area covered by the verandah. The area is not occupied by them, passengers pass underneath, and are sheltered from the sun and rain; the charge appears to me exorbitant. I am surprised to hear the hon. member in charge of the Bill say that it is a matter of justice: from my point of view it is a matter of injustice.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—The Commissioners have nothing to do with this; my hon. friend brings this proposal forward at his own instance. I have to point out, in addition to the argument of my hon. friend, that it is an improvement and a benefit to the public; that the man not only pays a fee, but has to pay rates on an increased assessment of his property by way of a permanent charge. It was pointed out that a fee of Rs. 100 is a very small fee for all cases, and the Select Committee fixed Rs. 500 as a maximum. That should be ample for all purposes. We had no intimation from the hon. member that he was not satisfied with that, and that he would bring forward a further amendment. If he wanted to impose this additional charge, he should have informed the Select Committee of it. But apart from that, I shall oppose the amendment.

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS said:—I am not in favour of this amendment. Instead of putting obstructions in the way, there are many parts of the town in which the construction of such verandahs should be encouraged, as they afford both shelter and shade to the public. It would be a great benefit if the foot-paths in Government Place and Old Court House Street were covered with verandahs of this sort, so that people might walk from one end to the other in the shade under a colonnade such as exists in some parts of Bombay. There is a further objection to the form of the amendment. If an annual rent is to be charged for the portion of the street covered by the verandah, it will practically encourage the person paying the rent to look upon that part of the street as a part which he is entitled to use as he pleases.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said in reply:—I do not look upon this amendment as a matter of much consequence, except that I believe it to be a principle of real injustice that the individual should get a very great advantage without paying adequately for it.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in line 2 of the second paragraph of section 435, for the words "are known to the Commissioners"

the words "are registered under section one hundred and twenty-eight" be substituted; and that, in line 2 of the third paragraph, for the words "not known" the words "not registered" be substituted.

He said:—It seems to me that this amendment not only makes the meaning more definite, but more fair. The section provides a mode of service when an owner is known to the Commissioners. What is to constitute knowledge? He may be known to one or two of the servants of the Corporation. Is the head of a department to go round and find out whether any department of the municipality knows the owner? On the other hand, there is a plain and direct means by which an owner can bring his residence to the knowledge of the Commissioners, viz., by registration. I think this amendment will be an improvement, and will also be just and equitable.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—There are many house-owners whose names are not registered, and yet they are well known to the Corporation, whereas the amendment proposes to say that if a man's name is not registered he is not to be considered to be known. One mode of knowing is by registration; another may be by actual experience.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in line 9 of section 443, for the words "such of the owners as are known" the words "such of the owners as are registered under section one hundred and twenty-eight" be substituted.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in lines 9 and 10 of section 453, for the words "Chapter VII shall have effect within the boundaries so declared" the words "the provisions of Chapter VII of this Act shall take effect one month after the publication of such notification" be substituted.

He said:—This amendment is suggested by the Secretary, who considers the wording a little ambiguous. It is well to say precisely when the provisions relating to water-supply shall take effect in the portions of the environs to which they may be extended by the Local Government.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER moved that clause (b) of section 456 be omitted. The clause empowers the Local Government to include within Calcutta any local area in the vicinity of Calcutta.

He said:—This provision has been introduced at the instance of the Government of India. So far as the exclusion of any portion of the added area is concerned, if for any reason it is considered necessary to exclude it, I have no objection to give the Local Government the power conferred by clause (a). But to include, it may be, large tracts of land without consulting the Commissioners and without making adequate provision for funds for making improvements, will not be for the good of the town. I contend therefore that clause (b) of section 456 should be omitted.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—I need only say that this has been inserted under instructions from the Government of India, the object being to bring this Act into conformity with other Municipal Acts all over India and elsewhere; but it is a procedure which, speaking for myself, I should be very unwilling to utilise without the consent of the Commissioners.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—In France and England this power is usually given to the Government only on the application of the Municipality concerned.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said:—I think this is a really objectionable power, and unless there is any imperative necessity for giving it, I submit that provision of this kind should not be made. I remember that the Indian "Trusts Act" contains a clause that the Local Government may from time to time extend it to any part of British India. Bombay would not have it, Calcutta would not have it, and it was made in the first instance to apply to Madras, Coorg, and other places where it would be of little or no use, power being reserved to the Local Government to extend it to the rest of India at some future time. Surely that is not a proper method of legislation.

Under clause (b) of section 456 of this Bill, the Government may include within the Municipality of Calcutta any area it chooses. Suppose the Government want to include within Calcutta any place outside the limits, such as Barranagore, Chitpore, or Cossipore, the inhabitants of these places cannot be heard. The mere presenting of a memorial is scarcely tantamount to a hearing.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said :—I will also support this amendment, and for this reason : It is clear from the discussion of the question, as to what the boundaries of the Municipality should be, that we included all that is and can be desirable to be included for some years to come. It will not be until full twenty years or more that anything like proper municipal management can be introduced in the area included, and further inclusion of additional area should, I submit, be left to future legislation.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said :—Having omitted to give notice, I ask leave to insert the words “at the request of the Commissioners in meeting” at the beginning of clause (b). Then if the Government wishes to add any local area without the request of the Commissioners, they must do it by legislation. This is in accordance with the practice in other civilised countries. In France the Government is not allowed to make alterations in the boundaries of cantons without legislation : in England the Government can only do it at the request of the Council of the borough.

The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter’s motion to omit clause (b) of section 456 being put, the Council divided :—

Ayes 4.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.

Noes 9.

n. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
His Honour the President.

The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison’s motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in the last line of clause (a) of Schedule II, *Class IV*, after the word “merchandise” the words “every person not coming under *Class III* who purchases goods in Calcutta for transport and sale beyond the limits of Calcutta” be inserted.

This and the two following were mere verbal amendments.

The motions were put to the vote.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in clause (a) of *Class V*, for the words “every broker” the words “every broker or dalal” be substituted.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, in clause (a) of *Class VI*, for the word “shop” the words “shop or place of business” be substituted; and that in clause (b) for the words “every dalal” the words “every petty dalal not included in *class V*” be substituted.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that the following be inserted as the first rule under *Class VII* :—

“The agent of a Joint-stock Company having an agency in Calcutta, but not registered therein, shall be liable to take out a license on behalf of such Company.”

He said :—This is a question of principle which ought to be settled by the Council. There are many Joint-stock Companies which are not established in Calcutta, but have their agents here. Some of these agents take out licenses on behalf of the Companies for which they are agents, but others refuse on the ground that, being foreign Companies, they are not liable to take out licenses.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said:—I do not think an amendment of this kind ought to be accepted at this late stage of the Bill without notice. These gentlemen pay the tax on their own account as agents; and I see no reason whatever to require them to take out licenses for the Companies established in Europe or America for which they act as agents.

The HON. MR. MOORE said:—There are in Calcutta a number of small agencies of Insurance Companies established and working elsewhere; most of them do little or no business here, and some of them have agents here only for the purpose of paying claims. It would be hard to tax such Companies.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said in reply:—My chief object is to get the point settled. The question is, should a Company which carries on business in Calcutta through an agent—and some of them carry on a large business—pay the tax or not? At present the point is unsettled. Of course the agent takes out his own license.

The HON. MR. ALLEN said:—I do not see why a Company should pay a tax in Calcutta merely because it has an agent here, any more than every ship which comes to this port should pay because its cargo is sold here.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The following verbal amendments were put to the vote and carried on the motion of the Hon. Sir Henry Harrison:—that, in line 5 of rule 3 of *Class VII*, after the words “his own account” the words “or with other partners” be inserted; that, in line 5 of clause (a) of rule 7, the words “and is resident in Calcutta” be omitted.

The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison moved that, after clause (d) of rule 7, the following be inserted:—

“If a person is summoned for not taking out a license, and service of notice under clauses (c) and (d) is not proved, it shall be incumbent on the Commissioners to prove that the person summoned is liable to take out a license, as well as to prove the class under which he is liable.”

He said:—Suppose service of the notice required under clauses (c) and (d) of rule 7 in Schedule II cannot be proved, the object of this amendment is that, in such cases, the Corporation must prove their case. Generally notices are served, and if the person fails to object, it becomes binding upon him, and upon service of notice being proved the matter is settled. But suppose he successfully denies receipt of the notice, then the onus must be thrown upon the Corporation?

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The following verbal amendments were put to the vote and carried on the motion of the Hon. Sir Henry Harrison:—that, in clause (c) (2) of rule 7, after the words “to a Court of Small Causes” the words “having jurisdiction in the place in which the profession, trade or calling is said to be carried on” be inserted; also that, after clause (f) of rule 8, the following be inserted:—

“The Commissioners may, if they think fit, extend the period of an appeal under clause (1).”

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, at the end of Schedule III, the following be inserted:—

“The Local Government may, at any time, on the recommendation of the Commissioners in meeting, by a notification to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, alter the number of wards and the boundaries of any ward as prescribed in this schedule.”

He said:—This is an amendment of some importance. It may be necessary sometimes to alter the boundaries of wards. There is no power in the existing law to make such alterations, but I think the power should exist.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—If the number of wards is altered under this proposed power, what becomes of the proportion of elected Commissioners prescribed by the Bill? Under section 15 two Commissioners are to be elected for each ward; with 25 wards, therefore, there will be 50 elected Commissioners. But suppose the number of wards is reduced to 8, which is

only 16 elected Commissioners to 25 nominated Commissioners. I have no objection to conferring the power to alter the boundaries of wards.

The motion was put to the vote and carried in the amended form proposed, viz., by omitting the words "the number of wards and."

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, at the end of Schedule IX, the following words be inserted:—

"Or any other scale which the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time prescribe."

He said:—This is an important amendment, and it revives the discussion which took place at a previous meeting. I was able to circulate only yesterday a note by Mr. Kimber, giving the result of his experiments, with a schedule of ferrules proposed by him. These experiments show that in some cases the mathematical formula gives an under-estimate of the quantity passing through the ferrules, but in very many cases the ferrule will not work up to it; there is something which prevents the proper working, such as the pipes being too small, or a number of bends, or a dead end, so that the water is backed or stopped; and Mr. Kimber comes to the conclusion in paragraph 10 (page 5) of his note that for practical purposes the co-efficient 13 should be reduced to 9; it gives four-thirteenths less draught as the average result all over the town, and the discharge of the ferrules should be reduced in the same proportion, viz., as 13 is to 9.

The question is, how should we deal with this? He gives a scale of ferrules which is one degree more liberal all the way up. He commences with houses valued at Re. 1 to Rs. 5, and the next in the scale from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, and the result is that he proposes to give a slightly larger ferrule in all the grades. The question for the Council to determine is—first, will they take Mr. Kimber's scale as given in his note, or the scale in the schedule as it stands, or will they leave the scale to be fixed by the Commissioners in meeting, or by the Government on the recommendation of the Commissioners? I have adopted the suggestion that a scale should be laid down in the Act as a sort of indication to the Commissioners upon which they should act. It seems to me that, looking to the probabilities of error, it should be left to the Commissioners to fix the scale from time to time.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—When this subject was discussed before an amendment of the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter was under consideration. His amendment was to omit Schedule IX, and to leave the fixing of a scale of ferrules to the discretion of the Commissioners in meeting.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—I have no objection to the amendment of the hon. member in charge of the Bill if the wording of section 155 is altered. I think the hon. member's amendment should be in the body of the Act, otherwise there will be a great deal of ambiguity. I think his amendment will practically leave the matter in the hands of the Commissioners, and a good deal of the time of the Council will be saved if we adopt his amendment.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said:—If the schedule is amended in the way proposed by the hon. member in charge of the Bill, the wording of section 155 must be altered also. I think it will be preferable to have a scale in the schedule and to amend section 155 as proposed. But it appears to me that there should be some limitation on the discretion of the Commissioners, as, for instance, by making the approval of the Local Government necessary. This is my principal objection.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—In that case I shall have to move my amendment.

The HON. MR. MACATELAY said:—In the Select Committee it was decided that we should recommend, as a compromise, to allow the Commissioners an exceptional power of altering the size of the ferrule to meet special cases, but that apart from that we should fix something beyond which the Commissioners should not go. If, however, any sliding scale is to be allowed at all, then I think it should be made subject to the approval of the Local Government, the Commissioners being left to recommend any alteration in it.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said in reply:—The hon. member is quite right as to what was decided in Select Committee. But as this is a matter of much difficulty, and there being so many disturbing elements to be taken into consideration, I think the Executive should not avoid the obligation of satisfying the Commissioners. Mr. Kimber gives his opinion unhesitatingly that the present scale is too liberal; therefore, after indicating a scale, the Council ought to leave it to the Commissioners to vary it as occasion may arise.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—It seems to me from what the Hon. Mr. Macaulay has said, that the Select Committee decided that a scale should be fixed in the Act, but that the Commissioners should have power to escape from it in exceptional cases.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said in reply:—The exception was to depend on proof that the ferrule would not give the exact supply; but beyond that the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Local Government, were to have the power to alter the general scale of ferrules.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said:—I am quite sure that there was no question whatever in Select Committee of the scale being altered with the approval of the Local Government.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—There is in Schedule IX a scale of ferrules and an improved scale has been prepared by Mr. Kimber. As the Bill stands the schedule will have to be enforced by the Commissioners, and they will not have the power of altering it. Originally the motion of the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter was that the law should be altogether silent on the point, that it should fix no scale, and that it should be left to the Commissioners to fix any schedule they pleased. The compromise suggested by the hon. member in charge of the Bill to meet that is that the scale should remain in the schedule as an indication for the Commissioners, but that they should be at liberty to alter it from time to time on their own authority. And now it has been suggested that the Commissioners should only have power to alter the scale with the sanction of the Local Government.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE asked whether it was proposed to retain the scale in the ninth schedule, or to adopt the scale suggested by Mr. Kimber?

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR said:—The scale as it stands in the schedule is based on calculations which have been proved to be incorrect by the experiments made by Mr. Kimber himself. I would beg to observe that the formula given by the hon. member in charge of the Bill is not the formula given by the most recent authorities on the subject. I would rather have Mr. Kimber's scale of ferrules than the scale given in the Ninth Schedule. I move that the scale of ferrules given by Mr. Kimber in his note be substituted for Schedule IX.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER's motion that, in lines 9 and 10 of section 155, the words "through a ferrule of the size indicated by the Commissioners in meeting" be substituted for the words "through a ferrule of the size indicated in the ninth schedule," was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON's motion that the words "or such other scale as the Commissioners in meeting may from time to time approve" be inserted after "ninth schedule" in line 10 of section 155, being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 4.

The Hon. Dr. Gooroo Dass Banerjee.
The Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter.
The Hon. Sir Henry Harrison.
His Honour the President.

Noes 9.

The Hon. H. Pratt.
The Hon. C. H. Moore.
The Hon. Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar.
The Hon. Moulvie Abdul Jubbar.
The Hon. Sir Alfred Croft.
The Hon. T. T. Allen.
The Hon. C. P. L. Macaulay.
The Hon. H. J. Reynolds.
The Hon. the Advocate-General.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY'S motion that the words "or such other scale as the Local Government may on the recommendation of the Commissioners in meeting approve" be inserted after "ninth schedule" in line 10 of section 155, was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR'S motion that the scale of ferrules given by Mr. Kimber in his note be substituted for the scale given in the ninth schedule, having been proposed for consideration,—

The HON. MR. REYNOLDS asked whether the adoption of Mr. Kimber's schedule would require the Commissioners to refuse all future applications for connections?

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—It would certainly not have that effect.

The HON. DR. GOBROO DASS BANERJEE said:—I submit that the adoption of Mr. Kimber's scale amounts not to liberality, but only to the correction of an error. The scale given in Schedule IX is based on the supposition that 16 gallons a minute can be drawn from a ferrule half an inch in diameter, and that is obtained by adopting 13 as the co-efficient on the formula. But we have now the opinion of Mr. Kimber, who is an expert, and he says that for the figure 13 we ought to have taken the figure 9, so that we cannot have 16 gallons per minute from a half-inch ferrule. If the standard is found to be incorrect, it is but fair and just that we should alter our scale accordingly.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR said:—In making these calculations only the normal pressure has been taken without reference to the distance of the taps from the place of pressure, and that accounts for the difference between the calculations and the actual results of the experiments; therefore there is no question of liberality in Mr. Kimber's scale. If he went further he would find reason to reduce the co-efficient to a lower figure still.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—Mr. Kimber himself took the same formula as he did. There are a number of other formulae which entail elaborate calculations, but the one which has been taken is simple and sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes.

The HON. DR. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR'S motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON moved that, after section 459, the following new section be inserted:—

"460. The provisions of Schedule XIII shall apply to the budget for the year 1889-90, and to the rates and taxes which shall be levied during that year; and the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of the said schedule, shall be repealed so far as they relate to preparing and passing such budget, and to fixing the rates and taxes to be levied during the year 1889-90."

He also moved that, after Schedule XII, the following new schedule be inserted:—

Thirteenth Schedule.

"1. The budget for 1889-90 shall show what expenditure it is proposed to incur in the Town, as well as in the area added to the Town by this Act during that year, and the manner in which it is proposed to meet such expenditure.

2. Such budget shall at a special general meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta to be held in the month of February 1889 be referred to a Special Committee of eighteen members, of which twelve shall be chosen by the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta at the special general meeting which shall order the reference, and six shall be chosen by the Commissioners of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

3. Such Committee shall meet at such times and places as the Chairman, subject to the decision of the Committee, may appoint, and shall, within twenty-one days of its appointment, return the budget to the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta with such modifications and comments as may seem expedient.

4. The Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta shall, at a special general meeting to be held in the month of March, consider such budget as modified by the Special Committee, and pass it subject to such further modifications or additions as may be thought fit. The said Commissioners shall thereupon at the same meeting, or if such meeting be adjourned, at an adjourned meeting, fix, with reference to the budget as passed, the rates at which the

rates and taxes mentioned in this Act shall be imposed for the year commencing the 1st April 1889; and the rates and taxes so fixed shall have the same force in Calcutta for the year 1889-90 as if they had been fixed by the Commissioners in meeting for any subsequent year under section seventy-one of this Act."

He said:—This motion explains itself. The budget has to be prepared during the last two months of a year for the year succeeding. How is a valid budget to be passed which will apply to the enlarged area from 1st April next? Will a budget framed under the present Act be legal? I suggest that what I propose will be a legal and equitable solution. I have suggested that the Suburban Commissioners should have a voice on the Budget Committee, but I thought it would be too complicated to allow them also a voice at the meeting of the Commissioners which will discuss and pass the budget. If the Council thinks that should be done, I have no objection, but the fact is that the real work is done by the Budget Committee; the Commissioners in meeting generally accept the budget with one or two amendments: this year, which was an exceptional one, three amendments were made.

The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER said:—As the budget has to be framed before the 1st of April, it is necessary that some provision should be made for its preparation. So far as the Town Commissioners are concerned, I am sure there will be no objection to some of the Suburban Commissioners assisting in the passing of the budget.

The motions were put to the vote and carried.

The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON said:—The Council has now to dispose of the definitions, and I shall be glad of a short delay to look through the Bill in order to see whether any alterations are needed to meet the modifications which have been made by the Council. I would also ask whether it will be possible at the same time, supposing it should appear that any sections require reconsideration, to bring forward any such proposals. It is obvious that any attempt to reconsider the whole Bill will be preposterous, but the preparation of a Bill of this kind is a very serious task, and no doubt there are a great many flaws in it; but if any such are found between this time and the passing of the Bill, I hope I shall be at liberty to bring forward the necessary amendments for their correction.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—I quite recognise the fact that a Bill of this kind, after being amended in Council, requires careful revision from the draftsman's point of view, to see that the amendments which have been made are so worded as to amalgamate and fit in with the rest of the Bill; and that is not the kind of work that can be done in a day. And as the hon. member in charge of the Bill has pointed out, it will be well to take the opportunity of pointing out any errors that may exist and making suggestions for the correction of such errors. I propose that the Council be adjourned for this purpose for a fortnight; but for the work which the Hon. Mr. Macaulay has in hand I shall have to ask the Council to meet again on this day week.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 5th May, 1888.

<p>CALCUTTA,</p> <p>The May, 1888.</p>	}	<p>WILLIAM GRAHAM,</p> <p>for Asstt. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Legislative Department.</p>
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Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

THE Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 5th May, 1888, at 11 A.M.

Present:

The HON. SIR STEUART COLVIN BAYLEY, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.
 The HON. G. C. PAUL, C.I.E., *Advocate-General*.
 The HON. H. J. REYNOLDS, C.S.I.
 The HON. C. P. L. MACAULAY, C.I.E.
 The HON. T. T. ALLEN.
 The HON. SIR HENRY HARRISON, K.T.
 The HON. SIR ALFRED CROFT, K.C.I.E.
 The HON. BABU KALI NATH MITTER.
 The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.
 The HON. H. PRATT.

BENGAL MUNICIPAL ACT, III of 1884, AMENDMENT BILL.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said:—By inadvertence notice was not inserted in the list of business of my intention to move that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration. I ask His Honour the President to grant me permission under Rule VII of the Rules for the conduct of business to make that motion now.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT having granted the necessary permission—

The HON. MR. MACAULAY moved that the Report of the Select Committee be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill. The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. DR. GOOROO DASS BANERJEE said:—I ask permission to move an amendment, which is sufficiently indicated in the note I have appended to the Report of the Select Committee, viz., that at the end of section 2 of the Bill, the following words be added: "after making reasonable compensation to such municipality for any loss of income resulting from such exclusion." My reasons for moving this amendment are these. In the first place, the exclusion of lands or buildings from the limits of any municipality will not necessarily relieve such municipality of the burdens it has to bear on account of such lands or buildings. For instance, it will have to maintain in proper condition the drains necessary for the surface drainage of such lands or buildings. Then, again, it will have to maintain in proper condition the roads that are necessary only for the purposes of such lands or buildings. It is therefore, I submit, but fair that, when municipalities are not likely to be relieved of such burdens, some compensation should be made. In the next place, wherever there are Government buildings within the limits of a municipality, it is well known that the amount of income derivable from rates on such buildings is by no means inconsiderable; so that, if the exclusion of such lands or buildings be not compensated for by a reasonable sum paid to the municipality, it will suffer a sensible diminution in its income. And as we all know there is hardly any municipality in the mofussil the funds of which are more than sufficient to meet its expenses, the result of such exclusion will leave municipalities to which the operation of this Bill may be extended with funds insufficient for the necessary expenditure. That is a result which I am sure Your Honour's Government, which has always shown itself most anxious to promote the cause of local self-government, and the hon. member in charge of the Bill, who is justly considered one of the best friends of local self-government, will never desire. Nor is it the object of this Bill to exempt such lands or buildings from rates. The object of the Bill, as far as I understand it, is to prevent any unseemly and inconvenient collision arising between the municipal authorities and the Government departmental authorities in immediate charge of such buildings; and so far as that is concerned, it may be secured on payment of reasonable compensation. I there

fore respectfully submit, for the indulgent consideration of the Council, the amendment I have suggested.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said:—I regret I am unable to recommend the Council to accept this amendment. In the first place, I think my hon. friend has lost sight of a very important consideration. When I obtained leave to introduce the Bill, I stated that it was not intended that the Government should have the power of excluding civil buildings and lands generally from municipal taxation, but that it was intended to take power only in regard to the very exceptional cases of military and naval buildings. What possible application then can there be of the argument that mofussil municipalities generally will lose their incomes? The number of municipalities to which the Bill can apply is extremely small. In any case I should object to the form of the amendment. This would force Government to give compensation in every case without exception for loss of income. Now we all know perfectly well that if lands and buildings exist in a municipality, they are liable to certain rates; that if they are excluded, for however good a reason, there must be a loss to the municipality. I cannot conceive, however, that the Government should in every case be forced to make good the loss on account of rates on lands and buildings excluded. The third consideration—and I think it is one which will satisfy the Council—is that, in the case of buildings in the occupation of the State for military or for naval purposes, the taxation is paid by the Supreme Government. It is not within the province of this Council to dispose of Imperial funds. But I do not suppose that my hon. friend would expect the Local Government to pay the compensation out of Provincial funds.

The HON. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said:—The proposal seems to me to imply that the assessment on Government lands and buildings is an unfair assessment, and unduly made at a very much higher rate than those lands and buildings ought to be rated. It is suggested if there had been an equitable assessment, there would have been no objection raised. Consequently the objection seems to me to resolve itself into this. A municipality has obtained a large benefit by the accidental inclusion of that which ought to have been originally excluded. The mistake having been discovered, the Government should clearly be relieved by excluding such lands and buildings from municipal limits. The burden having been once cast on the Government, the argument that it should not be altered, except on payment of compensation, seems to me fallacious.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said:—I may just say one thing in regard to what has been touched upon by my hon. friend to the left (Mr. Macaulay), and that is, that the original proposal of the Government of India was to take power to exclude all buildings and lands in the occupation of the Government, of whatever kind, from municipal limits. How far that might have been justified on financial grounds, I am not in a position to say, because the letter of the Government of India does not discuss it. It was put on the ground that in all other Municipal Acts in the different provinces in India similar power is taken. But it was partly on account of the financial effects which might have followed to such exclusion that I requested the Government of India to confine their proposal to what seemed to me strictly unobjectionable and necessary, namely, to buildings which are in the possession of the Government for military or naval purposes. As to these, I do not think the question of compensation can very well arise. Certainly I do not think it arises in the particular instance which gave rise to the Bill. But if it were to arise, the question is one which I think had much better be dealt with by the Local Government than by a hard-and-fast law, because it certainly may be the case that there ought to be no compensation, and the amendment proposed leaves no possibility of avoiding payment in such a case. It assumes that compensation is to be given in every case. The other argument touched upon by my hon. friend, namely, that we have no power to deal with Imperial funds, is of course well understood by the Council, and I do think that, in order to remove Imperial buildings from the governance of municipalities—and I do not believe there are more than two in the whole province—it will be very hard that the Provincial funds should pay compensation.

The motion was put to the vote and negatived.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY said:—Although the Council has adopted my motion and taken the Report of the Select Committee into consideration, and although under the Rules the Bill might at once be passed, I ask permission to postpone that motion till the next meeting of the Council.

The motion that the Bill be passed was accordingly postponed.

HOWRAH BRIDGE ACT, IX OF 1871, AMENDMENT BILL.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY asked permission to make a representation to the Council on a subject not on the notice paper regarding the amendment of the Howrah Bridge Act. He said :—At the meeting before last, I obtained permission to introduce the Bill, and I proceeded in the ordinary course to prepare a Statement of the Objects and Reasons, and these were in course of circulation for consideration at the last meeting, when a telegram was received which intimated that the Government of India had certain objections to offer to the Bill. The circulation of the papers was accordingly stopped, and it was considered desirable, before placing the matter further before the Council, to await the letter of the Government of India, and to see what objections really were taken. That letter has just been received, but there has been no time to prepare an amended Statement of Objects and Reasons. The Government of India has taken objection to the third proposal in the Bill to make over from the surplus bridge funds two lakhs of rupees to assist the Calcutta Municipality in making a road from the bridge to the Sealdah Railway station. The Government of India object to this on two grounds—first, they do not think the Calcutta Municipality has any claim to a share in the surplus, which has been in the main contributed from the general funds of the East Indian Railway by the terminal charges on goods and passengers carried by them; but even if that were desirable, the Government of India are of opinion that it would be more prudent, in view of possible dangers which might arise from the temporary nature of the bridge, that the whole of the surplus should be added to the reserve fund. We must of course defer to the decision of the Government of India, and it is therefore necessary to bring in a Bill differently constructed. I think in the circumstances that it will conduce to the despatch of business if the Council will now receive the Bill as it has been prepared, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and refer it to a Select Committee, and leave it to the Select Committee to make the necessary alterations in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India. The reason why I press this on the Council is that, until the Local Government is invested with the necessary power, local tolls must go on being levied. The Howrah Bridge Act having made the levy of local tolls compulsory, the levy of such tolls must continue until an Act is passed and sanctioned by the Government of India. I therefore ask that the Bill be now read in Council.

HIS HONOUR THE PRESIDENT said :—I have given permission to bring this matter before the Council, and will be guided by their opinions as to the action to be taken. The position seems to be this—that the present Bridge Act as it stands does not permit the local tolls being taken off without fresh legislation. At the same time the Act declares that these tolls are to be in force until the requisite sum is accumulated. That sum has now been accumulated, and we are going on levying tolls, which, as my hon. friend explained, ought, to a certain extent at all events, to be taken off at once, and the sooner the better. For that reason, instead of postponing the reading of the Bill, I thought it necessary to bring the question before the Council; and what the Council will have to consider is, first, whether the Bill may be read now and referred to a Select Committee, and then whether the procedure suggested, namely, that the cutting out of the third section, which deals with the grant of two lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta Municipality for the purpose of constructing the new road, may be dealt with by the Select Committee. These are the points which the Council will have to consider. If any hon. members object to the proposed facilities being now given, that will be a point for consideration.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The HON. MR. MACAULAY also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Reynolds, the Hon. Babu Kali Nath Mitter, the Hon. Mr. Pratt, and the Mover, with instructions to report upon it at the next sitting of the Council.

The motion was put to the vote and carried.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday, the 12th May, 1888.

CALCUTTA;
The 15th May, 1888.

C. H. REILY,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislation Department.

REPORT OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER TO GOVERNMENT FOR 1887.

RESOLUTION.

MEDICAL.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1888.

READ—

- A letter from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, No. 2596, dated the 3rd April 1888, forwarding the Report of the Chemical Examiner for the year 1887.

Read also—

The Report for 1886 and the Resolution recorded on it.

There has been some delay in the receipt of the report from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, due to the fact that Dr. Warden, the Chemical Examiner, submitted it 25 days after it was due.

2. The number of analyses performed during the year under report was 2,402 against 2,286 in 1886. The following table shows the general nature of the work done during the year compared with that of the previous year:—

Medico-legal—

	1886.	1887.
Human viscera tested for poison	266	233
Animal ditto ditto	157	119
Fowls ditto ditto	8	.....
Substances suspected to be or to contain poison, including cattle-poison	634	594
Articles tested for blood stains	148	180
Ditto for seminal stains	37	54
<i>Articles tested for purity and quality—</i>		
Potable water	71	47
Petroleum and inflammable oils	163	212
Lime-juice	9	15
Opium, confiscated	55	119
„ from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	4	4
Salt	8	9
Ghee	30	10
Spirit for deleterious adulterations	44	8
Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs	104	139
Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	400	402
Fort William Arsenal	23	22
Ishapore Gunpowder and Cossipore Shell Factories	10	3
Medical Store Department	14	14
Telegraph Store „	24	8
Commissariat „	38	96
Army Clothing „ Alipore	48	2
Other departments	51	112
Total	2,286	2,402

3. There was an increase of 116 cases in the number of analyses performed during the year under review. Twenty reports were also submitted on technical questions to departments under the Imperial and Bengal Governments. The increase in analytical work was mainly under the following heads: articles tested for blood and seminal stains, petroleum, opium confiscated, Commissariat and other departments. There was a diminution under other heads, namely, human and animal viscera tested for poison, suspected substances, potable water, ghee, spirit for deleterious adulteration, Telegraph Stores, and Army Clothing Department.

4. The number of medico-legal examinations was 1,180 against 1,250 in 1886 and 1,437 in 1885. Among these the most important were those of human viscera; in 14.6 per cent. of those examined arsenic and in 24 per cent. opium was detected while other poisons were found in 6 per cent. of the cases. Poison was thus detected, in 44.6 per cent. of the viscera against 42.48 per cent. in 1886. There is a decrease in the number of cases in which arsenic was detected, but the number for the last three years

(118) is very much larger than in any other similar period since 1875. From 1880-81 to 1882-83 only 72 such cases were discovered. The increase is probably largely due to the fact that during the last four years a far larger proportion of the *post-mortems* have been conducted by highly qualified officers than was formerly the case. In 1882-83 Hospital Assistants held 49 per cent. of *post-mortem* examinations against 3·4 per cent. in 1887; 201 substances suspected to be cattle-poisons were examined against 141 in 1886, and in 133 cases against 115 last year poisons were detected. 119 animal viscera were examined against 157 in 1886, and arsenic was detected in 76·9 per cent. of those examined against 75·79 in 1886. A large number of samples of petroleum were tested, and in every case satisfied the requirements of the Petroleum Act. A very much smaller number (10) of samples of ghee were tested in 1887 than in 1886, and only in three cases were the samples found to be adulterated.

5. Dr. Warden has continued to investigate the properties of indigenous drugs, and has also succeeded in isolating from *Embelia ribes* an acid which appears to be its active principle.

6. Dr. Warden's report on the subject of experiments in connection with tube wells is awaited by the Lieutenant-Governor.

7. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. Warden for his concise but full report, and for the good work he has done during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor also notices with satisfaction the high terms in which Dr. Warden speaks of the work done by Assistant Surgeon Taraprasana Ray and Baboo Ram Chandra Datta.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

AMENDED FORM OF RENT RECEIPT UNDER THE BENGAL
TENANCY ACT, 1885.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1888.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

- A memorial, dated the 29th March, 1886, from Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, on the subject of the particulars to be entered in the form of rent receipt prescribed by the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.
- A letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 1120—45CLR, dated the 31st March, 1886, communicating the instructions of Government on the above subject.
- A letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 236B, dated the 29th February, 1888, supporting a proposal of the Collector of Backergunge that the words "particulars of the holding" should be omitted from the form of rent receipt.

THE form of receipt for rent introduced by the Bengal Tenancy Act contains in two places the phrase "particulars of the holding," as a general heading, against which no entries are to be made, its object being merely to introduce the subordinate headings as to area and rent. In the memorial quoted in the preamble, it was represented to Government by Maharajah Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore that this was not understood by his tenants, who declined in many cases to pay rent unless their status as occupancy ryots, or ryots at a fixed rent, was entered in the receipt against the general heading specified above. The misunderstanding proved to be very general, and in many places it led to a suspension in the payment of rent. With a view to remove the misapprehension, the Board of Revenue, under the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, issued a Circular to Commissioners and Collectors in April, 1886, requesting them to explain to the public the true meaning of the law. The measure produced the immediate effect desired, and the complaints as to the withholding of rents on the ground that the position of the tenant was not specified in the receipts ceased for the time. But the Collector of Backergunge has reported that the ryots are still misled by the form of receipt, and the Board of Revenue recommend that, to remove all future doubt, it be amended by the omission of the words which have been misconstrued.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor approves this alteration, which does not in any way affect the meaning or substance of the receipts; and in exercise of the power conferred upon him by clause 3, section 56 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, he sanctions the accompanying modified form for general use. As considerable stocks of copies of the form as at present authorized probably exist, it is directed that the form now sanctioned shall be introduced from the commencement of the next agricultural year, that is to say, where the Bengali year prevails, from the first day of Bysack,* where the Fasli and Amli year prevails, from the first of Assin, and, where any other year prevails for agricultural purposes, from the commencement of that year.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information and guidance, and for communication to the Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM OF RECEIPT.

(TENANTS' PORTION.)

1. Serial number of receipt _____
2. Estate _____; village _____; thana _____
3. Tenant's name _____, son of _____
4. Area of holding ... { Nukdi, Bighas _____
Baouli, Bighas _____
- Rent of holding ... { Rupees _____
Maunds _____
- { Julkur, Rs. _____
Bunkur " _____
Pinukur " _____
- Government cesses ... { Road cess, Rs. _____
Public works cess, Rs. _____
5. Signature of the landlord or his authorised agent _____

Section 55 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows:—

- (1) When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.
- (2) If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of sixth year and instalments as the landlord thinks fit.

FORM OF RECEIPT.

(LANDLORDS' PORTION.)

- Serial number of receipt _____
- Date _____; village _____; thana _____
- Tenant's name _____, son of _____
- Area of holding { *Nukdi*, Bighas _____
... { *Baculi*, Bighas _____
- Cost of holding { Rupees _____
... { Maunds _____
- _____ { *Julkur*, Rs. _____
... { *Bankur* " _____
... { *Phulkur* " _____
- _____ { Road cess, Rs. _____
... { Public works cess, Rs. _____
- Signature of the landlord or his authorised agent _____

Act of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, provides as follows :—

- When a tenant makes a payment on account of rent, he may declare the year or the year and instalment to which he wishes the payment to be credited, and the payment shall be credited accordingly.
- If he does not make any such declaration, the payment may be credited to the account of such year and instalment as the landlord thinks fit.

**RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF ACT I
OF 1882, THE INLAND EMIGRATION ACT, IN THE DISTRICT OF
CHITTAGONG DURING THE YEAR 1887.**

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—INLAND EMIGRATION.

Calcutta, the 12th May 1888.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Memorandum No. 339GM, dated the 3rd April 1888, from the Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, and enclosed reports from the Magistrate of Chittagong and the Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, respectively, on the working of the Inland Emigration Act I of 1882 during the year 1887.

The most marked feature in the reports on the working of the Inland Emigration Act during the year 1887 is the great falling off in the number of labourers employed under its provisions. These amounted to 915 in 1884, they declined to 723 in 1885, to 717 in 1886, and have now been reduced to 433. The Commissioner has on previous occasions recommended the withdrawal of the Chittagong district and the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the operation of the Act, which has never been introduced in any other part of Bengal, and he now observes that the system is apparently dying a natural death. This is literally true of the Hill Tracts, where no labourers were employed under the Act during the year, and the observation applies in great measure to the district of Chittagong also. The result is gratifying, inasmuch as it is not connected with any decline in the tea industry, but indicates a disposition on the part of planters to rely upon kindness and fair treatment for retaining the services of their labourers rather than upon penal contracts. In the Resolution on the report for the year 1885 it was stated that in view of the falling off in the number of labourers it appeared that the time was approaching, but had not then arrived, when exceptional provisions for the execution of labour contracts would be unnecessary in Chittagong and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The further decline now reported affords a suitable opportunity for the reconsideration of the subject, and the Commissioner will be asked to report, after consulting those best qualified to advise, whether it is desirable to continue the operation in those districts of the clauses of the Act which are applicable only to "labour districts," as defined in the law.

2. The death-rate among contract coolies was favourable, only 1.82 per cent. against 2.39 in the previous year. It appears that the labourers in the gardens, those under the Act as well as others, are well provided for in respect of lodging, drinking-water, and medical attendance. There were 16 reported desertions; two of the deserters were punished under section 175 of the Act, most of the others being discharged with a warning at the request of their employers. The work of inspection appears to have been done thoroughly when gardens were visited, but in some cases no inspection was made, the number of contract labourers being so few. This illustrates the inconvenience of working the Act where the labourers under its provisions constitute a small minority among a large number of free coolies; the inspecting officer, who is the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong, has either to spend much time to little purpose in travelling to gardens where there may be only two or three labourers under engagements, or to neglect a safeguard contemplated by the Act.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL—ROAD CESS.

Dated Calcutta, the 10th May 1888.

No. 1938R.C.

READ—

LETTER from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. 47 L. F., dated 1st May 1888, submitting an abstract of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending the 31st December 1887.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the third quarter of the year 1887-88 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore Divisions; to the Superintending Engineers of the Eastern and Western Circles; and to the Financial Department of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. B. BESTIC,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. Dept.

DISTRICT

Statement of Receipts of the several District Road

RECEIPTS

DISTRICTS.	Balance in treasury on 1st October 1887.	PROVINCIAL RATES.					Interest on advances of road cess.	PUBLIC WORKS.			IRRIGATION.	MISCELLANEOUS.	
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	Cess on houses.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.		Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and staging bungalows.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.
Cess Districts.													
Darjeeling	Rs. A. P. 18,683 7 9	Rs. A. P. 407 3 0	Rs. A. P. 675 4 9	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P. 1,172 8 3	Rm. A. P. 0 8 6	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P. 27 8 0	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0
Hazaribagh	25,055 8 10	11,130 2 8	229 10 0	.....	.....	11,359 13 8	15 2 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lohardugga	27,567 12 0	15,274 9 2	.....	.....	.....	15,274 9 2	3 10 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	24,560 2 11	10,140 8 8	620 10 8	.....	.....	10,761 3 4	194 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,418 0 8	.....
Total	90,856 10 6	37,942 8 0	1,525 9 5	.....	.....	38,568 1 5	214 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,445 8 8	109 4 0
Non-Cess Districts.													
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10,975 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnah	17,474 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singbhum	6,350 3 2	4,029 13 0	78 9 6	.....	.....	4,108 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 0 0	2 2 0
Total	34,799 13 2	4,029 12 0	78 9 6	.....	.....	4,108 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 0 0	2 2 0
GRAND TOTAL	1,25,656 7 8	41,972 4 0	1,604 2 11	.....	.....	42,676 6 11	214 3 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,593 8 8	111 6 0

EXPENDITURE

DISTRICTS.	REFUNDS.			PROVINCIAL RATES.		ADMINISTRATION.			STATIONERY.	PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Cess.	Other receipts.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies of office of collection.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.	Percentage cost of establishment for office of account and control.	Total.	Stationery and printing.		Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry.
Cess Districts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Darjeeling	267 3 0	341 9 0	195 12 9	537 5 9	93 3 4	044 13 11	1,172 2 7	392 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Hazaribagh	25 8 0	268 2 3	557 6 4	825 8 7	72 13 8	1,014 15 1	5,351 3 5	1,403 13 3	924 3 9	.....	.....
Lohardugga	487 4 0	194 15 9	779 13 8	974 13 6	127 11 8	210 16 0	7,222 15 6	2,146 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Manbhum	346 3 2	363 10 3	311 6 11	675 1 2	70 2 5	80 0 0	3,564 6 3	1,412 13 0	45 4 0	.....	.....
Total	1,330 2 8	1,108 5 3	1,844 7 8	3,012 12 11	363 13 11	2,900 14 9	17,290 11 9	6,310 13 3	997 11 9	.....	.....
Non-Cess Districts.														
Chittagong Hill Tracts	23 10 3	.....	23 10 3	100 0 0	411 0 0	97 3 9	1,227 7 0	97 9 2	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnah	249 4 6	.....	249 4 6	.....	476 4 9	4,473 4 8	1,808 9 0	49 4 0	.....	.....
Singbhum	117 13 3	.....	117 13 3	85 11 6	3 5 0	1,386 8 9	618 5 3	16 0 0	.....	.....
Total	385 13 0	.....	385 12 0	135 11 6	800 9 9	8,166 11 9	3,704 5 3	168 13 8	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL	1,330 2 8	1,554 1 3	1,844 7 8	3,398 8 11	499 9 5	3,881 6 6	25,457 7 6	10,021 2 0	1,166 9 6	.....	.....

FORT WILLIAM,
The 7th April 1888.

ROAD FUND.

Committees for the third quarter of the year 1887-88 ending 31st December 1887.

P T 8

RECEIPTS.		Grant from Government.	EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.			Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques increased.	Total receipts including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in treasury on 31st December 1887.
Miscellaneous.	Total.		Advances.	Deposits.	Total.						
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
0 5 0	0 5 0	490 4 8	873 14 6	.....	873 14 6	2,537 8 11	.....	.....	16,221 0 8	6,234 10 4	9,986 6 4
7 4 0	42 12 6	.....	804 8 4	604 3 0	1,408 11 4	12,886 6 8	.....	.....	37,341 10 6	13,444 8 7	24,497 1 11
8 0 0	109 4 0	.....	74 12 0	.....	74 12 0	13,462 3 3	.....	.....	43,029 15 3	11,554 10 11	31,875 4 4
1 0 8	1,410 1 4	.....	331 1 8	.....	331 1 8	12,700 4 7	.....	.....	51,296 7 6	6,324 3 6	30,942 4 0
16 10 2	1,571 6 10	490 4 8	2,084 4 6	604 3 0	2,748 7 6	43,502 7 5	.....	.....	1,34,450 1 11	38,258 1 4	10,801 0 7
19 11 3	167 11 3	1,006 0 0	7 10 1	.....	7 10 1	7 10 1	.....	.....	16,983 4 1	6,350 10 8	4,023 0 5
1 9 0	3 2 6	.....	1,018 8 0	.....	1,018 8 0	3,392 3 3	10 0 0	.....	20,876 3 3	10,863 3 6	10,022 13 9
			100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	4,211 8 0	.....	12 12 3	10,574 7 5	2,032 7 3	7,022 0 2
20 11 5	170 18 9	1,006 0 0	1,726 2 1	.....	1,726 2 1	7,011 5 4	10 0 0	12 12 3	42,433 14 9	10,805 5 5	22,508 0 4
27 5 5	1,742 4 7	2,096 4 8	3,810 6 7	604 3 0	4,474 9 7	51,202 12 9	10 0 0	12 12 3	1,76,893 0 8	58,123 6 9	1,18,769 9 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Total.	Camel tolls.	MISCELLANEOUS:				Contribution to Provincial Government.	EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.			Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers and others decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques decreased.	Total outlay.
		Staging bungalow, establishment and contingencies.	Staging bungalow, petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		Advance.	Deposits.	Total.				
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2,79 2 0	27 4 0	9 10 6	.....	36 14 6	.....	2,317 0 10	.....	2,317 0 10	5,953 15 11	.....	280 10 5	6,234 10 4
10,006 3 6	46 8 0	8 4 0	34 0 0	88 12 0	.....	745 8 7	985 3 0	1,720 11 7	12,965 10 10	.....	478 13 9	13,444 8 7
9,606 7 3	40 8 0	150 0 0	49 8 0	11,334 8 4	200 0 0	120 2 7	11,034 10 11
5,140 6 3	208 4 2	.....	208 4 2	.....	241 6 0	.....	391 6 0	6,021 7 0	2 12 6	.....	6,024 3 6
27,566 3 6	73 12 0	316 2 8	34 0 0	423 14 8	.....	3,343 7 5	1,125 3 0	4,478 10 5	37,175 10 1	202 12 6	879 10 9	38,258 1 4
1,830 3 11	2,340 0 0	.....	2,340 0 0	4,206 14 2	.....	2,002 12 6	6,350 10 8
8,807 6 0	62 5 9	.....	.....	62 5 9	.....	1,286 13 0	.....	1,286 13 0	10,155 13 3	.....	397 6 3	10,863 3 6
2,238 14 0	130 0 0	.....	130 0 0	2,502 7 3	150 0 0	.....	2,652 7 3
12,924 8 5	62 5 9	.....	.....	62 5 9	.....	3,748 13 0	.....	3,748 13 0	17,255 2 8	150 0 0	2,400 2 9	19,905 5 5
40,400 11 11	436 1 0	318 2 8	34 0 0	488 4 5	.....	7,000 4 5	1,133 3 0	8,225 7 5	54,430 12 9	332 12 6	3,330 13 6	58,123 6 9

E. T. ATKINSON,

Accountant-General, Bengal.

THE subjoined report is published for general information.

W. B. BESTIC,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. Dept.

QUARTERLY INSPECTION OF THE KIDDERPORE DOCK WORKS.

FOURTH REPORT.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1888.

From—T. H. WICKES, Esq., and H. CLOSTE, Esq..

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

WE have the honour to report that, in accordance with the orders of the Government of Bengal, No. 415 Mne. of the 21st ultimo, we made the fourth quarterly inspection of the Kidderpore Docks on the 2nd instant.

2. The usual tabular statement and index plan showing the work done during the quarter, and the total amount executed from the commencement of the work, which have been prepared by the Superintending Engineer in charge of the Docks, are already with Government.

3. The state of the works on the 31st of March last was as follows:—

TEMPORARY WORKS AND PLANT.

The tramway along the bank of the Boat Canal, for connecting the Eastern Bengal Railway near Ballygunge with the docks and Akra brick-fields (which was referred to in our last report), was pushed on, but was not completed during the quarter under report.

PERMANENT WORKS.

Sixty feet lock.—The portion of the lock nearest the river was excavated to its full depth, and the masonry foundation was in hand; considerable progress was made with the middle portion which was commenced in the previous quarter; and the end nearest the tidal basin was also founded. During the quarter, 553,000 cubic feet of earth were removed, and 270,000 cubic feet of masonry built. Altogether more than half the earthwork and one-sixth of the masonry have been executed.

Tidal basin.—The foundations of the south-east and south-west corner of the tidal basin were successfully laid. Up to date 42 per cent. of the quay walls have been founded; and more than one-third of the whole of the masonry and earthwork completed.

Dock No. 1.—About 1,096 running feet of quay wall were founded, and the masonry of the portions previously commenced were proceeded with; 1,015,000 cubic feet of masonry were built, and 1,115,000 cubic feet of earth moved; in all nearly two-thirds of the entire length of quay wall have been founded, and about half the masonry and one-third of the total amount of earthwork executed.

Boat canal.—The excavation for this work was proceeded with, and 7,922,000 cubic feet of earthwork executed during the quarter, making in all about 46 per cent. of the total amount.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure up to the end of the quarter was Rs. 84,69,241, of which Rs. 62,60,584 were for works and Rs. 22,08,657 for land.

SANITARY.

The health of the work-people continued satisfactory. The average number employed was 11,012, amongst whom 49 deaths, are reported to have occurred, being equivalent to a death, rate of 17·8 per thousand per annum.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We consider that the progress on the works which have been taken in hand has been extremely satisfactory; and that, so far as we could judge from a quarterly inspection, the arrangements were good and the quality of the work all that could be desired.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th May 1888.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan May 12, '88	0.42	Weather—exceedingly hot, with light winds from south-east. Ploughing and early rice and jute sowings in progress. Rain wanted. Prospects fair. Price of common rice 22½ seers per rupee.
	Culina ...	1.85	
	Cutwa ...	3.94	
	Raneegunge ...	0.37	
	2 Bankoora „ 12, '88	0.51	
3 Beerbhoom „ 12, '88	Rampur Haut ...	1.51	Weather—seasonable. Rain has helped ploughing. <i>Til</i> , sugarcane, <i>borodhan</i> , cotton, and indigo are doing well. No appreciable change in the rice market. Weather—cloudy, attended with occasional wind and rain. Planting of sugarcane and ploughing continue. Prices stationary.
	4 Midnapur „ 12, '88	0.21	
	5 Hugli „ 12, '88	1.89	
	Serampur ...	0.16	
	Jehanabad ...	0.65	
6 Howrah „ 14, '88	Nil.	0.12	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. More rain wanted.
	Central Districts.	Nil	
	7 24-Pergha. ...	.....
	8 Nuddea „ 12, '88	1.35	
	Kooshtea ...	2.45	
PRESIDENCY DIV.	9 Meherpur ...	4.78	Weather—hot and stormy. Cultivation of <i>aus</i> in excellent progress. Seedlings promising.
	Chooadauga ...	1.68	
	Ranaghat ...	0.37	
	10 Khoolna „ 12, '88	Nil	
	Jessore „ 12, '88	0.85	
11 Jhenidah ...	Magurah ...	3.28	Weather—very hot and no breeze. <i>Til</i> promises well. <i>Boro</i> rice being harvested. Jute and <i>aus</i> rice being sown, and cultivation progressing.
	Narail ...	1.27	
	12 Moorshedabad „ 12, '88	0.28	
	Kandi ...	0.97	
	Lulbag ...	0.55	
13 Jungipur ...	14 Dinagepur May 12, '88	1.20	Weather—hot and cloudy at intervals. <i>Aus</i> and <i>amun dhan</i> are being sown; in some places <i>aus</i> has come up and doing well. State of indigo and sugarcane good.
	15 Rajshahi „ 12, '88	0.04	
	Nattore ...	2.33	
	Nowgong ...	1.32	
	16 Hungpur „ 12, '88	0.5	
RAJSHAH DIV.	17 Nilphamari ...	0.17	Weather—sultry. Jute and <i>bhadoi</i> doing well. More sunshine required. Half the <i>bhadoi dhan</i> has been sown.
	Kurigram ...	0.49	
	18 Bogra „ 12, '88	0.64	
	Sherpur ...	0.75	
	Nowkhilla ...	0.85	
19 Pabna „ 12, '88	Serajgunge ...	0.35	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops excellent.
	20 Darjeeling „ 12, '88	0.32	
	21 Julpigora „ 12, '88	0.31	
	22 Eastern Districts.	0.12	
	23 Dacca May 12, '88	0.32	
Dacca DIVISION.	Manickgunge ...	0.47	Weather—alternately bright and cloudy. Prospects of crops good. Rice and jute coming up well.
	Munshigunge ...	0.27	
	Narsingunge ...	0.59	
	24 Farreedpur „ 12, '88	0.74	
	Goalundo ...	1.22	
25 Backergunge „ 11, '88	Patuakhali ...	1.17	Weather—hot. Sowing of paddy and jute in progress. Prospects fair.
	Bhoja ...	Nil	
	26 Mymensingh „ 11, '88	0.46	
	Jamelpur ...	2.17	
	Kishoregunge ...	0.58	
27 Netrokona ...	28 Weather—hot. Prospects of crops good.	0.32	Weather—hot. Prospect of standing crops good. <i>Aus</i> is being sown.
	29	0.21	
30	30	0.21	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops good.
	31	0.22	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—concluded.			
<i>Eastern Districts—concluded.</i>			
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	22 Chittagong May 15, '88	1.76	Weather—seasonable. <i>Pania aus</i> being sown. Prices unchanged.
	23 Noakholly „ 11, '88	Nil	Weather—very hot. Sowing of <i>aus</i> continues. Prospects favourable.
	24 Tipperah „ 10, '88	0.70	Weather—dry and seasonable; occasionally a storm, with more or less rain, comes up generally at night. Late heavy rain has done some harm to chillies and other crops, but weather has been fine since, and probably the damage will be found to have been slight. Agricultural operations are in full swing, and prospects are not unfavourable.
	Brahmanbariah „ „	3.78	
	Chandpur „ „	0.60	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 8, '88	0.55	Weather—unsettled, but excessively hot throughout the week. Sowing in <i>jums</i> continues; seeds already sown are germinating. Planting of sugarcane now finished; shoots are appearing. Cutting of tobacco over.
	Hill Tipperah „ 9, '88	Nil	Weather—hot and stormy. Early rice is being sown. <i>Jums</i> are being cultivated. Chillies are being gathered.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN.	26 Patna May 12, '88	Nil	Weather—hot and close. <i>Rubbi</i> threshing and winnowing completed. Fields have been prepared for <i>cheena</i> sowings. Stock of food-grains sufficient. Prices stationary.
	27 Gya „ 12, '88	Nil	Weather—very hot. Threshing of <i>rubbi</i> crops finished. Sugarcane being irrigated.
	28 Shahabad „ 12, '88	Nil	Weather—exceedingly hot. East wind again prevails. <i>Cheena</i> and sugarcane are being irrigated and doing well.
	29 Durbhunga „ 12, '88	Nil	Weather—hot. Fields are being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> and paddy sowings. Prospects of early rice and <i>moong</i> are promising. Prices remain stationary.
	30 Mozuffarpur „ 12, '88	Nil	Weather—hot. Threshing of <i>rubbi</i> crops almost complete. Prospects of standing crops favourable. Lands being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> sowings.
BHAGULPORE DIVN.	31 Sarun „ 12, '88	Nil	Weather—hot and sultry. Sugarcane, <i>cheena</i> and indigo doing well. Fields are under preparation for <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>aghani</i> .
	32 Chumparun „ 12, '88	Nil	Weather—hot; easterly wind prevails. Sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> and <i>aghani</i> in progress. Prospects good. Indigo coming on well.
	33 Monghyr May 12, '88	0.02	Weather—very hot and occasionally cloudy. Lands are being prepared for <i>bhadoi</i> crops. More rain wanted.
	34 Bhagulpur „ 12, '88	1.06	There was a short but severe storm with hail on 9th. Weather cooler since. Sowing of <i>bhadoi</i> crops is in progress in north. Mango crop further damaged. Indigo improving. Sugarcane doing well.
	35 Purneah „ 12, '88	Nil	Weather—warm; cloudless still. All crops doing well. <i>Aghani</i> sowing in progress.
	36 Maldah „ 12, '88	0.48	Weather—fine with occasional clouds. Harvesting of <i>boro</i> paddy continues. <i>Bhadoi</i> sowings going on. Some injury to <i>boro</i> crop by hail reported from thanas Shibgunge and Gomastapur. Other crops doing well, as there has been rain more or less throughout the district. Common rice selling at an average of 23 seers per rupee.
	Chanchal „ „	0.07	
	Shibgunge „ „	0.83	
	37 Southal Pergah „ 12, '88	0.84	Weather—hot. One sharp storm with wind and hail on the 7th. Rain in east hardly any in south-west and north-west, none in Deoghar. Sugarcane and mangoes need rain badly on Deoghar side. <i>Borodhan</i> and indigo doing well in east. Ploughing begun.
	Godda „ „	0.20	
	Rajmahal „ „	0.58	
	Jamtara „ „	0.16	
	Pakour „ „	1.12	
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack May 11, '88	Nil	Weather—mornings and evenings cool; middays extremely hot. Rain much wanted for next crop throughout the district. <i>Dalus</i> rice being harvested. Common rice sells at 20 seers per rupee in town.
	39 Pooree „ 10, '88	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Rain is urgently needed for sowing <i>sarad</i> crops. <i>Dalus</i> crop is still being harvested. Common rice, 23 seers 8 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division and 23 seers 14 chittacks in the Khoorda sub-division. The Sub-divisional Officer of Khoorda reports “tanks, springs, and wells drying up everywhere, and great inconvenience experienced in many places for want of water. Old and weakly cattle are dying for want of pasture and water.”
	40 Balasore „ 11, '88	0.14	Weather—hot. Rain much wanted. Ploughing and sowing of rice in progress.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVN.	41 Hazaribagh May 11, '88	Nil	Weather—hot and dry. Sugarcane doing well. Mango promising. Lands being prepared for coming crops. Prices of food-grains rising in several thanas.
	42 Lohardugga „ 12, '88	0.41	Slight rain on the 8th. Weather now very hot. More rain urgently wanted. No crops to report on.
	43 Singhbhum „ 11, '88	0.32	Weather—rain has made it cooler, but it is still very muggy. No crops to report on. Land being ploughed and highland rice being sown in some places where rain has been sufficient.
	44 Manbhum „ 12, '88	0.92	Weather—hot, with east winds. Rain has done good, and fields are being prepared for cultivation. Sugarcane plants are beginning to sprout.
	Goviindpur „ „	0.12	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.
The 15th May 1888

P. NOLAN.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th May 1888.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1888.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
May	6th	154.2	8.8	29.725	85.9	91.9	13.5	78.4	80.1	0.952	77.7	77	SSW and S	160	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy, o, lr.
"	7th	148.6	7.7	771	84.4	92.3	16.5	75.8	77.2	839	73.9	72	SSW and variable	156	"	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, t, <
"	8th	153.8	8.8	780	84.5	93.6	20.9	72.7	78.0	879	75.3	75	SW by W and SSW	80	"	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	9th	154.8	9.3	742	86.8	94.1	15.3	78.8	80.1	941	77.4	75	SW, S and calm	99	"	Chiefly cloudy.
"	10th	151.6	10.7	776	86.8	94.5	16.5	78.0	79.8	925	76.9	74	S and SSW	72	"	Partially cloudy.
"	11th	150.3	11.3	824	86.8	95.4	18.7	76.7	79.0	890	75.7	72	SSW and ESE	54	"	Chiefly clear D.
"	12th	163.7	10.2	787	86.6	95.5	18.3	77.2	79.4	907	76.3	73	SSW, WSW and calm	70	"	Partially cloudy.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... 29.772
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 29.676

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... 66.8
 The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... 91.5

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 86.0
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 85.4
 The extreme variation of temperature ... 22.8
 The maximum temperature ... 95.5

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... 14
 lbs.

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot ... 7

The mean relative humidity ... 74
 The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 74

The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th May 1888 ... Nil.
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 1.11
 The total fall from 1st January to 12th May 1888 ... 9.09
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 6.44

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.
 The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, c stormy, lr lightning reflection, t thunder, d dew, < lightning.

A. PEDLER,

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;

Calcutta, the 14th May 1888.

Meteorological Report of the Province

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														
			AIR PRESSURE.					TEMPERATURE.					HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		
			Highest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Lowest, 10 A.M., barometer reading of month.	Mean, 10 A.M., for month.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from normal mean.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 10 A.M., humidity.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.
ORISSA.	Pooree	Pooree	29.958	29.617	29.763	29.813	-.045	89.2	76.8	84.8	79.2	82.0	+0.5	81	-	0.3	-
		Gopalpore	29.946	29.603	29.804	29.826	-.038	89.5	74.6	87.3	78.7	83.0	-1.4	79	-5	3.3	+0.1
		False Point	29.863	29.602	29.719	29.798	-.040	110.4	74.4	104.2	79.3	91.8	+2.4	67	-5	1.8	-1.1
		Cuttack	29.863	29.602	29.719	29.798	-.040	110.4	74.4	104.2	79.3	91.8	+2.4	67	-5	1.8	-1.1
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Balassore	Balassore	29.863	29.605	29.735	29.794	-.046	105.5	70.9	98.7	77.0	87.8	+2.5	63	-	2.2	-
	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.	Saugor Island	29.919	29.687	29.785	29.811	-.048	97.7	73.0	90.4	80.5	85.4	+0.9	77	-3	5.4	+0.9
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.764	29.519	29.649	29.798	-.031	112.4	69.2	104.0	76.3	90.1	+1.2	51	-	1.5	-
	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah and Hooghly.	Calcutta	29.914	29.605	29.768	29.789	-.056	104.9	66.3	94.8	76.1	85.5	+0.1	63	-8	3.3	+0.6
SOUTH BENGAL.	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.804	29.578	29.677	29.776	-.051	108.9	67.9	102.0	75.8	88.9	+1.2	52	-3	2.6	+0.2
	Bankoora	Bankoora	29.860	29.360	29.461	-	-	110.6	67.8	104.1	76.1	90.1	-	62	-	2.0	-
	West Burdwan and Beerbhoom.	Ranigunj	29.868	29.347	29.449	29.753	-.038	110.5	69.9	103.0	76.9	89.5	+1.4	41	-	2.3	-
	Mooredhabad	Berhampore	29.763	29.546	29.720	29.787	-.036	108.2	64.2	98.2	73.5	85.9	-1.3	59	0	4.6	+1.3
SOUTH BENGAL.	Nuddea	Krishnagore	29.838	29.611	29.703	29.769	-	107.7	69.3	99.4	74.6	87.0	-	56	-	3.0	-
	Jessore and Khosha	Jessore	29.911	29.649	29.774	29.807	-.036	106.1	68.1	97.7	75.3	86.8	+1.0	68	+1	4.1	+0.6
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.944	29.708	29.783	29.872	-.021	89.6	68.2	86.8	72.8	79.8	-1.0	75	-3	6.6	+2.6
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri	-	-	-	-	-	Observations not received.									
SOUTH BENGAL.	Backergunj	Barrisal	29.960	29.722	29.810	29.831	-.013	95.8	67.9	90.1	75.0	82.0	+0.3	70	-	6.1	-
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.958	29.705	29.808	29.851	-.031	91.7	64.7	87.3	75.3	81.3	-0.2	74	-	6.7	-
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	29.910	29.680	29.793	29.832	-.015	100.5	66.0	90.8	73.2	81.9	-1.9	72	-	2.8	-
	Dacca	Dacca	29.920	29.682	29.791	29.814	-.030	98.0	66.0	91.4	74.4	82.9	-0.4	74	+1	5.1	+1.3
SOUTH BENGAL.	Commillah	Commillah	29.945	29.700	29.805	29.840	-.024	94.8	64.9	89.7	73.0	81.4	-0.2	71	-	4.0	-
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.860	29.642	29.758	29.816	-.021	92.0	65.6	87.9	72.2	80.0	-1.3	72	-	5.5	-
	Bogra	Bogra	29.854	29.638	29.706	29.769	-	106.5	65.4	95.7	72.4	84.1	-	61	-	4.8	-
	Pubna	Serajgunj	29.863	29.630	29.746	29.783	-.040	103.7	64.4	94.2	71.8	83.0	-0.3	66	-	4.2	-
SOUTH BENGAL.	Rajahmhye	Rampore Beaulah.	29.850	29.611	29.711	29.781	-.033	105.4	62.7	94.9	68.8	81.9	-2.6	57	-	1.8	-
	Maldah	Maldah	29.836	29.557	29.694	-	-	105.3	63.3	99.3	70.4	84.9	-	52	-	2.7	-
	Dinagore	Dinagore	29.822	29.554	29.664	29.784	-.035	101.6	64.7	93.8	70.3	82.1	-0.5	62	-	3.2	-
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.830	29.507	29.685	29.810	-.034	100.3	64.7	90.6	70.2	80.4	-0.7	63	-	1.9	-
SOUTH BENGAL.	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	Julpigoree	29.879	29.371	29.531	29.812	-.037	95.5	59.9	80.8	67.0	76.9	-1.3	66	-	4.1	-
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	29.945	29.610	29.785	-	-.043	68.1	44.7	61.7	48.9	55.3	+1.1	78	-1	5.7	-0.3
	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	29.806	29.540	29.688	29.784	-.033	104.3	63.7	95.3	65.5	81.9	-1.6	53	-2	2.4	+0.8
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	-	-	-	-	-	Observations suspended.									
SOUTH BENGAL.	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29.728	29.489	29.600	29.767	-.036	100.4	68.9	94.2	73.9	84.1	+0.5	55	+5	1.3	+0.1
	Chumparun	Motihari	29.650	29.402	29.518	29.744	-.042	104.1	58.9	96.1	68.3	82.3	+0.1	42	-	3.0	-
	Sarun	Chupra	29.689	29.434	29.554	29.747	-.043	99.5	66.6	91.5	72.4	81.9	-3.4	57	-	0.7	-
	Shahabad	Dehree	29.466	29.273	29.369	29.738	-.063	110.0	70.0	104.3	76.3	90.3	+4.2	25	-	0.5	-
SOUTH BENGAL.		Buxar	29.635	29.392	29.514	29.753	-.049	103.9	65.8	100.3	74.1	87.3	+1.7	30	-	0.8	-
		Arrah	29.674	29.438	29.557	29.782	-.040	107.9	65.7	101.1	72.8	87.0	+1.1	37	-	0.7	-
	Gya	Gya	29.461	29.254	29.368	29.739	-.070	109.2	64.7	104.2	71.2	87.7	-1.2	33	-2	1.6	+0.1
	Patna	Bankipore	29.701	29.461	29.581	29.764	-.044	107.2	65.7	100.1	73.4	86.6	+0.1	54	-5	1.5	-
SOUTH BENGAL.	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr.	Bhagulpore	29.728	29.487	29.609	29.770	-.024	108.4	66.0	96.3	73.5	84.3	+0.1	48	-	1.3	-
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Naya Doomka	29.368	29.149	29.272	-	-.040	106.7	68.7	99.7	74.4	87.1	+0.5	39	-	1.3	-
	H' saribagh	Hazuribagh	27.875	27.631	27.766	29.737	-.043	104.9	68.3	98.3	73.3	84.6	+2.4	13	-15	2.9	-0.5
	Lonarungga and Manbhoom.	Kanchow	27.753	27.538	27.674	29.738	-.041	105.0	67.8	99.6	73.3	86.9	+2.2	30	-	0.9	-
SOUTH BENGAL.	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	29.100	28.892	29.004	-	-.080	111.6	?	106.7	?	?	?	27	-	0.1	-
		Sibsagar	29.692	29.391	29.533	29.876	-.037	88.0	60.9	86.3	66.6	73.6	-0.7	55	+4	0.9	-0.3
	Assam	Dhubri	29.866	29.549	29.701	29.810	-.031	99.4	63.5	87.0	70.3	78.7	-0.0	69	+3	2.2	+0.3
		Sitchar	29.394	29.056	29.725	29.877	-.041	90.6	40.5	85.5	67.3	75.4	-2.0	39	+3	7.3	+0.3

*Mean of 25 days.
[Mean of 25 days.]

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative stations.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.												
Of month.					Since 15th May 1887.							
Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.				
1.05	-0.02	0.5	2.1	45.68	59.27	-13.59	77.2	99.4	Pooree	Pooree	ORISSA.	
1.13	-1.05	1.0	2.3	48.10	55.72	-7.62	81.8	87.3	Cuttack	Cuttack		
1.70	-0.31	3.8	3.6	47.32	58.09	-10.77	76.4	80.3	Balsore	Balsore		
1.70	+0.22	4.3	3.2	61.85	65.82	-1.97	83.0	93.6	Saugor Island	South West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunnahs.		
1.59	+1.03	4.7	3.1	56.28	55.83	+0.45	76.9	80.4	Midnapore	Midnapore		
1.83	+2.11	4.7	4.0	48.22	56.98	-8.68	87.0	100.8	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.		
2.20	-0.71	4.3	4.2	49.50	51.43	-1.93	82.6	85.2	Burdwan	Burdwan		
1.13	+0.57	3.8	2.8	53.29	55.38	-2.09	81.2	99.6	Bankoor	Bankoor		
1.19	+0.19	4.7	3.3	50.16	55.30	-4.84	85.6	91.6	Ranigunj	West Burdwan and Beerbhoom.		
1.30	+1.13	4.2	3.6	65.06	52.83	+12.20	92.6	85.9	Berhampore	Moorsheadabad		
2.83	+0.23	6.0	4.7	49.65	55.15	-5.50	86.2	88.1	Krishnagore	Nudda		
3.27	+1.04	6.5	5.4	49.62	60.59	-10.97	90.0	96.9	Jessore	Jessore and Khoolna		
2.79	+2.81	10.0	4.6	108.04	129.22	-12.19	125.5	118.0	Chittagong	Chittagong		
5.38	+3.20	11.0	6.7	73.50	80.38	-15.88	126.0	126.4	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
2.88	+3.89	8.3	4.9	70.70	84.41	-13.71	108.5	118.5	Barrisal	Backergunj		
4.14	+5.02	9.5	5.8	87.69	118.70	-31.01	111.0	123.2	Noakhully	Noakhully		
3.44	+3.91	7.0	6.3	49.16	63.77	-14.61	80.7	100.9	Furzedpore	Furzedpore		
4.06	+5.13	11.0	7.3	56.75	69.35	-12.60	105.6	106.2	Dacca	Dacca		
4.51	+8.50	11.0	6.4	63.18	80.99	-17.81	96.6	112.6	Commillah	Commillah		
3.68	+2.06	8.6	7.1	70.11	74.47	-4.36	89.4	101.2	Mymensingh	Mymensingh		
1.81	+2.55	5.5	3.7	65.72	69.75	+4.07	82.8	86.3	Bogra	Bogra		
2.70	+3.36	7.5	5.9	53.02	59.19	-5.27	96.5	92.2	Serajunji	Pubna		
1.74	+0.96	3.0	3.4	54.00	57.62	-3.62	71.0	85.0	Rampore Benar	Rajshahye		
0.98	-0.29	2.0	2.5	47.72	57.10	-9.38	77.5	91.6	Maldah	Maldah		
0.98	+2.23	4.2	2.4	73.29	58.28	+15.01	86.2	83.6	Dinapore	Dinapore		
3.38	+2.26	7.8	6.1	89.14	78.67	+10.47	89.9	85.0	Rungpore	Rungpore		
4.26	+2.90	7.8	7.0	137.86	117.04	+10.82	105.8	109.5	Jalpigoree	Jalpigoree and Cooch Behar.		
4.70	+0.33	8.3	9.9	120.93	135.50	-1.57	137.7	139.5	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Tracts		
1.13	+3.59	4.4	2.3	71.06	69.15	+10.91	79.1	73.1	Purneah	Purneah and Bangulpore.		
0.58	+1.37	2.0	1.3	49.52	44.79	+4.73	61.7	61.9	Mozafferpore	Mozafferpore		
0.61	+0.03	2.3	1.4	52.13	45.75	+6.38	63.3	61.3	Durbhunga	Durbhunga		
0.69	+1.12	2.0	1.4	51.78	48.03	+3.75	59.5	57.7	Motihari	Champaran		
0.22	+0.36	1.0	1.1	40.95	44.04	-3.09	48.3					

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]

Bengal in April 1888.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1888 up to 30th April 1888.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 30th April 1888.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Pooroo	Pooroo	ORISSA.
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Khurda.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Bamper	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Fake Point.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Don.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Pipri.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Jagatsinghpore.	Cuttack.	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Rams.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Cuttack.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Kondamra.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Jessore.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Dhamsalla.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Nalpara.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Chandbali.	Baharora.	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Ban Brouck.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Sorah.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Baharora.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Jellicore.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Barnodah.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Contai.	Midnapore.	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Sunder Island.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Pamloak.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Midnapore.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Gital.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Kokachity.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Hera.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Bhagabapara.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Giridih.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Diamond Har- bour.	24-Pergunnahs	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Cuttack Town.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Angora Tala.	...	...
...	Nil	15	Nil	0.86	Nil	3.14	2.79	Berra-Kpura.	...	...

[illegible]

Bengal in April 1888—continued.

	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1888 up to 30th April 1888.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 30th April 1888.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
10	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	H Krishnapore ...	Noakhally—concl.	EAST BENGAL—concl.
11	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Kampani ...	Farrakabad.	
12	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	9	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Mudrapore ...		
13	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	6	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Farrakabad.		
14	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	6	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Goalundo.		
15	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	12	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Munshigunge.	Dacca.	
16	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Dacca.		
17	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Naraingunge.		
18	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	10	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Munshigunge.		
19	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	9	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Jaydehpore.		
20	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Akarta.	Hill Tipperah.	
21	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Comilla.	Tipperah.	
22	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	14	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Chandpur.		
23	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	14	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Baranabheria.		
24	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	14	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Ranchan.		
25	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	12	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Nasirabad.		
26	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	10	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Daukandi.		
27	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	9	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Kash.		
28	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	10	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Laksham.		
29	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Kishoregunge.	Myraousingh.	
30	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	6	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Atia (Tangul).		
31	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	8	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Myraousingh.		
32	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	12	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Jamulpore.		
33	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	10	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Notokony.		
34	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	8	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Subarnakhal.		
35	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Durgapore.		
36	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Dewanganj.		
37	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	8	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Pabna.	Pabna.	NORTH BENGAL.
38	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Serajgunge.		
39	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	6	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Sherpore.	Bogra.	
40	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	5	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Nowkhilla.		
41	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	5	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Bogra.		
42	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	5	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Panchlali.		
43	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	3	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Beaulah.	Rajshahye.	
44	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	3	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Sattora.		
45	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	2	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Nagaura.		
46	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	2	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Lalpara.		
47	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	2	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Munda.		
48	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	1	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Maldah.	Maldah.	
49	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	3	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Chandpur.		
50	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	3	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Gajol.		
51	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	2	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Shyamnagar.		
52	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Mohadapore.	Dinapore.	
53	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Charan.		
54	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Raigunge.		
55	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	5	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Dinapore.		
56	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Baidyachhat.		
57	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	6	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Bhawanigunge.	Rangpore.	
58	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	10	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Gyabanda.		
59	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Rangpore.		
60	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Kurigram.		
61	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	8	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Baidyachhat.		
62	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	(Nalpanari).		
63	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Ulipora.		
64	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	6	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Julpigore.		
65	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	8	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Alipore Darg.		
66	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	8	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Palatka.		
67	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Debaganj.		
68	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	8	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Dinnat.	Osach Bahar.	
69	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Osach Bahar.		
70	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Mickligunge.		
71	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Matabhanga.		
72	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	8	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Buxa.	Darjeeling Hill.	
73	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	6	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Singuri.		
74	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	11	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Darjeeling.		
75	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	10	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Kalimpong.		
76	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Kissengunge.	Purneah.	NORTH BENGAL.
77	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Arrah.		
78	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	4	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Purneah.		
79	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	3	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Gondwana.		
80	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	3	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Ratirampore.		
81	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.34	11.34	Matari.		
82	0.12	0.31	0.08	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.86	7	7.70	7.70	3.50	11.34	11.				

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station

[illegible]

Bengal for the month of April 1888—concluded.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Highest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1888 up to 30th April 1888.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 30th April 1888.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.	
...	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.8	0.01	0.16	0.01	1.18	1.34	Buxar	Shahabad	SOUTH BENAR.	
...	Nil	1	Nil	?	Nil	1.90	?	Bahra	...	...
...	1	0.8	0.05	0.17	0.05	1.19	1.45	Bluhosah.	...	...
...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.50	Nil	0.90	2.36	Arwah.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.30	?	Mohantah.	...	...
...	Nil	1.0	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.73	1.56	Aurangabad	Gya.	...	
...	0.01	1.1	0.01	0.32	0.01	1.75	1.97	Gya.	...	...
...	Nil	0.9	Nil	0.30	Nil	1.59	1.93	Nowdah.	...	...
...	Nil	0.5	Nil	0.15	Nil	1.25	1.62	Jehanabad.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.80	?	Arrah.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.10	?	Daudnagar.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.70	?	Sherrghati.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	Rajauli.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.82	?	Pakri Bara-wan.	...	...
...	0.03	1	1.2	0.63	0.27	0.84	1.77	Patna	Patna.	...	
...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.23	Nil	0.88	1.30	Dinapore.	...	...
...	Nil	1.1	Nil	0.22	Nil	1.04	1.75	Behar.	...	...
...	Nil	0.0	Nil	0.12	Nil	0.35	1.36	Barh.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	0.90	?	Rickram.	...	...
...	1	?	0.63	?	0.63	1.03	?	Hilsa.	...	...
...	0.10	1	1.2	0.10	0.36	0.10	0.92	1.69	Regoosera	Monghyr.	...
...	0.20	2	1.3	0.28	0.43	0.26	0.88	1.97	Monghyr.
...	0.32	...	...	...	...	...	2	0.9	0.40	0.50	0.32	1.43	2.24	Jamui.	...	...
...	0.20	1	?	0.20	?	0.20	0.20	Gogri.	...	...
...	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?	Sheikpura.	...	...
...	0.31	2	1.9	0.96	0.84	0.95	1.34	2.37	Rhagulpore	South Bhagul-pore.	...
...	0.10	2	1.6	0.56	0.56	0.46	1.18	1.99	Banka.
...	0.51	1	?	0.51	?	0.61	0.69	Kolgaug.	...	...
...	0.43	2	1.6	0.57	1.04	0.43	0.82	2.02	Rajmehal	South Per-gunnahs.	...
...	0.13	3	1.5	0.37	0.49	0.14	0.81	1.78	Godali.
...	0.19	3	1.2	1.07	0.44	0.79	1.97	2.06	Pakour.
...	0.40	4	3.1	1.23	1.05	0.49	2.50	3.00	Nya Dooka.
...	0.03	3	2.2	0.25	0.80	0.18	1.53	2.54	Deoghur.
...	2	2.0	0.47	0.61	0.36	1.85	2.33	Jamtara.	...	...
...	0.11	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Sinra.
...	0.02	1	?	0.02	?	0.02	0.29	?	Namhat.
...	0.06	3	2.1	0.25	0.64	0.12	1.28	2.37	Pachamha	Hazaribagh	CHUTIA NAOPUG.
...	Nil	2.2	Nil	0.35	Nil	2.15	2.33	(Gradi).	...	...
...	Nil	0.7	Nil	0.22	Nil	1.95	2.46	Hazaribagh.	...	...
...	Nil	0.3	Nil	0.96	Nil	?	?	Sentagorah.	...	...
...	Nil	Nil	?	0.73	Nil	1.50	2.14	Mahuli Hills.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	1.43	?	Barhi.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	2.38	?	Chatra.	...	...
...	1	?	?	0.33	?	0.80	1.10	Karagdeha.	...	...
...	Nil	?	Nil	?	?	?	1.20	?	Kanghar.
...	1	?	?	0.02	?	0.02	3.93	?	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	...
...	Nil	2.5	Nil	0.62	Nil	1.95	3.75	Ranchi.	...	...
...	Nil	1.4	Nil	0.29	Nil	1.43	2.21	Palamoor.	...	...
...	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?	Salla.	...	...
...	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?	Balumar.	...	...
...	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?	Hosernabad.	...	...
...	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?	Gorwah.	...	...
...	0.05	2	3.0	0.13	0.68	0.08	3.54	3.40	Chyobassa	Singbhoom.	...
...	1	?	?	0.13	?	0.13	4.50	?	Chakradhar-pore.
...	2	?	?	0.15	?	0.15	2.45	?	Chakila.
...	0.11	4	?	1.36	?	1.90	3.87	?	Banaragura.
...	5	3.7	0.64	0.81	0.22	3.00	3.06	Purulia	Manbhoom.	...	
...	1	1.9	0.05	0.63	0.05	1.31	2.46	Gondopore.	...	...
...	2	?	?	0.82	?	0.76	2.60	?	Rajmutha-pore.
...	2	?	?	0.09	?	0.09	2.48	?	Rajmutha-pore.
...	Nil	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Chak.
...	1	?	?	0.30	?	0.30	1.85	?	Chak.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL 1888.**

THE month of April in Bengal is noticeable as being almost the hottest of the whole year, and it is usually characterised by steadily increasing temperature, with decreasing pressure, the decreasing pressure being brought about by a series of oscillations, in which the downward movement is greater than the upward. Hot weather storms or nor'-westers are generally rather frequent in this month. For some days before they occur the barometer falls steadily, and sometimes largely in Bengal, and probably over Northern India. The most and fairly cool southerly or sea winds, blowing across the Bengal and Orissa coasts also increase in force. At the same time hot dry westerly and north-westerly winds blow steadily from Central India over a considerable part of the west and centre of the province, while moist easterly winds also blow down the Assam Valley. Bengal thus becomes a focus towards which these three wind systems, opposed in character and direction, converge, and it is apparently by their interaction that the usual hot weather storms are formed. At such periods pressure oscillates rather rapidly, and the changes at neighbouring stations are unequal, showing that the atmosphere is in a disturbed state, and more or less numerous thunderstorms with rain occur. Each storm is generally confined to a narrow area, and its existence is brief, and so far as is known they do not travel, as violent storms, more than about 30 or 40 miles. These storms form the only source of rain in Bengal during April. The rainfall brought by these storms is therefore very irregularly distributed; but, roughly speaking, the falls are greatest in the districts of East and North Bengal bordering on the Himalayas, and in the Assam and Arakan Hills, while the rainfall is least in the western districts generally, and in Behar and Central Bengal. Thus the normal rainfall in East and North Bengal varies from about two and a-half to three and a-half inches; in South-West Bengal it is about two inches; in Orissa rather more than an inch, while in Behar and Chutia Nagpur it equals about half an inch.

Meteorology of the month.—The meteorological conditions of the first few days of April call for no remark, except that they were of normal hot weather character. A few rain showers occurred on the 3rd and 4th, due to small local storms in a few of the districts of Orissa, South-West Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, but they were of no practical importance. From the 4th up to the 7th again was a period of fairly normal conditions, but on the latter date nor'-westers occurred at about three stations in East Bengal.

Dacca was one of the stations at which a nor'-wester occurred on the evening of the 7th April; but while the nor'-wester was in progress at about 7 o'clock in the evening, this station was visited by a most violent and fierce tornado, which caused great destruction of life and property. A detailed account of this noticeable storm has been prepared, and has been read before the Asiatic Society of Bengal at their meeting on May 2nd; the meteorological portion of the paper having been contributed by the Officiating Meteorological Reporter, and the actual account of the storm by Dr. Crombie, Civil Surgeon of Dacca. The paper in question will be shortly published in the *Journal of the Society*, so that it is only necessary at present to allude somewhat briefly to the storm.

The meteorological conditions of the province on the 6th, 7th and 8th of April, when discussed in detail, show that the three more or less opposed wind systems, such as have been previously referred to, were present in a pronounced form in Bengal. On the 6th an extremely dry and hot westerly wind was blowing over the western, central, and part of the northern districts of the province. Strong, very moist and comparatively cool southerly winds were blowing across the Bengal coast, being partly converted by interaction with the westerly winds into a south-westerly current, while a cool moist easterly wind was blowing down the Assam Valley. On this day also there was an extremely feeble low-pressure area existing over parts of Western Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, and which was travelling in a north-easterly direction. On the 7th, a large increase in the area occupied by the moist southerly winds was noticed, and it is clear that a considerable increase must have taken place in their strength, or a corresponding decrease in the strength of the dry westerly winds, though the former is more probably the case. On this day also the feeble area of low pressure had moved in a north-easterly direction, and was in Central Bengal. The advance of the moist southerly winds was, however, very temporary; and by the morning of the 8th they had been driven back even further than they had advanced on the 7th, and hot dry westerly winds obtained over a very large part of the province. The low-pressure area on this day had again advanced in a north-easterly direction, and was in North Bengal. There must have been, therefore, on the 7th April a very large amount of interaction going on between these two opposing wind systems, each apparently struggling to force back the other, until the cool moist current, which had up to the morning of the 7th rapidly advanced, was still more rapidly and completely forced backed by the hot dry westerly wind.

The conditions, therefore, which existed in Central and North Bengal on the day of the formation of the Dacca tornado, were a large amount of interaction, which was probably both rapid and rather violent, between two wind systems blowing in different directions, and totally opposed in characters of temperature and humidity; second, violent contrasts of temperature and humidity at neighbouring stations of the same area; and third, the passage of a feeble area of low pressure through the province in a north-easterly direction. It was to the south-east of the line of advance of the feeble low-pressure area, and to the south-

east of the violent contrasts of temperature and humidity, that the tornado was formed. It may here be remarked that in the United States it has been found conditions such as have been above described almost invariably precede or accompany the formation of tornadoes. A peculiarity in the case of the Dacca tornado appears to be that it visited that station while an actual nor'-wester was in progress, and this would, perhaps, tend to show that the meteorological conditions in Bengal, which are usually only followed by ordinary nor'-westers, may, with the addition of some other cause or causes of which at present nothing is known, and which may perhaps be more or less of an accidental nature, also produce tornadoes; but if such is the case it is fortunate for Bengal that the necessary combination of circumstances is rare, and does not occur more than once in about five or ten years.

The following is a very brief abstract of the excellent and exhaustive account of the Dacca tornado, which has been prepared by Dr. Crombie, and which will shortly be published, as before stated, by the Asiatic Society of Bengal:—

Dr. Crombie first discusses the action which a storm, with winds gyrating in direction opposite to the hands of a watch, would have on obstacles in its path, and proves that the storm in question was a tornado, with winds rotating from right to left (*e.g.*, against the hands of a watch) by taking up its action in one part of its course on the Buckland Bund close to the Nawab's palace, and shows also how, by the position of the objects thrown down, the precise track of the centre of the storm can be proved. It appears the tornado began its destructive course soon after seven in the evening of the 7th of April at the extreme west end of the municipal limits of Dacca. The first clear signs of the rotating nature of the tempest occur in an orchard to the north-east of Fakr-pika masjeed, where there is a clump of plantain trees thrown down and twisted in all directions, and even in its first manifestations it is clear that the storm was of great violence. The vortex commenced to travel in a south-easterly direction between the old river bed and the road running parallel to it, destroying every *kutcha* hut in this portion of Dacca. In its passage eastward it gradually edged more and more towards the old river bed, and when it was opposite the Elephant Ghat the vortex was actually in the bed of the river, and it appeared as if it would have moved in the direction of least resistance, and would pass out into the open maidan, lying to the south of Nawabgunge. Suddenly, however, the vortex moved to the north, and was met with winds of hurricane force, apparently quite separate from the true tornado, and blowing from the north, the track of which was not more than 60 paces across, and which were very local. Having advanced a short distance in a north-easterly direction, it again turned towards the south-east. Up to this time the tornado does not seem to have had power to destroy *pucca* masonry buildings, though it had destroyed very numerous huts, trees, &c. It, however, here passed into the maidan to the south of Lalbagh, and on being freed from such obstacles as buildings, &c., it seems rapidly to have accumulated additional force, and from this point it was able to destroy even the strongest houses. From Lalbagh the vortex passed into the river, gradually crossing to the opposite bank, where it almost ground to powder a newly-built masonry house. It was then approaching a village called Subadiya, and at this time the part of Dacca on the north bank of the Buriganga seemed safe, and Subadiya doomed; but when crossing an open maidan, it appears to have encountered a strong current of air blowing up from the south, when it abruptly altered its direction, wheeled nearly at a right angle to the north, and travelled in a north-easterly direction back to Dacca, when the largest amount of damage was done, masonry houses, part of the Nawab's palace, &c., being demolished, and everything in the track being destroyed, until the storm reached the Sankari bazar, where it more or less suddenly rose from the ground, and passed high into the air. In no part of its course did the breadth of the tornado exceed 200 paces, and at the part where it did most damage it was only 180 paces broad. It travelled altogether over three and-a-half miles, and its rate of progress was according to different estimates from 20 to 12 miles an hour. The lateral force of the wind as above stated was enormous, and the uprush attending it must have been equally strong, as in some cases, after the walls of houses had been blown out, large beams were actually kept from falling for distinct periods by this violent uprush of air. The shape of the tornado cloud appears to have been something like a top; it was accompanied by a distinct rumbling sound, and considerable electrical disturbance seems to have accompanied it, and the cloud appears to have been more or less illuminated. The storm caused 118 deaths, while 1,200 persons were somewhat severely wounded, and about seven lakhs worth of property was destroyed.

After the occurrence of this storm ordinary hot weather conditions again obtained over the province for some time. Dry westerly winds prevailed over the greater part of Bengal, and these had a more or less northerly element in them at the northern stations, while they were south-westerly at the southern stations. Temperature was unusually high, while pressure was low, and there were very few local storms or nor'-westers reported, so that rain was practically absent from the province. These conditions remained unaltered, except for the usual oscillations of pressure and temperature, and slight changes in the wind directions, up till Tuesday, the 17th, and on the morning of Wednesday, the 18th, the meteorological observations taken at the eastern stations showed that a decided change was taking place, for at all the stations on the Arakan and Burma coasts, and at the stations in North and partly in East Bengal, an easterly wind current set in, attended at some of these stations also with an unusually rapid rise of pressure. This easterly wind current then gradually forced its way across Bengal; and by the 20th more or less easterly winds were reported over the greater part of the province. The interaction between the two opposing

wind systems at once caused the weather conditions to become disturbed over the province, and thus nor'-westers with rain occurred, and with the extension of the interaction, the area affected by the disturbed conditions gradually enlarged. Thus in East Bengal, from the 17th and 18th, local storms occurred frequently, in North Bengal the disturbance commenced on the 19th, and South-West Bengal received showers on the 20th. Similar conditions have obtained almost uninterruptedly till the close of the month; a very moist easterly wind current has prevailed over the greater part of the province, and has even penetrated over the greater part of Behar, though westerly and south-westerly winds have been still blowing generally in Chutia Nagpur and Orissa and at the neighbouring stations of South-West Bengal. Consequently weather conditions have remained decidedly disturbed in Bengal, and local storms with rain have been extremely frequent. The districts of Pooree and Cuttack in Orissa, and all the districts of South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, except Sonthal Pergunnahs and Manbhoom, have, however, been comparatively free from these storms, and rainfall in these district has been scanty, but in the districts of East and North Bengal these storms have been very numerous, and the rainfall brought by them has been heavy. Some of these storms have been exceptionally severe; and notice has been received that in the Hooghly district, on the evening of April the 23rd, the small town of Bhudressur, which is close to Serampore, or only 16 or 17 miles north of Calcutta, was visited by a small but severe tornado, which lasted from about three to six minutes. Mr. Duke, the Sub-divisional Officer, Serampore, writes that the storm entered the south-eastern part of the town from the river about 8 o'clock in the evening. At first the direction of the track was north-west by north, and having travelled about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, finally left north-east about the northern part of Bhudressur, disappearing in the river as it had come. The breadth of the course was about 200 to 300 yards on land from the shore, and the centre and point of greatest violence about the line of the riverbank near the gunge. The winds rotated from right to left, and the tornado was preceded by a booming sound. Much damage was done and large boats were lifted out of the water and thrown over the banks, and in one case a dinghi had been blown up on to a tree which had first been partially blown down. Seven persons are known to have been killed and three are missing, while a considerable number have been injured.

The month of April may therefore be divided into two periods: for the first sixteen or seventeen days ordinary hot weather conditions and comparative absence of local storms prevailed, while from the 17th to the end of the month local storms with rain were common in all districts except in the Pooree and Cuttack districts in Orissa, in the Chumparun and Sarun districts of North Behar, in the Shahabad, Gya, Patna and Monghyr districts of South Behar, and in the Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga districts, and in the greater part of the Singbhoom districts of Chutia Nagpur.

Pressure.—For the first week of April pressure was decidedly low, and was on the average about 0.045 inch below the normal. This defect was rather increased during the second week, when it equalled 0.067 inch, and for the greater part of the third week also pressure continued very low, the defect equalling nearly the same amount as in the second week. With the setting in of the disturbed conditions, however, pressure generally rose, and for the remainder of the month it became above the normal, the mean pressure of the fourth week showing an excess of 0.012 inch. Taking into consideration only those stations which have sent in observations for a long series of years, and which therefore yield reliable averages, the mean pressure for the whole of Bengal for April was 0.042 inch in defect of the normal. This defect has been fairly equally distributed, though it has been actually greatest at the western and smallest at the eastern stations. Thus at Calcutta the defect has been 0.056 inch, at Burdwan 0.051 inch, and at Gya 0.07 inch, while at Dacca it has been 0.031 inch, and at Purneah 0.033 inch. In Assam also the defective pressure has been rather smaller than in Bengal, and it has only equalled 0.036 inch.

Temperature.—The month of April may be fairly sharply divided into two periods, during the first of which, or up to about 18th or 20th, temperature was exceptionally high, while for the remainder of the month, during which period storms with rain were numerous, temperature was decidedly low. The general mean temperature of Bengal for the first and second weeks of April was about 2° above the normal, while in the third week the excess had risen to 2.2° . The excess temperatures were, however, during this period mainly confined to the west of the province, the western districts sometimes showing temperatures five degrees above the normal. During the fourth week temperature had fallen so rapidly that it was 3.5° below the normal, and the defect was particularly large in North Bengal, where it amounted to 6.9° , and in East Bengal and North Behar, where it amounted to from 5° to 6° . At Rampore Beaulah in this week the mean temperature was no less than 10.2° below the normal, and at Berhampore 9° below it. The mean temperature of the whole of Bengal for the month has therefore been 0.6° in excess of the normal. The excess has been to a great extent confined to the west of the province, and thus Chatia Nagpur shows an excess of 2.6° , North Behar one of 1.1° , South Behar one of 0.9° , and South-West Bengal an excess of 0.6° . In East Bengal temperature has been in defect by 0.7° , and in North Bengal by 1.1° , while in Assam temperature has been in defect by 1.2° .

The following table will show clearly the general variation of the temperature from the normal in different districts of the province week by week for the month, the figures showing the actual temperature variations at nine typical stations:—

Monthly variation table from the weekly comparison table during the month of April 1888.

	WEEK ENDING 6TH APRIL 1888.			WEEK ENDING 13TH APRIL 1888.			WEEK ENDING 20TH APRIL 1888.			WEEK ENDING 27TH APRIL 1888.		
	Variation of actual mean maximum temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean minimum temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean daily temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean maximum temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean minimum temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean daily temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean maximum temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean minimum temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean daily temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean maximum temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean minimum temperature of week from the normal mean.	Variation of actual mean daily temperature of week from the normal mean.
Cuttack ...	+2.0	+1.2	+1.5	+3.3	+1.3	+2.3	+4.0	+2.7	+3.3	+2.0	+1.2	+1.6
Calcutta ...	-0.9	+1.4	+0.2	+1.9	+0.7	+1.3	+2.2	+3.3	+2.8	-3.5	-1.3	-2.4
Dacca ...	+0.2	+3.8	+2.0	+1.4	+2.5	+2.1	+2.1	+3.1	+2.6	-6.0	-6.0	-6.6
Burdwan ...	+4.0	+1.9	+3.0	+4.0	-0.9	+1.5	+5.7	+3.4	+4.0	-3.7	-3.2	-3.0
Patna ...	+1.4	+0.4	+0.9	+0.6	0	+0.3	+2.9	+3.5	+3.2	-0.7	-0.7	-3.2
Gya ...	+1.5	-2.6	-1.1	+1.5	-5.3	-1.9	+3.3	-2.6	+0.7	-1.0	-4.5	-2.7
Purneah ...	0	-0.5	-0.3	+2.2	-1.1	+0.6	+1.9	+1.8	+1.8	-9.2	-3.6	-6.4
Hazaribagh ...	+3.5	+3.4	+3.4	+1.2	+1.2	+1.2	+4.9	+4.7	+4.8	+1.1	+0.8	+2.9
Darjooling ...	-0.3	+2.7	+1.2	+1.9	+2.8	+2.3	+1.5	+2.3	+1.9	-1.3	+0.2	-0.6

Some very high maximum temperatures have been recorded in Bengal during April, principally during the first half.

The following will show some of the highest temperatures registered in the various meteorological divisions:—

In Orissa, Cuttack, on the 19th	...	...	110.4°
„ South-West Bengal, Midnapur, on the 18th	...	...	112.4°
„ ditto, Bankoorah, „ 18th	...	...	110.6°
„ ditto, Ranigunge, „ 18th	...	...	110.5°
„ East Bengal, Furreedpur, „ 15th	...	...	100.5°
„ North Bengal, Bogra, „ 8th	...	...	106.5°
„ North Behar, Purneah, „ 15th	...	...	104.3°
„ South Behar, Dehree, „ 18th	...	...	110.0°
„ Chutia Nagpur, Chyebassa, „ 19th	...	...	111.6°
„ Assam, Dhubri, „ 8th	...	...	99.4°

Humidity—The humidities which were registered during the early part of April over a considerable part of the province were extraordinarily low. The following figures represent the percentage amount of saturation of the air with moisture at 10 A.M. on the respective dates, one hundred equalling complete saturation:—

Ranigunge on the 9th	...	...	7 per cent.
Dinajepur „ 9th	...	...	7 „ „
Motihari „ 8th and 9th	...	...	6 „ „
Dehree „ 9th	...	...	5 „ „
Ditto „ 11th	...	...	0 „ „
Bhagulpur „ 8th	...	...	6 „ „
Hazaribagh „ 8th	...	...	4 „ „
Ditto „ 9th	...	...	5 „ „

Rainfall.—The periods at which rainfall has occurred during the month have already been described, and it therefore only remains to state its amount and distribution. The falls have been heaviest in East Bengal, which has received an average amount of between eight and nine inches, or considerably more than double the normal fall. In North Bengal the falls have averaged a little more than four inches, which is again nearly twice the usual fall. North Behar has recorded an average fall of about two and a-half inches, which is more than three times the quantity which usually falls in April, and South-West Bengal has received an average fall of about three inches, which is about half as much again as the normal. In the other districts the falls have been considerably below the normal. In Orissa an average fall of a little more than half an inch has been registered, which is about half the usual April fall; in South Behar about three-tenths of an inch of rain has fallen, or about three-fourths of the usual amount, while finally in Chutia Nagpur the fall only equals a tenth of an inch, or less than a quarter of the normal fall for April.

Taking up the distribution of the rainfall a little more in detail, the following are some of the districts in which the falls during April have been considerably below the normal amounts for the month. In Orissa, Pooree, and Cuttack districts; in South-West Bengal, the Burdwan district only has received a somewhat defective fall; in East Bengal, all districts have received good falls; in North Bengal, the Maldah district has received a rather defective fall; in North Behar, rainfall has been above the normal in all districts; in South Behar, Shahabad has received an exceedingly small fall, averaging 0.07 inch, while the Gya district has received none at all, and the Patna district practically none; and finally all the districts in Chutia Nagpur show largely defective falls.

The rainfall in Assam in April has been very heavy, particularly in Silchar and Sibsagar. Thus a rainfall of 26.88 inches is reported from Silchar; one of 11.68 inches from Sibsagar, and at Dhubri the fall has equalled 5.57 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven Meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of April 1888:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.						
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 15th.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	110.4	70.9	83.7	78.6	80.2	+1.0	0.62	1.34	-0.72	1.9	2.7	-0.8	47.49	57.01
South-West Bengal	112.4	64.2	90.3	76.1	87.7	+0.6	2.92	2.00	+0.92	4.8	3.9	+0.9	52.80	56.78
East Bengal	100.6	64.7	89.1	73.7	81.4	-0.7	8.20	3.67	+4.53	9.5	6.2	+3.3	69.43	63.07
North Bengal	106.5	59.9	93.0	70.1	81.9	-1.1	4.20	2.88	+1.32	5.8	4.4	+1.4	80.01	74.23
North Behar	104.3	58.0	94.3	80.8	82.5	+1.1	2.47	0.71	+1.76	2.8	1.6	+1.2	55.54	50.94
South Behar	110.0	64.7	100.9	73.5	87.2	+0.9	0.29	0.42	-0.13	1.3	1.3	0	48.13	48.37
Chutia Nagpur	105.0*	66.5*	90.7*	73.3*	80.5*	+2.6*	0.11	0.40	-0.29	1.1	1.6	-0.5	46.67	51.55
Assam	99.4	40.5	84.2	68.1	76.2	-1.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th April 1888.

ALEXANDER PEDLER,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th May 1888.**

Month.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Bar. tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1888.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
May	6th	85.9	95.5	16.9	78.6	81.1	.998	79.2	80	Nil.
"	7th	84.8	95.2	19.1	76.1	77.3	.837	73.9	70	—
"	8th	83.5	96.2	22.4	73.8	77.9	.882	75.5	77	—
"	9th	85.6	97.0	18.0	79.0	78.6	.885	75.6	72	—
"	10th	86.4	97.8	19.0	78.8	78.0	.846	74.3	67	—
"	11th	86.5	97.5	20.2	77.3	78.8	.882	75.4	70	—
"	12th	85.7	97.3	19.1	78.2	79.3	.902	76.1	70	—

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 85.6

The extreme variation of temperature ... 24.0

The maximum temperature ... 97.8

The mean relative humidity ... 72

Inches.

The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th May 1888 ... Nil.

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;

A. PEDLER,

The 14th May 1888.

For Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								
			Mean barometric height in A.S.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
ORIGINAL.	Pooree	Pooree	29.822	29.837	—	Southerly	340	89.2	5th, 7th, 10th & 11th May	81.5	5th, 7th, 10th May	89.0	82.7	85.8	—	84.5
	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.748	29.842	+0.094	S	324	89.2	11th May	80.8	5th, 7th	87.2	81.4	85.3	+1.6	83.8
	Pooree	False Point	29.838	29.860	+0.022	S	374	91.0	11th	79.7	10th	90.1	81.1	85.6	+1.2	84.5
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.753	29.853	+0.100	SW	126	105.4	6th	79.4	11th	104.5	61.2	99.9	+3.2	94.5
	Balasore	Balasore	29.792	29.850	+0.058	S	237.2	98.5	6th	74.8	10th	97.0	78.3	87.7	+4.4	84.5
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Sangor Island	29.834	29.850	+0.016	Southerly	425.0	98.2	10th	82.0	7th, 11th	93.4	82.0	89.0	+3.7	84.5
	South 24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore	29.710	29.859	+0.149	S	152.4	101.3	6th, 7th	72.7	6th	90.2	77.1	88.2	+3.6	84.5
	24-Pergunnahs	Howrah	29.828	29.849	+0.021	Southerly	122	94.5	11th	72.7	8th	91.1	77.2	85.1	+2.0	84.5
	Hooghly	Howrah	29.737	29.837	+0.100	Variable	111.0	100.7	5th	71.9	8th	90.6	78.4	88.0	+2.5	84.5
	Burdwan	Bankoora	29.599	—	—	SSW	147	103.6	5th	73.9	8th	100.2	77.7	89.0	—	84.5
	Beerbhoom	Raneegunge	29.504	29.809	+0.305	SSE	106.6	103.5	7th	70.9	8th	100.7	77.1	88.0	+4.1	84.5
	West Burdwan	Berhanipore	29.785	29.852	+0.067	Southerly	114.3	98.7	5th	70.3	8th	94.4	74.5	84.5	+1.0	84.5
	Moorsshedabad	Krishnagur	29.767	29.833	—	Southerly	119.8	97.8	5th, 7th, 11th May	67.8	8th	96.2	74.2	83.2	+2.0	84.5
	Nuddea	Jessore	29.836	29.869	+0.033	S	98.0	95.3	5th, 10th & 11th May	71.1	8th	94.8	75.8	85.3	+1.8	84.5
	Khoolna	Chittagong	29.808	29.890	+0.082	Variable	—	92.2	11th	74.0	7th	89.4	76.7	88.1	+2.1	84.5
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29.874	29.886	+0.012	Calm	74.7	93.8	10th	74.9	8th	92.2	76.8	84.5	+4.4	84.5
	Noakholly	Noakholly	29.845	29.889	+0.044	S	—	89.0	11th	70.3	7th	87.6	79.5	83.6	—	84.5
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	29.836	29.875	+0.039	SSE	114	91.5	6th, 7th, 10th, 11th May	68.9	8th	90.8	74.0	82.4	+2.3	84.5
	Dacca	Dacca	29.845	29.868	+0.023	Southerly	127.4	93.1	10th, 11th May	71.6	7th	91.7	75.7	83.7	+1.7	84.5
	Commillah	Commillah	29.850	29.885	+0.035	SE	68.5	94.3	11th	69.8	7th	91.1	75.6	83.4	+2.6	84.5
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.847	29.874	+0.027	SE	100.7	91.3	8th	71.0	8th, 10th May	90.6	74.6	82.6	+4.0	84.5
	Bogra	Bogra	29.776	29.839	+0.063	Southerly	80.2	90.3	10th	68.8	8th	91.3	73.4	83.3	—	84.5
	Pubna	Sorajunge	29.814	29.861	+0.047	SSE	44.7	93.1	10th	68.2	8th	91.5	72.9	82.2	+2.1	84.5
	Najshahye	Rampore Beau-lieu	29.775	29.846	+0.071	Southerly	98.9	93.4	5th	65.7	3th, 7th, 8th, 10th May	93.0	68.7	79.8	+3.6	84.5
NORTH BENGAL.	Maldah	Maldah	29.764	—	—	SE	132.4	96.7	10th	67.6	9th	95.1	73.1	84.1	—	84.5
	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.732	29.853	+0.121	Southerly	108	95.1	5th	69.6	8th	92.4	73.2	82.9	+1.8	84.5
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.743	29.804	+0.061	Southerly	124	92.8	5th	68.7	10th	91.3	73.6	82.5	+3.6	84.5
	Jalpigoree	Jalpigoree	29.751	29.881	+0.130	E	220.8	92.0	5th, 6th	64.9	7th	90.3	71.4	80.8	+2.4	84.5
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29.751	—	—	Calin	271.1	71.1	6th	45.1	9th	66.7	51.1	58.9	+6.1	84.5
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	29.751	—	—	Calin	271.1	71.1	6th	45.1	9th	66.7	51.1	58.9	+6.1	84.5
	Purneah	Purneah	29.721	29.818	+0.097	Calin	8.0	98.3	5th	67.7	8th	94.4	73.5	83.9	+2.3	84.5
	North Bhagulpore	North Bhagulpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durbhanga	Durbhanga	29.671	29.837	+0.166	ESE	80	98.4	5th	74.3	9th	93.0	76.4	86.5	+3.0	84.5
NORTH BENGAL.	Chumbarun	Mothur	29.590	29.816	+0.226	ESE	125.0	100.8	5th	64.3	7th	99.0	68.2	83.6	+1.0	84.5
	Barun	Chupra	29.616	29.808	+0.192	WNW	83.1	99.5	5th	71.2	10th	97.5	74.1	83.8	+0.1	84.5
	Shahabad	Debra	29.409	29.808	+0.399	S	153.1	107.5	5th	74.0	7th	104.8	77.3	91.1	+5.5	84.5
	Shahabad	Buxar	29.559	29.816	+0.257	Variable	125.2	104.4	5th, 6th, 11th May	71.3	5th	103.0	75.5	89.3	+2.5	84.5
	Gya	Ara	29.622	29.816	+0.194	Variable	70.1	106.9	5th	72.7	9th	104.0	74.8	89.4	+2.6	84.5
	Gya	Gya	29.436	29.808	+0.372	Calm	61.3	108.5	5th	66.2	6th	104.5	70.4	87.5	+2.6	84.5
	Patna	Bankipore	29.649	29.819	+0.170	ENR	51.0	106.9	5th	72.2	10th	104.3	74.6	89.4	+2.8	84.5
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29.663	29.824	+0.161	E	38	102.4	5th	66.0	10th	98.2	76.4	87.3	+4.1	84.5
	Monaghyr	Monaghyr	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South 24-Pergunnahs	Dumka	29.321	—	—	Southerly	138.7	104.1	6th	69.6	8th	100.2	76.6	88.4	—	84.5
NORTH BENGAL.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27.840	29.797	+0.057	North-westerly	187.2	103.9	5th	70.7	8th	100.1	73.8	86.9	+2.2	84.5
	Lohardigha	Lohardigha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Manbhoora	Ranchee	27.710	29.791	+0.081	Variable	121.8	103.0	5th	67.4	8th	98.9	72.0	85.4	+2.9	84.5
	Sinhabhoom	Chyebassa	29.048	—	—	SSE	59.2	110.8	5th	75.4	8th	104.8	76.7	93.9	—	84.5
	—	Sinhabhoom	29.078	29.013	+0.065	North-westerly	—	68.1	7th, 11th	66.9	7th	85.1	68.3	77.2	+0.7	84.5
NORTH BENGAL.	—	Dhubri	29.787	29.875	+0.088	Calin	170.8	91.2	7th	68.4	7th	90.4	78.9	84.5	+2.5	84.5
	—	Sitchar	29.791	29.897	+0.106	Calin	64	94.5	10th	70.6	8th	91.9	78.2	85.0	+2.5	84.5

Notes.—Barometer.—The normal mean of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetic averages of the observations taken during the year. The normal mean of air pressure is the arithmetic average of the observations taken during the year. The normal mean of temperature is the arithmetic average of the observations taken during the year.

the week ending Friday the 11th of May 1888.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.														Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK.		RAINFALL.												
		Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May 1887.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.					
				Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.							
36	Nil	Nil	0.75	Nil	0.95	-0.20	46.66	60.20	-13.55	0.0	1.4	Pooroo	Pooroo	ORISSA.		
40	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gondipore	Pooroo			
41	Nil	0.08	0.98	0.08	1.11	-1.03	48.18	56.83	-8.65	0.0	1.6	Cuttack	Cuttack			
36	0.04	0.42	1.20	0.50	1.72	-1.22	47.97	59.85	-11.88	1.0	2.2	Balasore	Balasore	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
37	Nil	Nil	1.48	Nil	1.99	-1.99	64.85	60.61	-4.24	0.0	2.3	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore			
10	0.44	0.68	1.43	0.65	2.17	-1.52	56.94	57.96	-1.02	0.7	2.1	Midnapore	South 24-Pergunnahs			
34	Nil	0.04	1.55	0.17	2.38	-2.21	48.40	50.39	-10.99	0.4	2.5	Calcutta	Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
14	0.35	2.05	1.04	2.15	1.86	+0.29	51.64	53.29	-1.65	2.3	1.9	Bardwan	24-Pergunnahs			
03	0.61	0.57	1.08	0.64	1.52	-0.88	53.91	56.94	-3.03	1.3	2.2	Bankoora	Howrah			
03	0.37	0.73	0.85	1.07	1.13	-0.06	51.53	50.44	-1.09	1.3	1.7	Raneogunge	Hooghly	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
41	0.97	1.08	1.00	1.29	1.79	-0.50	64.23	54.64	+9.59	2.7	1.9	Bachampore	Beerbhoom			
44	1.30	1.02	1.19	2.05	2.14	+0.09	52.39	57.25	-4.86	2.4	1.9	Keshnagar	West Bardwan			
59	0.84	0.76	1.56	1.28	2.06	-1.38	51.95	63.18	-12.23	1.6	2.5	Jessore	Moorshedabad	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
51	Nil	Nil	2.21	1.20	3.03	-2.45	109.23	123.73	-14.50	0.0	2.9	Chittagong	Nuddea			
.....	.....	Nil	2.05	0.85	4.31	-3.46	74.14	93.74	-19.60	0.0	3.6	Dumra	Jessore		
44	Nil	Nil	1.78	0.75	2.89	-2.14	71.45	87.32	-15.87	0.0	3.1	Barrack	Khoulia	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
29	Nil	Nil	1.84	1.84	4.30	-2.46	89.24	123.10	-33.86	0.0	3.1	Noakholly	Chittagong Hill Tracts			
14	1.22	0.88	2.14	1.34	3.41	-2.07	59.16	67.30	-17.94	1.3	2.9	Furzedpore	Backergunge			
36	0.06	0.60	2.25	0.75	3.77	-3.02	57.51	73.71	-16.20	2.3	3.1	Dacca	Noakholly	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
07	0.70	0.41	3.00	2.55	4.71	-2.16	65.61	85.09	-19.48	0.8	3.2	Comillah	Furzedpore			
36	0.92	0.25	2.36	1.83	3.81	-2.09	72.04	78.38	-6.34	1.2	2.9	Mymensingh	Dacca			
44	0.92	0.49	1.08	0.89	2.07	-1.18	63.12	63.49	+0.37	0.8	2.5	Bogra	Comillah	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
36	0.29	0.32	1.40	1.04	2.52	-1.48	54.55	61.67	-7.12	2.0	4.5	Soragunge	Bogra			
11	2.44	1.07	1.39	2.25	2.27	-0.02	56.86	59.89	-3.03	2.0	2.2	Rampore	Soragunge			
06	0.48	0.30	0.74	0.96	1.77	-0.81	48.67	58.22	-9.55	1.5	1.7	Maldah	Rampore	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
20	Nil	0.14	1.12	0.60	1.72	-1.08	73.98	66.99	+6.99	0.6	2.1	Dinapore	Maldah			
03	0.11	0.28	1.90	1.92	3.10	-1.18	91.05	81.53	+9.52	1.0	2.6	Rangpore	Dinapore			
10	0.31	0.37	2.38	0.63	3.81	-3.18	120.51	120.83	+0.32	1.6	3.4	Jalpaigore	Rangpore	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
40	0.12	0.55	2.12	0.63	3.12	-2.49	127.50	131.75	-4.25	2.0	3.5	Darjeeling	Jalpaigore			
13	Nil	Nil	1.14	0.28	2.08	-1.80	71.03	61.84	+9.19	0.0	1.7	Purneah	Cooch Behar			
.....	Nil	0.71	Nil	0.84	-0.84	40.32	45.68	+5.36	0.0	1.1	Mozufferpore	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
51	Nil	Nil	0.67	Nil	0.96	-0.96	52.13	46.70	+5.43	0.0	1.3	Darbhanga	Purneah			
07	Nil	Nil	0.67	Nil	1.01	-1.01	51.78	49.03	+2.75	0.0	1.4	Motihari	Mozufferpore			
4	Nil	Nil	0.62	Nil	0.88	-0.88	40.05	44.94	-4.89	0.0	1.1	Gaugra	Darbhanga	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
03	Nil	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.41	-0.41	38.00	41.77	-3.77	0.0	0.8	Buxar	Chunparan			
6	Nil	Nil	0.31	Nil	0.41	-0.41	38.00	41.77	-3.77	0.0	0.8	Arrah	Saran			
07	Nil	Nil	0.27	Nil	0.35	-0.35	30.34	43.18	-12.84	0.0	0.8	Gya	Shahabad	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
6	Nil	0.08	0.44	0.06	0.69	-0.64	36.88	43.17	-6.29	0.3	0.9	Bankipore	Gya			
24	1.96	0.15	0.45	0.20	0.67	-0.47	44.27	45.39	-1.12	0.4	0.2	Bhagalpore	Patna			
6	0.84	0.20	0.67	0.53	1.03	-0.50	54.60	53.39	+1.21	1.7	1.5	Doonke	South Bhagalpore	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
13	Nil	Nil	0.79	Nil	0.89	-0.89	46.12	53.29	-7.17	0.0	1.6	Hazratnagar	Monchyr			
13	0.42	0.20	0.45	0.24	0.63	-0.39	47.06	50.47	-3.41	0.8	1.5	Ranohi	Sorsahal Pergunnahs			
24	0.56	0.20	0.45	0.23	1.23	-0.93	53.43	55.85	-2.42	2.0	2.4	Chyabanta	Lohardigha	SOUTH-WEST MIDNAPORE.		
24	0.22	0.20	0.45	0.23	1.23	-0.93	53.43	55.85	-2.42	2.0	2.4	Sibsagar	Manbhoom			
24	0.22	0.20	0.45	0.23	1.23	-0.93	53.43	55.85	-2.42	2.0	2.4	Dhubri	Stagbhoom			
24	0.22	0.20	0.45	0.23	1.23	-0.93	53.43	55.85	-2.42	2.0	2.4	Silchar	ASSAM.		

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 11th of May 1888.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain-fall since 1st of month.	Total rain-fall since 1st of May 1887.	As far as from M.
			Saturday, 5th May.	Sunday, 6th May.	Monday, 7th May.	Tuesday, 8th May.	Wednesday, 9th May.	Thursday, 10th May.	Friday, 11th May.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.62	38.55	
		Khurdah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.05	39.03	
		Baupur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.14	40.38	
		False Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.00	70.17	
		Gop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	30.22	
		Pipli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
	Cuttack	Jagatsinghpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.26	33.08	
		Banki	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.63	.....	.....	1	0.63	0.63	0.62	43.71	
		Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.06	5.45	
		Kendrapara	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.18	.....	.....	1	0.18	0.18	1.31	63.94	
		Jalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.21	.....	1	0.21	0.21	1.39	51.10	
	Balasore	Dharmasalla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	44.49	
		Salipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	51.31	
		Chan-Bali	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.59	.....	.....	1	0.59	0.59	2.13	44.10	
		Bhuddruk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.55	49.44	
		Sorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.75	.....	.....	1	1.75	1.75	1.03	40.10	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.14	.....	.....	1	0.14	0.14	1.57	17.73	
		Jalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.60	1.32	43.45	
		Baripada	.....	0.33	.....	0.21	0.02	0.07	.....	4	0.63	0.63	2.14	47.80	
		Contai	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.85	54.55	
		Saugor Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.73	29.16	
	24 Pargunnahs	Tumlook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.77	55.63	
		Midnapore	.....	0.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.89	1.84	2.52	53.80	
		Chhatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.01	2.22	0.27	
		Kukrahaty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.07	?	60.90	
		Haria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	47.34	
	Diamond Har-	Bhagwanpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	48.21	
		bour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	55.93	
		Canara Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.20	64.84	
		Alipore Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.24	?	56.28	
		Rarnakpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	1	0.05	0.28	2.18	61.44	
	Howrah	Dum-Dum	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.19	2.38	49.63	
		Barasat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.19	2.45	60.28	
		Ruseerhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.28	59.39	
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.21	2.53	44.80	
		Mohoreka (Ooloberiah.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.17	2.85	45.02	
	Hooghly	Serampore	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	.....	1	0.05	0.05	2.33	49.11	
		Hooghly	.....	.....	.....	0.16	.....	.....	.....	1	0.16	0.16	2.08	45.11	
		Jehanabad	.....	0.12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.12	0.42	2.06	40.85	
	Burdwan	Culina	.....	.....	1.40	0.45	.....	.....	.....	2	1.85	1.85	2.10	43.77	
		Burdwan	.....	0.25	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	2	0.35	0.35	1.75	48.89	
		Cutwa	.....	0.24	0.70	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3	3.94	4.23	1.74	32.38	
		Kamesungu	.....	.....	0.37	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.37	0.54	0.95	49.74	
		Mankar	.....	.....	.....	1.30	.....	.....	.....	1	1.30	1.84	?	47.56	
	Bankura	Bankura	0.50	.....	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	2	0.51	0.51	1.36	47.64	
		Bhatnagar	.....	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	.....	1	0.01	0.01	0.23	61.79	
		Malma	.....	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.10	0.36	1.34	31.77	
		Khutra	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	.....	1	1.00	1.04	1.14	44.42	
		Indas	.....	.....	.....	0.55	.....	.....	.....	1	0.55	0.55	?	40.05	
		Kotalpore	.....	1.28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.28	1.28	?	50.35	
		Anda	.....	.....	0.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.50	0.50	?	40.40	
		Gangajalkhati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	52.51	
		Katpore	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	.....	1	0.05	0.75	?	55.95	
		Sonamukhi	0.04	.....	0.08	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.12	0.77	?	42.93	
	Heerbhuom	Bh. Scory	.....	.....	1.44	0.07	.....	.....	.....	2	1.51	1.72	1.04	54.83	
		Hetanpore	.....	.....	0.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.85	1.31	1.14	54.74	
		Rampore Haul	.....	0.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.21	0.71	1.40	47.25	
		Boipore	.....	.....	1.27	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.27	1.27	?	46.75	
	Nuddea	Ranaghat	.....	.....	0.25	0.12	.....	.....	.....	2	0.37	0.41	1.67	54.93	
		Kishnachur	.....	.....	0.59	0.70	.....	.....	.....	2	1.35	1.35	2.18	47.93	
		Cloondanga	.....	.....	0.55	0.11	.....	.....	.....	2	1.08	2.06	2.45	51.39	
		Meherpore	.....	1.02	1.58	1.28	.....	.....	.....	3	4.78	5.35	1.90	60.10	
		Koshtum	.....	1.10	0.21	0.08	.....	.....	.....	3	1.41	5.16	2.41	58.94	
	Khoolna	Satkira	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.09	2.54	51.33	
		Bagirhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.02	61.63	
		Khoolna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.22	2.89	52.35	
	Jessore	Narail	.....	0.07	0.20	0.01	.....	.....	.....	3	0.28	1.09	2.94	31.34	
		Jessore	.....	0.33	0.40	0.05	.....	.....	.....	3	0.84	1.74	2.76	50.41	
		Jhenidah	.....	1.69	1.39	0.25	.....	.....	.....	3	3.28	4.21	2.30	55.47	
		Magoorah	.....	0.60	0.20	0.47	.....	.....	.....	3	1.27	2.47	2.00	41.63	
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.40	.....	1	0.40	0.40	1.75	63.16	
	Meerutabad	Kandi	.....	0.30	.....	0.25	.....	.....	.....	3	0.55	0.85	1.51	53.41	
		Berhumpore	.....	0.42	0.41	0.02	.....	0.18	.....	4	0.97	1.10	2.01	61.07	
		Lalbagh	.....	0.70	.....	.....	.....	0.50	.....	2	1.20	1.27	2.17	78.97	
		Azimungu	.....	0.85	0.03	.....	.....	0.00	.....	3	1.78	1.87	1.70	66.44	
		Jungipore	.....	.....	0.03	.....	0.01	0.45	.....	3	0.46	0.62	1.47	65.39	
		Lalgaon		.....	.....	.....	0.85	1.15	.....	.....	3	1.50	1.60	1.98	60.73
		Akhriganj		.....	1.22	.....	1.78	0.62	.....	.....	3	3.42	4.10	?	?
		Patkabari		.....	0.55	0.50	0.07	.....	.....	.....	3	1.22	1.73	?	?
EAST BENGAL	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.23	3.50	139.53	
		Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.17	3.50	83.24	
		Kutubdia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.20	?	85.67	
		Nakong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.30	?	74.62	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rangamati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.20	4.15	77.46	
		Kuma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.50	4.67	71.51	
	Buckergunge	Patuakhally	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.46	3.52	80.73	
		Peronepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.30	3.50	87.46	
		Burrisal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.30	3.50	87.46	
		Bhola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.46	3.50	87.46	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 11th of May 1888 - contd.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL							TOTAL.		Total rainfall since 1st of April.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1887.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 5th May.	Sunday, 6th May.	Monday, 7th May.	Tuesday, 8th May.	Wednesday, 9th May.	Thursday, 10th May.	Friday, 11th May.	Number of rainy days.	of week.				
EAST BENGAL - contd.	Nonkholly	Gourmaddi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.81	1.84	54.54	?
		Banphal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.84	1.84	73.64	?
		Nonkholly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.84	1.84	87.46	121.03
		Barishpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.84	1.84	123.88	?
	Furreedpore	Madanipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.80	1.84	85.67	?
		Furreedpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.43	1.84	77.45	?
		Gosulondo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.60	1.84	45.96	08.11
		Gosulondo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.47	1.84	53.83	04.08
	Dacca	Manikganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.17	1.84	51.72	07.46
		Dacca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.78	1.84	66.12	86.29
		Manikganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.78	1.84	63.68	71.84
		Manikganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.78	1.84	63.14	74.19
	Hill Tipperah	Joydehpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.61	1.84	47.12	01.85
		Agartala	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.26	1.84	64.06	?
		Comilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.39	1.84	70.91	77.38
		Chandpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.11	1.84	67.94	91.01
	Mymensingh	Brannunheri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.60	1.84	55.01	95.50
		Ramchandrapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.46	1.84	48.00	78.11
		Nasirpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.44	1.84	55.11	?
		Laksham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.20	1.84	54.30	?
	Pulna	Laksham	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.77	1.84	49.48	?
		Kishoreganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.77	1.84	69.46	?
		Atia (Tangail)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.99	1.84	60.25	?
		Mymensingh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.32	1.84	74.28	82.81
	Bogra	Jamshilpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.31	1.84	48.35	05.09
		Natorkona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.50	1.84	80.94	85.16
		Subornakhal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.63	1.84	68.85	75.15
		Durgapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.71	1.84	87.28	82.69
	Rajshahi	Deanganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.21	1.84	61.76	?
		Pulna	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.94	1.84	138.87	?
		Baranagore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.06	1.84	87.56	?
		Baranagore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.79	1.84	63.24	60.19
	Maldah	Sherpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.31	1.84	61.31	?
		Nowkhila	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.85	1.84	54.40	65.46
		Bogra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.35	1.84	64.96	69.53
		Panchbibi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.75	1.84	70.63	67.24
	Dinagopore	Bemulient	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.39	1.84	75.01	59.81
		Nattore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.39	1.84	67.74	67.74
		Nagpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.49	1.84	57.60	61.91
		Lalpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.02	1.84	55.64	61.91
	Bungpore	Manda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.99	1.84	65.67	?
		Maldah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	44.67	?
		Chanchal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.80	1.84	66.91	?
		Gogol	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.70	1.84	60.91	?
	Julpigore	Stiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.84	54.96	?
		Mohadelpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.48	1.84	61.24	55.22
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.84	46.01	61.08
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	53.57	?
	Cooch Behar	Stiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.84	54.96	?
		Mohadelpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.48	1.84	61.24	55.22
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.84	46.01	61.08
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	53.57	?
	Darjeeling Hill	Stiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.84	54.96	?
		Mohadelpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.48	1.84	61.24	55.22
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.84	46.01	61.08
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	53.57	?
	Purneah	Stiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.84	54.96	?
		Mohadelpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.48	1.84	61.24	55.22
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.84	46.01	61.08
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	53.57	?
	North Bhagalpore	Stiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.84	54.96	?
		Mohadelpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.48	1.84	61.24	55.22
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.84	46.01	61.08
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	53.57	?
	Darbhanga	Stiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.84	54.96	?
		Mohadelpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.48	1.84	61.24	55.22
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.84	46.01	61.08
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	53.57	?
	Mounierpore	Stiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.84	54.96	?
		Mohadelpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.48	1.84	61.24	55.22
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.84	46.01	61.08
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	53.57	?
	Champani	Stiganj	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.91	1.84	54.96	?
		Mohadelpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.48	1.84	61.24	55.22
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.13	1.84	46.01	61.08
		Churamon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.70	1.84	53.57	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 11th of May 1888—concl.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain fall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 1st of May 1887.	Average Rain fall from 1st of May 1887.
			Saturday, 5th May.	Sunday, 6th May.	Monday, 7th May.	Tuesday, 8th May.	Wednesday, 9th May.	Thursday, 10th May.	Friday, 11th May.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall week.				
NORTH BENGAL—continued.	SARAI.	Topalganga ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.61	43.76	
		Sawai ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.59	40.27	
SOUTH BENGAL	SHAHABAD.	Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.44	38.80	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.29	51.71	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	31.76	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.13	42.98	
		Sasseram ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.35	30.53	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.54	41.14	
	GYN.	Mohania ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Aurungabad ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.27	29.95	
		Gya ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.24	47.88	
		Nowadah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.50	35.61	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.40	41.77	
		Arwal ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	41.13	
MONGHYR	PATNA.	Baudnagar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	28.61	
		Sherrghati ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	30.45	
		Rajauli ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Pakri Barawan ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	22.24	
		Patna ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.52	37.0	
		Banpur ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.59	38.44	
	MONGHYR.	Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.70	37.55	
		Buxar ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.25	1	0.25	0.77	36.31	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	40.65	
		Ilisa ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	34.57	
		Begowarai ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.62	40.78	
		Monghyr ...	0.02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.02	0.02	0.72	41.54	
SOUTH BHAGULPORE.	SOUTH BHAGULPORE.	Jamun ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.11	40.71	
		Gauri ...	0.10	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.10	0.10	0.70	41.23	
		Shrikpura ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	28.58	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.00	0.00	0.70	41.19	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.50	40.52	
		Kolgaon ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.27	Nil	Nil	1	0.27	0.27	?	41.25	
	SOUTH BHAGULPORE.	Ramchandra ...	0.20	0.10	0.02	Nil	0.17	Nil	Nil	4	0.58	0.70	1.35	49.25	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.20	Nil	Nil	1	0.20	0.20	0.70	50.11	
		Pakour ...	Nil	Nil	0.17	Nil	0.09	0.86	Nil	3	1.12	1.12	0.53	40.84	
		Sya De mika ...	Nil	Nil	0.84	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.84	0.84	0.84	45.25	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.15	48.24	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	0.16	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.16	0.16	1.18	40.81	
CHITTA NAGPUR.	HAZARIBAGH.	Simra ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Nanhat ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	36.82	
		Pachank ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.56	42.25	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.56	47.58	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.19	41.27	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.77	?	
	LOHARDUGGA.	Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.40	58.60	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	39.78	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	50.10	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	73.76	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	51.54	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
SINGHBHOOM.	SINGHBHOOM.	Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.85	57.60	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.55	Nil	0.77	50.23	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.25	50.71	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	35.31	
	SINGHBHOOM.	Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	54.35	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0.32	0.53	1.23	53.18	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.18	0.48	?	41.27	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	51.95	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	42.61	
MUNSHOON.	MUNSHOON.	Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.02	1.21	0.04	48.38	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.12	0.12	0.65	29.96	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1.27	1.27	?	40.75	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.75	0.75	?	44.15	
	MUNSHOON.	Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	0.76	0.76	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	0.75	0.83	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	
		Chitprah ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	?	

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 15th May 1888.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN ASSAM FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, THE 11TH OF
MAY 1888.**

The meteorological conditions which obtained at the close of the previous week were simple, and were of the ordinary settled hot-weather character. Winds were more or less westerly over almost the whole of Bengal, though in Assam they were north-easterly. Pressure though was distinctly below the normal, and temperature considerably above it. There was also an almost total absence of rainfall, and local storms had become very infrequent. These conditions continued unchanged on the 5th or the first day of the week under review, though there was a slight reaction noticeable in the wind directions, and an easterly wind current commenced to make itself felt at the eastern and northern stations, while in Chutia Nagpur and at some of the central stations in Behar northerly and north-easterly winds were reported. On the following day winds in Chutia Nagpur became north-westerly, though more or less easterly winds were still blowing at the eastern stations. On the 7th the easterly winds again extended to Chutia Nagpur and parts of Behar, and until the close of the week similar oscillations took place from day to day. These changes in the wind directions and the slight interaction taking place between the wind systems over the province at once caused weather conditions to become slightly disturbed, and local storms with rain became rather more numerous from the 6th, and they continued moderately frequent up to the end of the week. Conditions, however, have been by no means so disturbed as they were at the close of April, and the storms of the present week have been decidedly restricted in the area of their action, and the rainfall brought by them has also usually been light. The storms also have only extended over parts of the various districts, and thus the rainfall brought up by them can scarcely be called general in any part of the province. Rainfall has in fact been mainly confined in Orissa to the Balasore district; in South-West Bengal to the Burdwan, Bankoorah, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad districts; in East Bengal to the Furreedpore, Dacca, Tipperah and Mymensingh districts; in North Bengal to the Rajshahye, Maldah, and Julpigore districts; in South Behar to the Sonthal Pergunnahs district; and in Chutia Nagpur to the Manbhoom district. Over the whole of North Behar and in the remaining districts of the other meteorological divisions, local storms have been very few in number, and rainfall has been almost absent.

While, however, the meteorological changes in Bengal during the week have been unimportant, in the south of the Bay conditions have decidedly altered. From about the middle of the week under review it was clear that the general distribution of pressure over the Bay was favourable for the first advance of south-west monsoon winds in the south of the Bay, and towards the close of the week the first feeble advance did take place. The advance was decidedly less powerful than usual, but nevertheless in front of the rush of moist winds a small cyclonic storm was formed which on Friday, the 11th, appeared off the South Madras coast, the centre being not far off the land, and apparently to the east-north-east of Negapatam at 8 A.M. of the 11th. This storm brought rough sea and strong winds with rain along the whole of the Madras coast, and it passed inland before the morning of the 12th.

Pressure.—At the close of the previous week had been decidedly below the normal. On the 5th there was a general rise, which continued on the 6th, 7th and 8th in all districts except South Behar. By this continued increase, pressure had become above the normal by amounts varying from 0·1 inch to 0·15 inch. On the 9th, however, pressure generally fell by small amounts, but on the 10th and 11th it again rose, so that on Friday, the 11th, pressure was generally above the normal by amounts ranging from 0·15 inch to 0·20 inch. Taking into consideration those stations from which observations have been received for a series of years, and which therefore yield reliable averages, the mean pressure of the province has been above the normal by nearly 0·07 inch, and the excess has been largest in the western and central districts of the province, while it has been smaller at the eastern stations. In Assam the excess pressure for the week has only averaged 0·036 inch.

Temperature.—Has continued above the normal over almost the whole province throughout the week, and the mean temperature has been 2·2° in excess. This excess has been fairly equally distributed, the smallest excess being 1·5° in North Bengal, and the largest 2·9° in East Bengal. The average excess temperature in Assam has been 2·5°.

Rainfall.—As previously stated, rainfall has been rather scanty and local during the week, and no district has received an average fall of an inch of rain. The largest falls are reported from South-West Bengal, the stations in which have recorded the average amount of 0·78 inch, which is, however, only about half the usual amount for the week. North Bengal has received an average fall of 0·47 inch, or about a quarter of the usual fall; the stations of East Bengal average 0·31 inch, or only about a seventh of the usual quantity; Orissa reports 0·20 inch, or roughly a fifth of the normal amount. Chutia Nagpur 0·22 inch, equal to about a third of the usual fall; and South Behar 0·18 inch, about two-fifths of the normal; while North Behar has received no rain at all.

In Assam, Sibsagar has received 2·27 inches of rain during the week, Dhubri 0·57 inch, and Silchar 0·36 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Friday, the 11th of May 1888.—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.				Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 15th May 1887.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average.		Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.	
Orissa	100.4	74.8	93.6	80.9	87.3	+2.6	0.20	0.98	-0.78	0.6	1.8	-1.2	0.23	1.31	47.72	58.93	
South-West Bengal	103.6	67.8	90.9	77.0	80.9	+2.1	0.78	1.20	-0.58	1.4	2.26	-0.8	1.04	2.07	53.85	55.82	
East Bengal	94.3	68.9	90.5	76.1	83.3	+2.9	0.31	2.36	-2.05	0.8	3.1	-2.3	1.41	3.82	70.82	80.01	
North Bengal	96.7	64.9	92.1	72.3	82.2	+1.5	0.47	1.62	-1.15	1.2	2.6	-1.4	1.10	2.61	81.11	76.87	
North Behar	100.8	64.3	96.9	73.1	84.9	+1.6	Nil	0.80	-0.80	0.0	1.4	-1.4	0.18	1.14	55.72	51.20	
South Behar	108.5	66.0	102.7	75.1	85.9	+2.5	0.18	0.45	-0.27	0.6	1.1	-0.5	0.20	0.65	43.33	45.91	
Chota Nagpur	103.0*	67.4*	99.5*	72.8*	86.2*	+2.6*	0.22	0.67	-0.45	0.5	1.6	-1.1	0.25	0.82	46.93	52.37	
Assam	94.5	63.4	88.7	71.1	80.0	+2.5											

* Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

A. PEDLER,

The 15th May 1888.

Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

MEMORANDUM.*

The chief features in the mortuary statistics of the districts in Bengal for the month of February 1888, deduced from the table annexed to the memorandum, are:—

1. That 105,727 persons died among a population of 66,163,884, representing an annual death-rate of 19.08 per 1,000, against 25.08 per 1,000 in the preceding month, and 18.36 per 1,000 in the corresponding month of the preceding year, indicating, as compared with the former period, a large reduction in the number of deaths recorded.

2. That the highest casualty-rates were returned from the following districts:—

Districts.	Ratio per mille.	Districts.	Ratio per mille.
Birbhum	29.16	Midnapore	26.88
Rungpore	28.56	Darjiling	26.64
Dinajpur	28.44	Backerganj	26.64
Rajshahye	27.84	Pubna	25.56
Jalpaiguri	27.72	Hughli	25.08
Noakhali	27.60	Balasore	25.08

3. That the mortality from the principal diseases does not exhibit any noticeable difference in comparison with the death-rates from the same diseases during the corresponding month of the preceding year:—

	Ratio per mille during—	
	February 1888.	February 1887.
Cholera	.60	.96
Small-pox	.08	.06
Fever	14.26	13.44
Bowel-complaints	.72	.72
Injury	.12	.12
Other causes	3.12	2.88

4. That the undermentioned districts suffered pre-eminently from cholera, fever and the maladies classed under the head of "Other causes," the rest of the diseases (indicated in the above table) manifesting no noticeable exacerbations:—

Cholera.	Ratio per mille.	Fever.	Ratio per mille.	Other causes.	Ratio per mille.
Backerganj	3.84	Dinajpur	27.12	Puri	14.52
Howrah	3.60	Rungpore	27.12	Tipperah	11.04
24-Pergunnahs	3.60	Rajshahye	26.52		
Balasore	2.52	Jalpaiguri	26.40		
Mymensing	2.28	Pubna	24.00		
Midnapore	2.04	Noakhali	23.04		
		Birbhum	22.56		
		Maldah	22.20		
		Purneah	20.88		
		Bogra	20.76		

5. That the mortality of the month distributed under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age*, stood as noted below:—

According to Sex.	Ratio per mille.	According to Class.	Ratio per mille.	According to Age.	Ratio per mille.
Males	21.00	Christians	14.40	Under 1 year	129.8
Females	17.28	Hindus	18.00	1 and under 5 years	1.8
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	120	Mahomedans	21.48	5 " " 10 "	7.4
		Budhists	11.64	10 " " 15 "	7.0
		Other classes	17.40	15 " " 20 "	11.5
				20 " " 30 "	12.8
				30 " " 40 "	15.8
				40 " " 50 "	21.3
				50 " " 60 "	30.4
				60 years and upwards	54.1

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 14th May 1888.

* The publication of these statistics has been delayed owing to the non-receipt of the Lohardugga return till the 14th May 1888.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Deaths in the Districts in Bengal for the month of February 1898.

[illegible]

MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—									
Class.				Age.				13	
DEATHS AMONG—				DEATHS.				12	
RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				11	

MEMORANDUM.

THE chief incidents in connection with the vital statistics of the principal Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 28th April 1888, are the following—

1. That the ratio of births during the period above mentioned stood at 18 and that of deaths at 24.7 per 1,000 of population; the record of the preceding week ending 21st April presenting 19.9 and 29.3 per 1,000, respectively, indicating a considerable decrease in the registration of both the events, particularly of deaths.

2. That the highest proportions of births and deaths were returned from the following Municipalities :—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Comillah	...	73.2	Comillah	...	61.6
Bhagulpore	...	45.3	Jessore	...	61.2
Narainganj	...	33.1	Suburbs of Calcutta	...	47.2
Gya	...	30.8	Hughli	...	37.6
			Serampore	...	35.4
			Chittagong	...	35.2
			Narainganj	...	33.1
			Gya	...	32.2
			Beaulah	...	31.5
			Purneah	...	31.1

3. That as compared with the results of the preceding week, there was a diminution of mortality, to a more or less extent, from all diseases, notably from cholera and fever :—

Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—					
28th April 1888. 21st April 1888.					
Cholera	...	...	...	7.3	9.5
Small-pox	...	...	...	2	3
Fever	...	...	...	8.5	9.5
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	2.0	2.4
Injury	...	...	...	3	5
Other causes	...	...	...	6.4	7.1

4. That the following Municipalities returned conspicuously high mortality from cholera, fever, and the maladies coming under head of "Other causes," and no Municipality exhibited any noticeably high suffering from the other diseases mentioned in the foregoing table, excepting Narainganj, where 20.7 per 1,000 of the population died from bowel complaints :—

Cholera.		Fever.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Jessore	65.1	Comillah	30.8	Serampore	17.7
Beaulah	23.6	Purneah	27.7	Monghyr	10.8
Hughli	20.1			Suburbs of Calcutta	10.7
Suburbs of Calcutta	19.9			Dacca	10.4
Comillah	19.3			Bhagulpore	10.0
Chittagong	16.4				
Serampore	13.7				
Howrah	6.7				
Patna	3.9				
Gya	3.4				
Dacca	3.2				

It will be observed that cholera again prevailed with added severity in the Jessore Municipality.

5. That the mortality according to Sex, Class and Age stood as follows :—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males	27.3	Christians	28.1	Under 1 year	176.6
Females	21.8	Hindus	23.3	1 and under 5 years	37.0
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	141	Mahomedans	28.1	5 " 10 "	17.1
		Other classes	36.4	10 " 15 "	11.3
				15 " 20 "	23.0
				20 " 30 "	15.3
				30 " 40 "	21.2
				40 " 50 "	20.4
				50 " 60 "	20.2
				60 years and upwards	40.7

R. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 14th May 1888.

[illegible]

* A special census of the European in the Harlingen Municipality was recently taken, as the census of this section of the community, taken in February 1931, was not reliable owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives as before, as it was not necessary to recount them. The ratios have consequently been calculated on the revised population under all heads in the above table except "Age," the ratios under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans there were alleged to contain a basis of calculation owing to the results of the census under this head not having been recited under the authorized form of age classification.

		13		14		15		16	
MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—									
		Class				Age.			
		DEATHS AMONG—				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.			
		DEATHS.				RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.			
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		DEATHS AMONG—							

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

Statement showing Quantities of Goods carried during the month of March 1888.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	
2,007	1. Grain ...	36,547	.....	36,547	25,49,304	36,547	25,49,804
	2. Cotton ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	3. Oilseeds ...	599	9	608	61,912	608	61,912
190	4. Salt ...	321	2,388	2,709	2,74,437	2,709	2,74,437
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	6. Metal ...	17	65	82	17,525	82	17,525
250	7. Building materials ...	6,541	150	6,691	1,17,905	6,691	1,17,905
1,912	8. Miscellaneous* ...	14,160	2,013	16,173	20,52,779	16,173	20,52,779
789	9. Fuel ...	13,580	3,032	16,612	1,41,412	16,612	1,41,412
.....	10. Timber ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 raft	11. Bamboos ...	800 c.ft.	.....	800 c.ft.	100	800 c.ft.	100
5,209 & 1 raft.	12. Total ...	{ 71,765 & 800 c.ft. }	{ 7,657 }	{ 79,422 & 800 c.ft. }	{ 52,15,374 }	{ 79,422 & 800 c.ft. }	{ 52,15,374 }
4,866	13. Total of same month last year	{ 64,793 & 1 No. }	{ 9,888 }	{ 74,681 & 1 No. }	{ 45,74,444 }	{ 74,681 & 1 No. }	{ 45,74,444 }
		Up.	Down.	Total.			
14. Total number of boats plying cargo	No.	4,701	508	5,209	Total tollage of month— 24 + 25 + 26		Rs. A. P. 49,148 2 9
14a. Ditto empty	"	2,963	788	3,751			
15. Total number of boats plying passenger	No.	322	.....	322	Total tollage of same month last year		45,397 8 0
16. Total registered tonnage, cargo	Tons	193,821	24,102	217,923	Memorandum of Tollage.		
17. Total registered tonnage, passenger	Tons	896	.....	896			
18. Ton-mileage	...	17,29,960	2,41,020	19,70,980			Rs. A. P.
19. Estimated value of cargo	Rs.	46,45,468	5,69,806	52,15,274	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month		1,651 5 6
20. Number of passengers	No.	1,391	.....	1,391	2. Tollage per month		49,148 2 9
21. Rafts, bamboos	C. ft.	800	.....	800			
22. Do., bullahs	"	.....	.....	.....
23. Estimated value of rafts	Rs.	100	.....	100	3. Total		50,799 8 3
24. Tollage on boats	"	43,306-15-9	5,839-11-0	49,146-10-9			
25. Compounded tollage on boats	Rs.	.....	.....	.....	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month		46,911 0 0
26. Tollage on rafts	"	1-8-0	.....	1-8-0			
27. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile	Pies	.....	.....	4 78			
28. Ditto on rafts per 100 cubic feet	...	.....	.....	0 3-0	5. Balance due at the end of the month		3,888 8 3

* For detail see next page.

ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN ITEM 8 (MISCELLANEOUS).
CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

Number of Boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.	Rupees.	
267	(a) Jute ...	6,620	.....	6,620	8,34,120	6,620	8,34,120	
78	(b) Jaggery ...	358	278	636	89,400	636	89,400	
28	(c) Sugar ...	129	.....	129	32,715	129	32,715	
1	(d) Tobacco ...	.....	2	2	600	2	600	
548	(e) Fish ...	179	.....	179	50,136	179	50,136	
5	(f) Hides ...	4	.....	4	1,020	4	1,020	
86	(g) Poultry ...	21	.....	21	17,861	21	17,861	
163	(h) Hay and straw ...	1,424	.....	1,424	35,472	1,424	35,472	
78	(j) Oils ...	34	790	824	1,15,325	824	1,15,325	
48	(k) Earthenware ...	102	2	104	1,464	104	1,464	
610	(m) Other miscella- neous ...	5,289	941	6,230	8,74,666	6,230	8,74,666	
1,912	Total Miscellaneous...	14,160	2,013	16,173	20,52,779	16,173	20,52,779	

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION, BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Statement showing quantities of Goods carried during the month of March 1888.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.			PRIVATE.		REMARKS.	
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.		
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rupees.	Tons.		
3,223	1. Grain ...	13,349	21	13,370	8,02,688	13,370	8,02,688	* For detail see next page.
10	2. Cotton ...	116	.....	116	48,750	116	48,750
5	3. Oilseeds ...	67	7	74	9,337	74	9,337	
55	4. Salt ...	240	237	527	55,312	527	55,312	
.....	5. Piece-goods ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6. Metal ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
476	7. Building materials ...	3,683	.....	3,683	14,420	3,683	14,420
1,999	8. Miscellaneous* ...	4,359	106	4,365	5,28,722	4,365	5,28,722	
353	9. Fuel ...	4,151	4	4,155	23,215	4,155	23,245	
3 rafts.	10. Timber ...	2,602 c.ft.	.....	2,602 c.ft.	6,505	2,602 c.ft.	6,505
4 "	11. Bamboos ...	923 "	.....	923 "	115	923 "	115
5,221 & 17 rafts.	12. Total ...	25,865 & 3,525 c.ft.	425	26,290 & 3,525 c.ft. }	14,88,494	26,290 & 3,525 c.ft. }	14,88,494	
4,855 & 8 rafts.	13. Total of same month last year ...	37,656 & 679 No.	606 & 74 No.	38,262 & 713 No. }	13,19,709	38,262 & 713 No. }	15,19,709	
		Up.	Down.	Total.			Rs. A. P.	
4. Total number of boats plying cargo ... No.		5,144	77	5,221	Total tollage of month— 24+25+26 ...		15,560 1 9	
5. Ditto empty ... "		1,144	236	1,380	Total tollage of same month last year ...		13,316 9 0	
6. Total number of boats plying passenger ... No.		289	19	299	Memorandum of Tollage.			
7. Total registered tonnage, cargo ... Tons		80,901	2,579	83,480				
8. Total registered tonnage, passenger ... Tons		665	54	719			Rs. A. P.	
9. Ton-milage ...		6,62,037	41,261	7,03,301	1. Balance not recovered on the 1st of the month ...		684 7 0	
10. Estimated value of cargo Rs.		14,38,489	43,500	14,81,989	2. Tollage per month ...		15,560 1 9	
11. Number of passengers No.		1,861	104	1,965	3. Total ...		16,244 8 9	
12. Rafts, bamboos C. ft.		923	.....	923			
13. Do., bullahs ... "		2,602	.....	2,602			
14. Estimated value of rafts Rs.		6,505	.....	6,505			
15. Tollage on boats "		14,880-7-9	645-1-0	15,525-8-9				
16. Compounded tollage on boats ... Rs.		.....	.....	.....	4. Amount paid into treasury during the month ...		14,632 7 0
17. Tollage on rafts "		34-9-0	.....	34-9-0			
18. Total tollage on boats per ton-mile Pies.		.....	.....	4-23			
19. Ditto on rafts per 100 cubic feet ...		.....	.....	0-15-8	5. Balance due at the end of the month ...		1,562 1 9

* For detail see next page.

ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN ITEM 8 (MISCELLANEOUS).

TOLLY'S NULLAH.

Number of boats or rafts.	DESCRIPTION.	TOTAL GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE.				PRIVATE.		REMARKS.
		Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value	
		Up.	Down.	Total.	Rup'es.	Tons.	Rup'es.	
2	(a) Jute ...	15	.....	15	1,912	15	1,912	
156	(b) Jaggery ..	977	7	984	1,37,785	984	1,37,785	
3	(c) Sugar ...	16	.....	16	4,050	16	4,050	
6	(d) Tobacco ...	33	.....	33	7,400	33	7,400	
159	(e) Fish ...	35	1	36	10,129	36	10,129	
.....	(f) Hides ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	(g) Poultry ...	1	.....	1	80	1	80	
278	(h) Hay and straw...	706	.....	706	73,026	706	73,026	
54	(j) Oils ...	351	1	368	61,500	368	61,500	
148	(k) Earthenware ...	174	8	182	2,539	182	2,539	
292	(m) Other miscellane- ous ...	1,951	73	2,024	2,30,301	2,024	2,30,301	
1,099	Total Miscellaneous...	4,259	106	4,365	5,28,722	4,365	5,28,722	

**ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1888, AS COMPARED WITH THE
CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.**

	TRAFFIC, 1887-88.			TRAFFIC, 1886-87.		
	During the month.			During the month.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	49,148	2	9	4,30,416	12	3
Tolly's Nullah ...	15,560	1	9	1,41,455	3	3
Total ...	64,708	4	6	5,71,871	15	6

Calcutta, }
The 15th May 1888.

A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, —BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagiruthi, Jellinghee and Brahmapootra for the month of April 1888.

RIVER GANGES.												RIVER BHAGIRUTHI, RIVER JELLINGHEE, BRAHMAPOOTRA.	
	Mirzapore.	Benares.	Buxar.	Dinapore.	Monghyr.	Sahelganj.	Rampore Beaulieu.	Goalundo.	Berhampore.	Sarrangpore.	Gorahady.		
Miles.	96.	131.	30.	177.	287.	381.	471.	501.	590.				
Distance.	From Allahabad.	From Allahabad.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.	From Benares.		
Height over zero of gauge, sea-level.	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
1st	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
2nd	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
3rd	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
4th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
5th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
6th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
7th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
8th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
9th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
10th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
11th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
12th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
13th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
14th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
15th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
16th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
17th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
18th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
19th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
20th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
21st	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
22nd	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
23rd	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
24th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
25th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
26th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
27th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
28th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
29th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		
30th	200.22	107.38	170.25	7.03	141.23	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.	Below zero.		

A. D. McARTHUR, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The 15th May 1888.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

*Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th May 1888,
as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 12TH MAY 1888.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 14TH MAY 1887.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy ...	473	1,48,105	2,702	291	90,393	1,546
Jute ...	9	5,600	88	9	3,775	70
Firewood ...	179	92,525	1,494	121	67,150	1,014
Other articles ...	805	2,42,845	3,576	825	2,09,615	3,143
Total ...	1,466	4,89,075	7,860	1,246	3,70,963	5,773

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the 4 weeks ended 24th March 1888, as compared with the same period of 1887.

STAPLES.	1888.		1887.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
ANIMALS, LIVING	No.		No.		No.		No.	
Horses, ponies, and mules	80	1,554	74	1,478	6	76		
Cattle	7	970	92	1,112			85	112
Sheep and goats	2,730	2,609	3,310	2,771			589	672
Other kinds								
Bovine	5,801	4,034	8,611	7,207			2,810	3,173
Canes and rattans	72	70	58	74	14	2		
Caoutchouc (Indian-rubber)								
Chinese and Japanese ware	30	92	23	52	16	40		
Coal and coke, up	6,87,504	2,28,078	8,31,014	2,78,318			1,43,510	50,240
Ditto, down	23,97,739	3,41,572	21,77,360	3,03,052	2,20,379	38,520		
Cotton, raw	1,00,769	74,350	2,54,135	2,30,821			1,53,366	1,56,471
COTTON, MANUFACTURED.								
Twist and yarn (European)	9,882	13,140	9,829	13,125	53	15		
Ditto (Indian)	9,590	5,465	16,262	5,747			672	282
Piece-goods (European)	1,23,749	1,53,004	1,54,336	1,79,103			30,587	26,090
Ditto (Indian)	20,811	12,611	20,755	12,981	56			370
Amalgam	319	176	418	270			99	94
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.								
Other sorts, not intoxicating	1,861	2,517	1,687	2,265	174	252		
Intoxicating drugs (other than opium, i.e., areca, bhanga, ganja, and churus, &c.)	1,848	1,637	1,749	1,459	99	178		
DYEING MATERIALS.								
Indigo	499	343	1,207	1,034			708	691
Madder or manjit	1	1	2	2			1	1
Safflower	1,738	1,856	1,320	1,316	408	570		
Turneric	11,366	8,158	10,634	8,304	672			
Other kinds	12,825	6,970	21,921	12,856			9,096	186
Earthenware and porcelain	709	1,710	783	1,738		11	74	5,896
Jute, raw	15,945	5,502	11,744	4,309	3,301	1,502		
FIBRES, PRODUCE.								
Do., manufactured (gunny bags and cloths)	57,114	27,674	72,293	33,297			15,179	5,302
Other fibres, raw	17,128	8,631	6,564	3,247	10,565	5,384		
Ditto, manufactured	4,436	1,610	1,606	530				
Cocoanuts	3,767	3,293	4,845	4,444			1,078	178
FRUITS & NUTS.								
All other kinds	19,194	25,102	27,138	19,005			6,097	1,153
Wheat	1,47,141	40,057	2,33,391	83,817			86,250	43,760
Gram and pulses	2,54,345	58,527	2,05,045	69,177			14,300	1,650
Rice, husked	7,32,182	2,14,026	8,58,332	2,16,450			1,26,148	1,530
Do., unhusked	24,604	3,776	25,624	3,686		90	1,120	
Other rain and spring crops	1,00,270	19,836	1,15,910	20,196			12,640	860
Government stores	16,810	28,261	22,679	34,948			5,869	6,637
Gums and resins	1,884	2,585	1,336	2,432	570	151		
HIDES & SKINS.								
Hides of cattle	78,268	51,411	73,067	48,314	4,001	6,097		
Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals	12,516	6,726	9,046	5,135	3,470	1,591		
Horns	1,072	708	1,159	574		134	87	
LAC.								
Do. dye	255	197	364	195	62	2		
Do. shell	19,899	11,609	20,803	15,162			904	531
Do. stick and other kinds	22,106	7,583	30,212	9,129			8,016	1,037
LEATHERS.								
Do., unmanufactured	1,552	3,783	1,549	3,709	3	384		
Ditto, manufactured	2,832	4,212	2,657	3,764	175	648		
Liquors	14,009	13,842	13,355	15,322	164			
Mats	112	336	175	364			63	29
MINERALS.								
Do., iron and copper	1,69,395	24,011	1,10,301	16,795	59,094	7,396		
MANUFACTURES.								
Iron	23,896	12,453	25,376	25,376			12,769	12,023
Other metals	1,02,457	60,563	89,528	50,009	15,029	10,464		
Oil	5,686	5,589	6,118	6,607			482	18
Opium	42,172	23,117	36,995	21,631	5,177	2,086		
Paints and colours	17,608	20,735	1,671	2,870	13,027	17,865		
PROVISIONS.								
Green	6,444	1,702	2,810	2,110	3,604			
Other kinds	17,686	14,714	21,441	18,554			3,855	3,840
Railway materials, Construction Account	4,873	6,918	4,736	5,601	137	417		
Ditto, Foreign	32,484	2,586	10,450	429	21,984	2,157		
Salt	8,20,621	1,34,624	4,20,237	2,03,634			99,770	68,410
SALT-PETRE, &c.								
Saltpetre	4,22,288	98,315	5,87,542	1,23,793			1,65,254	30,478
Other saline substances	74,681	32,587	76,305	36,109			2,665	3,613
SEEDS.								
Oil-seeds	1,06,629	67,600	1,44,559	48,280			772	
Mustard and rape	3,02,058	99,908	2,60,628	73,808			19,280	
Til or kargili	12,807	2,171	20,257	4,741			20,070	
Other oil-seeds	69,000	27,335	63,680	18,895			5,420	8,840
OTHER SEEDS.								
Indigo seed	40,627	12,430	86,207	11,070			1,360	
Ten seed								
Other kinds	23,191	8,691	20,811	8,281	2,380	410		
Silk	2,050	990	2,261	1,120			151	155
Do., manufactured (European)								
Do., ditto (Indian)	556	491	411	333			98	
Spices	47,065	31,806	18,208	12,808			18,998	
Stone and marble	95,160	12,200	1,16,045	11,842			21,409	
SUGAR.								
Sugar, refined	2,21,493	66,068	2,03,251	62,344				
Do., unrefined	3,88,206	52,810	3,11,577	61,292				
TEA.								
Tea, Indian	358	782	577	409			219	8,473
Do., Foreign	2,712	72	1,777	54				
Tobacco	53,106	22,290	14,109	6,386				
WOOD.								
Timber	32,151	6,100	54,616	6,451			2,405	351
Firewood	61,119	4,411	48,780	3,575				
Do., raw	1,357	2,172	444	348				
Do., manufactured (European)	246	683	267	603				
Wool.								
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	1,170	921	978	841				
Shawls	1	1						
All other articles of merchandise	3,27,704	1,94,191	3,31,950	2,17,070			4,246	22,810
Total	80,80,160	24,40,386	83,08,702	27,11,040	6,52,219	2,00,680	9,35,821	4,62,210

*General remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway
during four weeks ended 24th March 1888.*

INCREASES.

Other fibres, raw.—This increase was in despatches of hemp from Allahabad to Howrah.
Fruits, other kinds.—This is a continuance of the increase in betelnuts reported upon last month.
Hides. This increase was principally due to larger despatches from Delhi and Digha Ghat.
Minerals.—Chiefly in lime from Ondal, Raucumze and Durgapur for the Kidderpur Dock works.
Iron.—Principally due to despatches from Howrah, Calcutta and Bombay.
Opium. Due to despatches which had been delayed during previous months owing to uncertain weather, being pushed forward during March 1888.
Seeds.—Chiefly due to despatches of linseed and mustard seed; the former for export and the latter for local consumption.
Spices.—Chiefly in the despatches of chilies from Tirhoot and from Mokamch and Mokamch Ghat.
Tobacco.—This increase was principally in our receipts from the Assam-Bihar State Railway and from Patna and the Tirhoot State Railways.

DECREASES.

Coal and coke.—There was a decrease in both weight and earnings in the upward traffic, and an increase in the downward despatches; the former was due to lesser demands from the Foreign Railways, and the latter was due to despatches *via* the Jubilee Bridge.
Cotton.—Due to the cotton season having been unfavourable.
Piece-goods.—The decrease was principally in the despatches from Howrah to stations on the Dinapore district.
Other dyeing materials. This was chiefly in mol roots, and was due to the reduced rates quoted for carriage of the article.
Gunny.—Chiefly from Howrah and adjacent stations, and was due to the backward state of the export trade in wheat.
Wheat.—Due to the English market being dull and native holders not being anxious to sell.
Gram and pulses.—
Other rain and spring crops.—Due to want of demand up-country owing to fall in prices.
Rice (husked and unhusked).—The decrease was chiefly in despatches to Howrah, owing to there being no demand for export.
Government stores.—Principally in despatches from Howrah and *via* Delhi.
Brass and copper.—Due to the operations of the French Syndicate which has forced up the price considerably.
Railway material, Foreign.—Principally in materials from Bombay for Manikpur and in earnings from Howrah owing to the shorter lead of the traffic this year than in 1887.
Salt.—The falling off was principally at Howrah owing to high price.
Sugar, refined and unrefined.—There was an increase in the weight carried, but a decrease in the earnings due to short lead traffic.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, the 11th May 1888.

N. ST. L. CARTER, *Traffic Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1888, on 1,513½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	286,112	2,91,483 4 0	29,10,630 0	7,15,857 9 0	17,136 7 6	10,27,506 11 6	66,475½	114,008	180,483½
Or per mile of railway ...	190 8 7	193 8 7	19 3 0	472 14 6	11 8 2	678 15 3	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	4,547,933	55,95,740 2 0	4,81,14,857 30	1,12,87,319 1 4	3,73,540 12 7	1,69,61,099 15 11	1,139,826½	1,780,474½	2,911,301½
Total for 18 weeks ...	4,834,131	58,87,123 6 0	5,10,25,487 30	1,20,03,176 1 4	3,88,367 4 1	1,79,91,866 11 5	1,197,392½	1,894,482½	3,091,754½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	292,529	2,98,800 13 6	30,35,634 0	7,53,616 15 9	19,767 9 3	10,72,273 6 6	67,488	125,607	193,095
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	193 12 3	198 12 3	19 3 0	496 2 1	13 0 2	705 14 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	4,656,293½	53,44,797 2 10	4,89,64,613 20	1,24,37,616 5 11	3,41,634 12 11	1,81,34,018 5 8	1,234,253	2,052,940	3,287,193

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH MAY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 5TH MAY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1,519	10,72,273	706	1,513½	10,27,506	679	1,519	51,09,625	712	1,513½	50,18,211	663	.....	5,91,484

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1888, on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,766	6,471 9 0	40,091 20	8,265 5 0	30 0 0	9,768 14 0	1,618	1,361	2,979
Or per mile of railway ...	240	113 2 3	700 30	145 1 4	0 8 5	170 12 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	222,016	1,40,517 14 0	76,39,398 20	145,882 0 0	1707 4 0	1,85,107 2 0	30,900	10,131	41,040
Total for 18 weeks ...	235,782	1,46,988 7 0	76,79,490 0	147,147 5 0	737 4 0	1,86,874 0 0	32,528	11,482	44,010
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	13,261	5,432 8 2	56,110 30	3,600 8 0	22 1 3	9,445 1 5	1,466	928	2,394
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	232	94 15 7	981 0	62 12 3	0 6 2	165 2 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	220,957½	1,37,683 0 10	11,00,230 0	64,523 15 9	929 11 6	2,03,136 12 1	30,024	17,710	47,740

* Added No. of passengers 1,618 and Rs. 544 0 0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 31st March 1888.
 † Little mds. 9,439-20 and added .. 156 11 0
 ‡ Deducted .. 88 6 0

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna-Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH MAY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 5TH MAY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
57½	9,445	165	57½	9,767	171	57½	54,879	198	57½	55,031	198	1,062	.....

DILDARNAGAR-GHAZIPUR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1888, on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	3,551	Rs. A. P. 587 12 0	MDS. S. 21,206 10	Rs. A. P. 795 1 0	Rs. A. P. 9 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,333 0 0	3151	178	4031
Per mile of railway	.....	48 15 8	.....	61 5 8	0 12 0	111 1 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	51,121*	8,531 15 0*	3,08,102 20†	8,152 0 0†	195 3 4	10,980 2 6	5,753‡	2,037	8,380‡
Total for 18 weeks	54,655	9,119 11 0	3,30,838 30	8,888 1 0	291 3 6	18,212 2 6	6,068	2,815	8,883
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,728	632 6 4	23,058 10	892 0 0	9 14 3	1,534 4 7	208	285	493
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	52 11 3	.....	71 5 4	0 13 2	127 13 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	55,142‡	9,275 10 10	3,72,680 0	9,893 8 0	150 10 0	19,321 13 7	5,821	3,124	8,945

* Deducted No. of passengers 250 and

† Added amounts 395-20 and deducted

‡ Deducted

on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 31st March 1888.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dildarnagar-Ghazipur State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH MAY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 5TH MAY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
12	Rs. 1,534	Rs. 128	12	Rs. 1,333	Rs. 111	12	Rs. 6,511	Rs. 109	12	Rs. 5,760	Rs. 96	.....	742

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1888, on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week	6,662	Rs. A. P. 4,450 10 0	MDS. S. 82,008 30	Rs. A. P. 3,442 7 0	Rs. A. P. 111 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,954 1 0	676	1,210‡	1,886‡
Per mile of railway	.....	58 15 4	.....	46 0 4	1 7 9	106 5 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	90,208*	65,955 5 0*	15,17,046 20†	69,485 8 0†	1,750 15 0†	1,37,211 12 0	11,450	25,632‡	37,182‡
Total for 18 weeks	96,770	70,355 15 0	16,00,915 10	72,927 15 0	1,881 15 0	1,45,165 13 0	12,076	26,902‡	38,978‡
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,497‡	6,364 2 2	97,003 0	4,090 10 0	12 14 3	10,537 10 5	759	1,329	2,088
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	85 1 4	.....	51 8 10	1 3 11	110 14 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	108,204	82,755 1 10	18,77,000 20	81,165 7 6	1,994 5 0	1,68,853 1 4	13,796	22,710	36,506

* Added No. of passengers 1,075 and deducted Rs. 98 0 0

† Ditto amounts 967-10 and .. 147 3 6

‡ Deducted

on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 31st March 1888.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH MAY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 5TH MAY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	Rs. 10,538	Rs. 141	74½	Rs. 7,954	Rs. 106	74½	Rs. 47,536	Rs. 127	74½	Rs. 38,710	Rs. 103	.....	8,826

TALKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th May 1888, on 22½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MDS. S.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week or per mile of railway	21,526	5,061 12 0	7,620 20	265 11 9	8 14 0	5,339 8 0	909	50	958
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	394,597	1,02,716 15 0*	1,43,580 16†	5,247 6 0†	133 1 3‡	1,08,091 6 5	15,289	1,343	16,632
Total for 18 weeks	416,123	1,08,731 0	1,51,003 6	5,513 4 0	141 15 3	1,14,029 14 3	16,198	1,492	17,690
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,805	5,981 0 0	4,596 0	213 1 0	17 4 0	6,211 5 0	908	60	968
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		268 13 0		9 9 2	0 12 5	279 3 7			
Total to corresponding date of previous year	546,340	1,02,257 1 0	1,54,834 0	5,256 4 0	140 14 0	1,07,624 3 6	17,279	924	18,203

* Added No. of passengers 8,061 and Rs. 143 0 0.

† Data: Mus. 139-20 and 34 2 0 on account of differences between the approximate and audited returns to week ended 31st March 1888.

‡ Data: " 8 8 3.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Talkessur Branch Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. A.A.I. Railway, dated 23rd July 1885.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH MAY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 5TH MAY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22½	6,211	279	22½	5,919	267	22½	87,063	334	22½	58,178	343	1,115	...

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., Dacca, K. and D., and ASSAM-BEHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1888, on 676 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steamboat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	Mds. S.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	122,914	62,311 0 0	7,43,793 0	81,598 0 0	24,203 0 0	1,09,112 0 0	21,506	21,101	42,597
Or per mile of railway	182	94 0 0	1,100 0	121 0 0	21 0 0†	236 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	2,600,981	12,06,129 0 0	87,17,983 0	12,73,223 0 0	2,51,710 0 0	27,28,165 0 0*	358,509	362,006	720,515
Total for 17 weeks	2,189,115	19,09,540 0 0	90,61,686 0	13,54,734 0 0	2,76,603 0 0	28,97,277 0 0	389,015	383,107	765,122
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	147,514	22,786 0 0	7,17,897 0	65,924 0 0	10,332 0 0	1,32,742 0 0	20,346	16,377	36,723
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	229	86 0 0	1,113 0	103 0 0	1 0 0†	190 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,341,284	11,05,153 0 0	16,58,354 0	18,17,079 0 0	2,17,636 0 0	26,70,737 0 0	363,954	345,786	709,090

* Audited up to week ending 28th March 1888.

† Excluding steamer earnings.

‡ Including monthly tickets.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 28TH APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 28TH APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888-87.	Total decrease in 1888-87.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
645	1,32,742	229	676	...	...	643	5,90,044	229	676	5,93,079	220	6,025	...

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd April 1888, on 176 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MTS. S.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week or per mile of railway	22,034	8,061 0 0	46,231 0	3,214 0 0	40 0 0	17,187 0 0	3,617	1,709	5,326
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	416,882	1,46,899 0 0	8,40,923 0	56,664 0 0	3,525 0 0	2,07,888 0 0*	56,955	28,911	85,866
Total for 17 weeks	438,916	1,55,960 0 0	8,87,154 0	60,268 0 0	3,565 0 0	2,15,073 0 0	60,572	30,620	91,192
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding period of previous year	29,624	8,061 0 0	59,384 0	3,436 0 0	50 0 0	11,550 0 0	3,162	1,748	4,910
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	237	64 0 0	479 0	26 0 0	—	92 0 0	—	—	—
Total to corresponding date of previous year	457,185	1,47,865 0 0	6,80,133 0	44,219 0 0	835 0 0	1,99,667 0 0	60,779	28,813	89,592

* Audited up to week ending 23rd March 1888.

† Includes monthly tickets.

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 30TH APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 23RD APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
125	11,550	92	125	12,185	97	125	59,297	101	125	56,126	106	—	571

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd April 1888, on 86 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		RS. A. P.	MTS. S.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week or per mile of railway	12,311	4,265 0 0	26,597 0*	1,415 0 0*	175 0 0	5,555 0 0	2,141	962	3,103
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	226,187	76,539 0 0	7,18,420 0	14,545 0 0	2,895 0 0	87,779 0 0*	31,311	15,099	46,410
Total for 17 weeks	238,501	14,525 0 0	7,44,917 0	15,660 0 0	3,070 0 0	93,724 0 0	33,452	16,062	49,514
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	12,500	3,656 0 0	41,637 0*	469 0 0	50 0 0	1,185 0 0	2,455	396	2,851
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year	145	42 0 0	484 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	19 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	225,316	76,539 0 0	7,21,316 0	26,989 0 0	3,522 0 0	1,07,110 0 0	39,211	18,971	58,182

* Audited up to week ending 23rd March 1888.

† Includes ballast train.

FINANCIAL YEAR

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Dacca State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 30TH APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 23RD APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
86	4,185	49	86	5,515	65	86	23,574	69	86	21,347	62	—	—

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

(PUANEAH SECTION.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th April 1888, on 39 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,554	886 0 0	26,920 0	2,265 6 0	43 0 0	3,194 0 0	546	546	1,092
Or per mile of railway ...	65	23 0 0	690 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	82 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	45,086	16,163 0 0	3,86,682 0	33,296 0 0	687 6 0	*50,140 0 0	8,736	8,736	17,472
Total for 17 weeks ...	48,240	17,049 0 0	4,13,602 0	35,561 0 0	730 6 0	53,340 0 0	9,282	9,282	18,564
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,733	941 0 0	29,211 0	2,825 0 0	12 0 0	3,778 0 0	539	539	1,078
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	70	24 0 0	740 0	73 0 0	.....	97 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	10,625	3,675 0 0	1,01,161 0	10,905 0 0	70 0 0	11,710 0 0	2,510	2,510	4,650

* Audited up to 28th March 1888.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Assam-Bihar State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 30TH APRIL 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH APRIL 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 30TH APRIL 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 28TH APRIL 1888.			Total increase in 1888-89.	Total decrease in 1888-89.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
39	3,778	97	39	3,194	82	39	14,710	94	39	15,157	84	.....	1,553

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th May 1888, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	MDS. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,033	1,134 6 9	9,363 30	575 13 0	15 3 0	1,725 6 9	569	254	763
Or per mile of railway ...	111	41 10 0	344 0	21 2 0	0 9 0	63 5 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	55,186	20,316 9 3	2,71,373 10	15,547 3 0	349 13 0	36,033 9 3	8,658	8,099½	16,757½
Total for 18 weeks ...	58,519	21,451 0 0	2,83,732 0	15,913 0 0	365 0 0	37,759 0 0	9,162	8,263½	17,425½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,166	1,171 5	9,151 20	646 8 0	12 11 0	1,830 3 0	569	254	763
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	116	43 10 0	336 0	23 11 0	0 8 0	70 13 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	54,619	20,592 6 9	2,42,658 20	13,855 14 11	478 6 4	34,926 12 0	9,234	8,241	15,475

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Nalhati State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH MAY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 5TH MAY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
27½	1,550	71	27½	1,725	63	27½	8,874	66	27½	8,732	57	.....	142

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th May 1888, on 259 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.*	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week on 259 miles open	44,000½	Rs. A. P. 15,550 4 5	Mds. S. 1,07,196 10	Rs. A. P. 17,391 9 3	Rs. A. P. 3,330 11 2	Rs. A. P. 36,272 8 10	5,913	5,812	11,725
Or per mile of railway	172	60 1 0	616 0	67 2 0	2 13 0	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	732,397½	2,80,536 11 7	33,71,549 30	3,61,376 6 9	52,388 4 10	7,03,301 7 2	100,296	135,591	241,887
Total for 18 weeks	777,004	3,02,087 0 0	34,78,746 0	3,82,368 0 0	55,719 0 0	7,40,174 0 0	112,209	141,403	253,612
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 249 miles open	45,295½	16,055 7 2	1,88,611 0	17,989 11 0	2,512 2 0	36,557 4 2	5,886	6,407	12,293
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	182	64 8 0	757 0	72 4 0	1 0 0	137 12 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	692,734	2,69,508 5 11	29,53,682 30	2,93,380 12 6	55,141 15 9	6,18,121 2 2	1,01,118	105,009	206,127

* Steam-boat earnings excluded in calculating "Total earnings per mile of Railway."

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Tirhoot State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH MAY 1887.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 5TH MAY 1888.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1887 TO 7TH MAY 1887.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1888 TO 5TH MAY 1888.			Total increase in 1888.	Total decrease in 1888.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked per week.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
249	36,557	147	259	36,273	140	249	160,389	134	259	1,81,036	140	14,617	.....

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Rs.

Approximate earnings for week ending 28th April 1888	...	...	10,688
Corresponding week last year	...	...	9,622
Increase	...	...	1,066
Receipts from 1st January to 28th April 1888	...	...	1,51,803
From 1st January to 30th April 1887	...	...	1,22,479
Increase	...	...	29,324
			Miles.
Miles open week ending 28th April 1888	...	...	51
Corresponding week last year	...	...	51
			Rs. A. P.
Receipts per mile open week ending 28th April 1888	...	...	299 9 1
Corresponding week last year	...	...	188 10 8
Increase	...	...	20 14 5



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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THE following is published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

P. NOLAN,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The 21st May 1888.

ESTIMATED OUTTURN OF THE RUBBEE HARVEST AND OF IMPORTANT CROPS SUCH AS JUTE, TOBACCO, &c.

No. 917Agri., dated Calcutta, the 12th-16th May 1888.

From—E. W. COLLIN, Esq., c.s., Offg. Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

IN continuation of Mr. Finucane's letter No. 51Agri., dated 10th January 1888, I have the honour to submit the report called for in your letter No. 408—9Fam., dated the 8th February 1887, regarding the estimated outturn of the rubber harvest and of important special crops, such as jute, tobacco and others.

2. The statistics given in the appended tables have been compiled in the manner described by Mr. Finucane in his letter submitting the previous return, and the figures which are given cannot lay claim to complete accuracy. The letter from Mr. Finucane, calling upon District Officers for the information, and giving instructions as to the manner in which the statistics should be compiled, has been already submitted to you, and explains the system which was adopted.

3. The season was generally unfavourable to the rubbee harvest. There was a late rain in October which injured the sowings, and the winter rains were delayed till late in January, and thus were of little benefit. The outturn of the rubbee harvest, as was to be expected under these conditions, is reported to have been deficient throughout Behar, Chota Nagpore and the Bhagulpore Division. Wheat is reported to have been little more than half an average crop; but other crops, such as gram, ratur, barley, and mustard, were not much below the average, except in Chota Nagpore where, however, there is said to be no cause for anxiety. Some injury to wheat was also caused by insects in the Patna district. The dryness of the season was equally unfavourable to the rubbee harvest in Eastern and South-Eastern Bengal, except in parts of the Dacca Division where the mustard crop was rather over the average. In the Chittagong Division the deficiency of the rainfall in autumn, which was unfavourable to the winter rice crop, had a good effect on the cold weather harvest, while in Orissa the outturn of the rubbee crops was better than usual. In no locality was the crop worse than half a crop, except in parts of the Darjeeling district, especially in the Terai, and of the Chota Nagpore Division. The good mohwa crop will, however, afford some compensation to the latter.

4. The returns which are appended do not distinguish the areas cultivated with the different rubbee crops, so that it is impossible to estimate the total area on which wheat or any other crop is grown. An attempt will be made to remedy this defect in future, though in consequence of the absence of any accurate information on the subject, it will not be possible to guarantee the accuracy of such returns.

5. The important special crops, regarding which information has been collected, were sugarcane, jute, tobacco, ganja, opium, mulberry, and potatoes. Sugarcane was generally a better crop than in the preceding year throughout East and South-East Bengal. It was, however, an indifferent crop in Bhagulpore and Behar, and was almost a failure in Shahabad. The deficiency of outturn in that district is attributed to excessive rainfall during the planting season, and to the ravages of grasshoppers. Tobacco was an average crop in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, but gave an inferior outturn throughout the Rajshahye Division, especially in Rungpore, where it is largely grown. In the Behar districts reports vary. In Durbhunga the tobacco crop is said to have been a bumper one; while in the neighbouring district of Mozufferpore it was less than a three-quarter crop. In Orissa, where a considerable amount of tobacco is grown, the outturn was better than in the preceding year. Jute, so far as it has been reported on, is shown to have suffered to some extent from the want of seasonable rain and, in Nuddea, from floods. The opium crop was better than in the previous year, while the mulberry and potato crops were rather below the average.

6. The area under the several crops has not been separately shown in the return, and hence it is not possible to make an estimate of the total area cultivated with any special crops. District Officers will be requested to separate the areas under the different crops in future reports.

STATEMENT I.—Estimated Outturn of Rubbee Crops.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubbee crops.	Names of principal rubbee crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubbee crops.	Same of previous year's rubbee crops.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN DIVISION.								
Burdwan	Sudder	1,242	993	124	Pulse, mustard	8 annas	10 annas	Want of timely rain affected the crops in some places during the last two years.
	Colna	432	334	48	Wheat, grain, linseed, peas.	12 "	10 "	The rains ceased early in October, after which there was no rain till the end of January. There was deficiency of moisture in the soil, which interfered with the normal growth of the rubbee crops.
	Cutwa	352	274	24	Matar (peas), gram, arhar, masur, toona, teshi (linseed), oilseed.	11 "	12 "	Owing to the deficiency in the rainfall, the outturn of the rubbee crops for the current year has been affected. The above remark applies also to the crop of the previous year.
	Ranigunge	671	214	20	Gram, peas, khosari, barley, mustard, til, linseed, arhar.	10 "	12 "	Owing to deficiency of rainfall the current year's crops have been affected. Last year there was rain both at the time of ploughing and sowing.
	District Total	2,697	1,815	225				
Bankura	Sudder	1,921	576	*28	Mustard or rye Pea Gram Masur (pulse) Wheat Barley	6 annas 6 " 8 " 6 " 6 " 6 "		The falling off in the current year's outturn is due to deficiency of rainfall in September and October 1887.
	Rishenpore	760	380	19	Mustard, barley, wheat and pulses.	12 annas	12 annas	* About half of this yielded two crops in bhado and rubbee.
	District Total	2,681	856	47				
	Sonry (Sudder)	1,108	664	99	Til seeds Mustard seeds Gram Masur Matar Khesari	15 annas	10 annas	
Bardhaman	Rampore Hat	648	480	14	Matar Masur Khesari Gram	9 "	8 "	
	District Total	1,756	1,150	113				
Midnapore	Sudder	3,397	2,265	296	Til, mustard, pulses, Indian corn.	10 annas	16 annas	
	Contai	849	594	Very small	Mustard	10 "	14 "	
	Ghatfal	321	200	12	Pulses	10 "	14 "	
	Tumlook	620	465	Very small	Do.	12 "	12 "	
	District Total	5,087	3,524	338				
Hooghly	Sudder	442	205	26	Gram, wheat, mustard, peas.	12 annas	14 annas	
	Scrampore	343	240	36	Kalsi, mustard, barley, wheat and pulses.	14 "	16 "	
	Jehanabad	438	262	47	Pulses, viz., masur, peas, kalsi and mustard.	12 "	12 "	Deficiency rainfall, both in monsoon and cold weather, is the cause of the deficiency.
	Howrah	173	131	(a) 5	Vegetables Khesari Masur Matar	16 " 10 " 10 " 10 "	16 " 16 " 16 "	Deficiency of rain at sowing. (a) Including double-cropped land.
	Uluberiah	308	251	(a) 42	Vegetables Khesari Masur Peas (matar) Mustard Linseed	16 " 12 " 12 " 18 " 18 "	16 " 16 " 16 " 17 1/2 annas	(b) The decrease in the outturn of khesari is said to be due to some lands having been inundated in May and the crops being affected by excess of salt in the soil.
	District Total	1,699	1,140	166				
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.								
24 Parganas	Sudder, including Barrapore.	885	513	103	Peas, masur, matar, khesari, Krishna moong.	12 annas	13 annas	
	Diamond Harbour	417	321	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Khesari and masur grow to a very small extent, the area under them being so insignificant as not to deserve mention.
	Baraset	392	243	63	Kalsi (matar), gram, masur.	12 annas	12 annas	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubber crops.	Names of principal rubber crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubber crops.	Same of previous year's rubber crops.	REMARKS.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued.								
24 Parganas—concl'd.	Bashirat	360	277	42	Matar, moong, khesari, musur, arhur, linseed, mustard seed.	9 annas	8 annas.	
	Barrackpore	42	36	6	Matar, khesari, musur.	10 "	12 "	
	Dum-Dum	24	15	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil.	
	District Total	2,120	1,405	213				
Khowda	Sudder	1,572	723	26	Peas (matar), musur, linseed (mustard).	12 annas	12 annas.	
	Satkhira	1,273	661	23				
	Bagirhat	1,508	720	39				
	Area of boundary khals rivers of the Sunderbans in this district.	496						
Nuddea	District Total	4,849	2,183	108				
	Sudder	701	434	43	Linseed, mustard, barley, peas and oil.	10 annas	12 annas	The deficiency in the present year is owing to the scarcity of rain in last three months.
	Chudanza	417	218	54	Linseed, mustard, wheat, sorgujee.	8 "	12 "	
	Kushtea	558	418	62	Rye, mustard, khesari, moong, muskhalie, m. sur, wheat, barley, gram, linseed, til, &c.	10 "	12 "	
Jessore	Meherpore	627	489	244	Ditto	8 "	10 "	
	Ramghat	427	250	192	Wheat, barley, peas, musur, linseed.	12 "	12 "	
	District Total	2,750	1,816	595				
	Sudder	889	535	213	Moong, Kharai, Arhur, Gram, Mustard, Musur, Matar	12 annas	14 annas	Want of rainfall at the sowing season affected the outturn this year.
Moorsheedabad.	Bongong	649	389	194	Mustard, Linseed, Moong, Kharai, Arhur	8 "	10 "	
	Narail	487	171	128	Matar, Khesari, Moong, Muskhalie, Rye, Sarisha	14 "	17 "	
	Magorah	425	284	28	Rape seed, Linseed, Mustard, Matar, Moong, Muskhalie	12 "	16 "	
	Jhenidah	475	209	117	Kharai, Moong, Matar, Barley, Wheat, Gram, Musur, Chillies	3 "	4 "	
Moorsheedabad.	District Total	2,925	1,586	680				
	Lalbagh	372	225	44	Wheat, Barley, Gram, Oilseeds	8 annas	14 annas.	
	Jangipore	808	444	177	Gram, Khesari, Wheat, Barley, Linseed, Mustard	14 "	10 "	
	Kandi	513	409	122	Wheat, Gram	10 "	16 "	

* This includes Sunderbans 1,774 square miles appertaining to this district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubber crops.	Names of principal rubber crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubber crops.	Same of previous year's rubber crops.	REMARKS.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.								
Moorshedabad—concluded.	Sudder ...	767	613	366	Mustard ... Wheat ... Barley ... Gram ... Linseed ...	8 annas 8 .. 9 .. 10 .. 7 ..	10 annas 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 12 ..	
	District Total ...	2,159	1,689	649				
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.								
Dinapore ...	Sudder ...	3,251	1,950	39	Mustard ... Potatoes ... Oats ... Wheat ... Barley ... Pulse ... Oilseeds ...	8 annas	9 annas	The decrease in the current year is due to two causes— (1) Heavy rains in August and September, which caused injury to the crops already sown and delay in sowing mustard. (2) Want of sufficient rain in December and January 1888, when it was really needed.
	Thakurgaon ...	967	650	19	Mustard ... Potatoes ... Brinjals ...	12 ..	16 ..	Unseasonable rain is the cause of deficiency.
	District Total ...	4,118	2,600	58				
Rajshahye ...	Sudder ...	941	689	151	Wheat ... Pulses ... Mustard ... Linseed ... Chenna ... Kherach ...	10 annas		As no statistics were taken as regards rubber crops last year, no accurate figure can be given for column 8.
	Natore ...	817	653	248	Wheat ... Matar ... Khesari ... Masur ... Masokahli ... Mustard ... Linseed ... Kherach ... Chenna ...	12 ..	11 annas	The outturn of the crops has suffered on account of rainy season being more prolonged than usual, and afterwards on account of want of rain in January. It is expected that the outturn will be excellent if there be timely rain once more within a month or so.
	Nowgong ...	603	404	202	Mustard ... Turmeric ... Ginger ... Arhar ... Pulses ... Linseed ... Chenna ... Wheat ... Potato ...	11 ..	12 1/2 ..	
	District Total ...	2,364	1,746	601				
Rangpore ...	Rangpore ... Nephanhari ... Kurumun ... Gaibanda ...	3,486	2,788	240	Mustard ... Khesari ... Masur ...	10 annas 10 .. 8 ..	17 annas 17 .. 17 ..	Want of rain is the cause of this deficiency in this year's crops.
	District Total ...	3,486	2,788	240				
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	1,448	1,013	50	Mustard ... Khesari ...	11 annas 12 ..	14 annas 14 ..	For want of seasonable rain the outturn of the rubber crops will be considerably less than that of last year.
	District Total ...	1,448	1,013	50				
Barua ...	Sudder ...	900	667	56	Oilseeds ...	12 annas	15 annas	
	Serajgunga ...	957	717	57	Pulses ... Oilseeds ... Pulses ...	12 .. 9 .. 10 ..	6 .. 10 .. 14 ..	The deficiency in this year's crops is due to insufficient rainfall: about 66 square miles of the cultivated area in the Sudder sub-division and about 14 square miles of the same in the Serajgunga sub-division were not sown with winter crops. The excess of rainfall and deposit of silt did much good to the rubber crops of the previous year.
	District Total ...	1,857	1,384	119				
Chakling ...	The Terai ...	203	129	15	Mustard ... Onion ... Potatoes ... Peas ...	(a) 2 annas	(b) 3 annas	(a) On account of deficiency of rainfall at the time of sowing, the outturn is less than that of the previous year. (b) A better outturn could have been expected but for heavy rain occurring last year just at the sowing time.
	Kalinpong ...	486	388	77	Mustard ... Barley ... Wheat ... Masokahli ... Rhanpora ...	12 .. 8 .. 8 .. 10 .. 10 ..	Almost the same as previous year.	These crops are grown to a very small extent in the Sudder and Kurumun jurisdictions.
	Darjeeling ...	308	244					
	District Total ...	995	746	92				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubber crops.	Names of principal rubber crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubber crops.	Same of previous year's rubber crops.	REMARKS.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—concluded.								
Julpigoree	Baikantpore pergunnah.	429	231	0	Mustard Potatoes	8 annas 14 ..	10 annas 12 ..	Deficient rainfall has affected the current year's crop to a certain extent in Boda and Patgram.
	Boda pergunnah.	402	261	7	Wheat Potatoes Kaon Pulse Mustard	8 .. 10 .. 10 .. 4 annas 12 ..	14 .. 14 .. 10 .. 5 .. 12 ..	
	Patgram pergunnah.	86	60	2	Wheat Potatoes Kaon Pulse Mustard	4 .. 8 .. 10 .. 4 annas 12 ..	4 .. 12 .. 10 .. 4 .. 13 ..	
	Mynagoree	624	157	39	Mustard Pulse Potatoes	10 .. 10 .. 8 ..	7 .. 8 .. 8 ..	
	Fallacotta	Not known	.....	.....	Mustard	16 ..	14 ..
	Alipore	1,391	125	6	Mustard	16 ..	14 ..	
	District Total	2,852	834	63	.....	.....	.....
DACCA DIVISION.								
Dacca	Sudder	1,206	633	101	Mustard Peas. Mushkalai. Khesari. Chilly. Barley. Chenna. Kaon. Safflower.	17 annas	16 annas.	Outturn of rubber crops slightly less than in the last year owing to the late rainfall & the sowing season in November last.
	Naraingunge	641	330	41	Khesari Masur. Matar. Sutiss. Kecce. Chana. Kaon.	12 ..	17 ..	
	Munshigunge	401	200	50	Kaon Mustard. Jira. Matar (pea). Linscet. Dhania. Safflower.	15 ..	16 ..	
	Manickgunge	489	366	73	Mustard Peas. Mushkalai. Khesari.	13 ..	16 ..	
	District Total	2,737	1,519	265	.....	.....	.....
Furzedpore	Sudder	860	602	129	Mustard Matar Moong Khesari Kola Masur Gram Barley	10 annas	12 annas	The current year's crop has suffered through deficiency of timely rain. Ditto ditto. Ditto ditto.
	Goulundo	428	321	64	Same as in the Sudder.	10 ..	12 ..	
	Madaripore	976	644	32	Mustard, khesari	10 ..	12 ..	
	District Total	2,264	1,567	216	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	Burisai	1,111	722	36	Khesari, masur, til, red pepper, mustard, garlic and onion.	10 annas	10 annas	The present year's crops have suffered a little from want of sufficient rains in the north of the district.
	Perezopore	692	415	8	Ditto	14 ..	14 ..	
	Patuakhali	1,231	677	6	Ditto and moong	14 ..	14 ..	
	Shola	615	396	19	Ditto ditto	11 ..	11 ..	
	District Total	3,649	2,213	69	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh	Sudder	1,884	1,093	161	Mustard Suzarane Kala (pulses) Tobacco Chilly Potato	10 annas 14 .. 10 .. 10 .. 9 .. 8 ..	11 annas 13 .. 10 .. 12 .. 11 .. 10 ..	Deficiency in rainfall was the cause of the bad result of the present year. Ditto ditto.
	Kishoregunge	744	558	139	Mustard Kala (pulses) Suzarane Tobacco Potato	8 .. 10 .. 8 .. 6 .. 6 ..	10 .. 12 .. 8 .. 8 .. 8 ..	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubber crops.	Names of principal rubber crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubber crops.	Same of previous year's rubber crops.	REMARKS.
DACCA DIVISION--concluded.								
	Netrokona	Sq. miles. 1,375	Sq. miles. 550	Sq. miles. 27	Moong ... 16 annas Masikadai ... 16 Khesari ... 14 Junkari ... 14 Masuri ... 14 Arhar ... 14 Mustard ... 14 Til ... 14 Matar ... 12 Chana ... 11 Cressander ... 10 Chilly ... 12	15 annas 15 16 14 14 13 16 16 12 14 10 12		Nil.
	Jamulpur	1,244	923	186	Khesari ... Masuri ... Arhar ... Masikadai ... Junkari ... Moong ... Til ... Mustard ...	10 14 14 14 14 14 14 14		The crops were affected owing to the deficiency of rainfall in December and January last.
	Attea	1,041	780	117	Barley ... Chana ... Mustard ... Khesari ... Khesari ... Matar ...	18 17 17 17 17 17		Nil.
	District Total	6,288	3,914	632				
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.								
	Comilla or Sudder	1,138	633	75	Masikadai ... 15 annas Khesari (Khesari) ... 14 Mustard ... 14 Lansed ... 14 Chilies ... 14 Moong ... 14 Onion ... 14 Khesari ... 14 Mustard ... 14 Matar ... 14 Khesari ... 14 Masuri ... 14 Arhar ... 14 Mustard ... 14 Sesamum (oil) ... 11 Cressander ... 10 Chilies ... 10 Garlic ... 14 Onion ... 14 Khesari ... 14 Sesamum (oil) ... 14 Chilies ... 14 Moong ... 14	15 annas 12 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 11 10 10 10 14 14 14 14		This year the rainfall was timely and sufficient; hence better outturn.
	Brahmanberia	769	553	69	Moong ... 14 Matar ... 14 Khesari ... 14 Mustard ... 14 Masuri ... 14 Arhar ... 14 Mustard ... 14 Sesamum (oil) ... 11 Cressander ... 10 Chilies ... 10 Garlic ... 14 Onion ... 14 Khesari ... 14 Sesamum (oil) ... 14 Chilies ... 14 Moong ... 14	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 11 10 10 14 14 14 14 14 14		
	Chandpore	580	406	121	Khesari ... 14 Sesamum (oil) ... 14 Chilies ... 14 Moong ... 14	14 14 14 14		
	District Total	2,487	1,592	265				
	Sudder	1,208	877	98	Khesari ... 14 annas	18 annas		Previous year's crop was not injured. The current year's crop looks hopeful.
	Fenny	343	216	25	Ditto ... 14	18		
	District Total	1,641	1,033	123				
	Sudder	1,030	576	30	Wheat ... 16 annas Pulse ... 16 Moong ... 16 Masuri ... 16 Khesari ... 16 Matar ... 16 Masikadai ... 16 Arhar ... 16	16 annas 16 16 16 16 16 16 16		
	Cox's Bazar	987	633	123	Chilly, brinjal and onion.	16	6	
	District Total	2,567	1,209	153				
	District Chittagong Hill Tracts.	5,419	56	45	Mustard ... 12 annas Oilseed and to-bacco.	8 annas		There was rain late in January, and this benefited the rubber.
	District Total	5,419	56	45				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubber crops.	Names of principal rubber crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubber crops.	Same of previous year's rubber crops.	REMARKS.
PATNA DIVISION.								
Patna	Bankipore	617	455	201	Maize ... Wheat ... Khesari ... Barley ... Peas ...	12* annas	10½ annas	* Damage done by insects.
	Barrh	526	405	312	Khesari ... Maize ... Kharra ... Gram ... Barley ... Wheat ...	8† ..	13‡ ..	† Deficiency in rainfall and damage done by insects. ‡ Excess rainfall and partial eating up of insects.
	Dinapore	145	107	53	Maize ... Gram ... Wheat ... Barley ... Peas ... Oats ...	6§ ..	12 ..	§ Owing to deficient rain.
	Bohar	703	650	102	Wheat ... Barley ... Gram ... Peas ... Maize ... Rahar ... Kharra ... Linsed ... Mustard ...	8|| ..	10 4/5 ..	|| Owing to deficient rainfall. ¶ Excess rainfall and hailstorm.
	District Total	1,079	1,617	728				
Gya	Sudder	1,839	1,474	501	Wheat, barley, gram, kharra, linseed, rahar, sarson and keora, &c.	10 annas	12 annas	
	Nawada	1,020	765	163	Peas, gram, wheat, barley, masur, mhar, mustard, and linseed.	10 ..	12 ..	Deficiency of rain at the sowing and also for the next two months a chief cause of the expected decrease in the outturn.
	Jehanabad	607	563	326*	Kharra, wheat, barley, gram and peas.	14 ..	16 ..	** This seems to be doubtful.
	Aurangabad	1,246	717	448	Wheat, barley, linseed, peas, gram, mustard, kharra, castor seed, masur and rahar.	12 ..	14 ..	
	District Total	4,712	3,419	1,428				
Shahabad	Arrah	915	777	279	Peas, barley, wheat, oats, gram, linseed, masur and mustard.	12 annas	14 annas	The deficiency in the outturn is due to of timely rainfall during the sowings and at Christmas time.
	Buxar	656	236	106	Wheat, barley, gram, kharra, peas, rahar, masur, oats, oil seed, mustard, linseed, castor oil seeds.	12 ..	12 ..	The failure of the "Hattia" rain and late rain in the middle of the month October necessitated re-sowings in some and retarded sowings in other cases. Failure of Christmas rain again also did not and the rain which fell late in January also said to have done more harm than good. On the other hand, there has been little or rust, and caterpillars have not done damage. The best crops are wheat, peas and kharra; but the barley and masur are very feeble and poor, and re-sown not more than half an average outturn.
	Sasaram	1,493	1,149	861	Wheat, barley, kharra, gram, peas, rahar, linseed, mustard.	8 ..	Not stated	See above.
	Bhabush	1,037	725	181	Wheat, barley, peas, gram, masur, kharra, linseed, mustard.	12 ..	14 annas	There has been no marked excess or deficiency of rainfall for these crops.
	District Total	2,91	2,87	1,127				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubber crops.	Names of principal rubber crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubber crops.	Same of previous year's rubber crops.	REMARKS.	
PATNA DIVISION—continued.									
Barhanga	Sudder ...	1,222	1,155	288	Barley ... Wheat ... Gram ... Rahar ... Mustard ... Linseed ...	8 annas 14 .. 20 .. 14 .. 12 ..	12 annas 14 .. 16 .. 11 .. 12 ..	There was no rain in December, and the outturn is consequently not expected to be better than last year. Rahar is, however, expected to be a bumper crop.	
	Tajpur ...	704	665	278	Wheat ... Barley ... Peas ... Culso ... Rahar ... Mustard ... Linseed ...	14 .. 14 .. 12 .. 14 .. 16 .. 16 ..	12 .. 12 .. 12 .. 12 .. 16 .. 16 ..		
	Madhubani ...	1,390	936	164	Wheat ... Barley ... Mustard ... Rahar ... Khesari ... Gram ... Linseed ...	14 .. 14 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 ..	12 .. 12 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 ..		
	District Total ...	3,315	2,756	730					
	Mozufferpore ...	1,218	974	672	Wheat, barley, oats, gram, peas, khesari, masur and kumra.	8 annas	12 annas		
Mozufferpore	Hajipore ...	771	610	369	Barley, wheat, arhar, kera, gram, mustard, linseed.	6 ..	8 ..	Ditto ditto.	
	Sitamarhi ...	1,044	770	251	Arhar ... Barley ... Wheat ... Khesari ...	10 .. 8 .. 8 .. 8 ..	8 .. 8 .. 12 .. 10 ..	Ditto ditto.	
	District Total ...	3,003	2,360	1,192					
Saran	Sudder ...	998	818	317	Wheat, barley, gram, peas, rahar, &c.	12 annas	14 annas	Owing to the excessive rainfall at the time of rubber sowings, there was decrease of cultivation; hence the outturn is less than the previous year.	
	Sewan ...	853	725	230	Wheat, barley, peas, rahar.	18 ..	18 ..		
	Gopalgunge ...	771	623	311	Wheat, barley ...	12 ..	14 ..		
	District Total ...	2,622	2,266	918					
Champaran	Sudder ...	1,518	1,366	646	Barley ... Wheat ... Arhar ... Oats ... Peas ... Masur ... Gram ... Khesari, &c.	12 annas 12 .. 10 .. 12 .. 12 .. 6 .. 6 .. 10 ..	14 annas 10 .. 12 .. 14 .. 14 .. 8 .. 8 .. 12 ..	The deficiency of rainfall in the months of October to January retarded the growth of the rubber crops generally; hence the outturn of the present year is estimated to be lower than that of the previous year.	
	Bettiah ...	1,703	1,277	510	Other oilseeds Wheat ... Barley ... Masur ... Linseed ... Gram ... Mustard ... Peas ...	10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 ..	12 .. 12 .. 12 .. 12 .. 12 .. 12 .. 12 .. 12 ..		
	District Total ...	3,221	2,743	1,056					
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.									
Beghlyr	Sudder ...	1,500	1,091	654	Wheat ... Barley ... Gram ... Arhar ... Peas ... Masur ... Oilseeds ...	10 annas 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 ..	10 annas 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 ..	The crop was affected to some extent this year owing to heavy rainfall just after sowing and deficiency of rain afterwards. The previous year's crop was exceptionally good, owing to the floods of the Ganges and the Gunduck, which had the effect of enriching the soil.	
	Hognasrai ...	709	576	388	Wheat ... Peas ... Gram ... Masur ... Khesari ... Mustard ... Chilly ... Oats ...	8 to 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 .. 10 ..	14 .. 14 .. 14 .. 14 .. 14 .. 14 .. 14 .. 14 ..		
	Jamui ...	1,503	1,052	308	Wheat ... Peas ... Kutni ... Masur ... Khesari ... Barley ... Gram ... Rahar ...	9 .. 9 .. 9 .. 9 .. 9 .. 9 .. 9 .. 9 ..	16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 .. 16 ..		
District Total ...	3,921	2,719	1,416						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubber crops.	Names of principal rubber crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubber crops.	Same of previous year's rubber crops.	REMARKS.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION—continued.								
Bhagulpore	Sudder	936	655	262	Wheat ... Linsed, ... Khusari, ... Oats, ... Barley ... Rape-seed, ... Gram, ... Peas ... Castor-seed, ... Ruhar, ... Masur, ...	8 annas ...	12 annas ...	(1) Due to excess of rain which prevents sowing at proper season, and cessation of winter rain till the end of January. (2) Due to excess of moisture in lands improve to some extent by west wind during latter part of the season.
	Banka	1,185	829	99	Ditto with the exception of castor and rape-seed and oats.	12 annas ...	12 annas ...	(1) Owing to insufficiency of winter rainfall. (2) Due to excessive winter rainfall.
	Mudchpurah	872	666	141	Wheat ... Mustard ... Linsed ... Khusari ...	4 " ... 10 " ... 8 " ... 10 " ...	12 " ... 12 " ... 6 " ... 8 " ...	(1) Deficiency of rainfall in the latter part of October and November affecting the wheat crop considerably. (2) Timely rainfall in January 1887 proving beneficial to wheat and mustard, but disadvantageous to the other two crops.
	Soopal	1,275	956	216	Rape-seed ... Mustard ... Linsed ... Wheat ... Barley ...	10 " ...	12 " ...	(1) Excessive rain at time of sowing, and entire cessation during growth of the plants. (2) Due to excessive rain at time of sowing.
	District Total	4,268	3,000	450				
Purneah	Sudder	2,572	1,929	385	Wheat ... Barley ... Mustard ... Linsed ... Khusari ... Matur ... Kurthi ... Kalsi ...	12 annas ...	16 annas ...	(1) The current year's crops have suffered from want of sufficient rainfall in November last; hence the outturn shorter than it was last year.
	Arrareah	1,644	730	88	Wheat ... Khusari ... Arhar ... Masur ... Mustard ...	16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ... 12 " ... 16 " ...	18 " ... 18 " ... 16 " ... 14 " ... 12 " ...	The crops could not prosper for want of rain.
	Kishengunge	1,940	1,005	130	Khusari ... Masur ... Kalsi ... Gram ... Arhar ... Mustard ... Linsed ...	12 " ... 12 " ... 12 " ... 12 " ... 12 " ... 12 " ... 12 " ...	16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ...	The short crop of the current year is attributable to there being no rain after November. There was rain in January in last year, and hence a better outturn of rubber was received.
	District Total	4,956	3,664	603				
	Whole district	1,562	1,131	466	Wheat ... Barley ... Gram ... Kalsi ... Masur ... Oseeds ...	14 annas ... 14 " ... 16 " ... 18 " ... 16 " ... 12 " ...	16 annas ... 16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ... 16 " ...	Some damage has been done to the rubber crops this year by insects, and also by want of rain, which has counteracted the advantage of the wet season by the great floods of 1885 and of 1886.
Sonthal Purneah	Deoghur	950	665	30	Wheat ... Barley ... Gram ... Mustard ... Linsed ...	8 annas ...	12 annas ...	Deficiency of rainfall.
	Dumka	1,326	713	44	Wheat ... Mustard ... Gram ... Wheat ... Barley ... Surpoojah ...	12 " ...	16 " ...	There was no rain in November and December last, and this has affected the rubber outturn.
	Golda	966	579	176	Wheat ... Gram ... Arhar ... Barley ... Peas ... Khusari ... Pulse ... Mustard ... Linsed ...	12 " ...	16 " ...	Excessive rainfall at time of sowing and deficiency of rainfall afterwards.
	Rajmahal	740	555	116	Mustard ... Linsed ... Barley ... Wheat ... Gram ... Peas ...	8 " ...	12 " ...	Heavy rain at the time of sowing and want of rain later on.
	District Total	1,702	1,131	466				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Estimated area under rubber crops.	Names of principal rubber crops of sub-division.	Estimated outturn expressed in annas of current year's rubber crops.	Same of previous year's rubber crops.	REMARKS.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.

		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.				
Subal Per- unahis- sacid.	Jamuna ...	606	278	16	Wheat ...	14 annas	16 annas	Want of rain at the time of sowing.
	Pakour ...	683	506	75	Barley ...			
					Rye ...			
					Cotton ...			
					Linseed ...			
					Arhar ...			
					Wheat ...	16 "	14 "	Deficiency of rainfall.
					Barley ...			
					Pulse ...			
					Gram ...			
					Oilseeds ...			
	District Total ...	6,461	3,296	409				

ORISSA DIVISION.

Buck	Cuttack ...	989	593	83	Birri ...	8 annas	7 annas.	
	Banki ...	116	48	3	Kulthi ...			
	Kendrapara ...	1,324	854	117	Moong ...			
					Arhar ...			
	Jajpore ...	1,104	496	24	Do. ...	6 "	12 "	
					Birli ...	10 "	8 "	
					Moongh ...			
					Kulthi ...			
					Gram ...			
					Birli ...	14 "	12 "	
					Moong ...			
					Kulthi ...			
					Arhar ...			
	District Total ...	3,633	1,991	227				
Bate	Balasore ...	1,158	827	16	Moong ...	16 annas.	16 annas.	
					Arhar ...			
					Birli ...			
					Masur ...			
	Bhuddruck ...	908	695	12	Moong ...	16 "	16 "	
					Birli ...			
					Arhar ...			
					Khesari ...			
	District Total ...	2,761	1,432	28				
Bate	Sudder ...	1,182	624	50	Moong ...	7 annas	6 annas	Heavy rainfall late in 1886 damaged the previous year's crops to great extent, and deficient and irregular rain during 1887 has damaged the crops for 1887-88.
					Kulthi ...			
					Go-hi ...			
					Arhar ...			
					Mustard ...	12 "	9 "	
					Sesamum ...			
					Tia ...			
					Castor ...			
					Moong ...			
					Kulthi ...			
					Pirli ...			
					Gram ...			
					Castor ...			
					Sesamum ...			
	District Total ...	2,472	1,693	113				

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Bairbhagh...	Giridih ...	2,416	2,060	No reliable information is available, as the district has never been surveyed.	Wheat ...	8 annas.	11 annas.	The decrease is due to want of timely rain.
					Barley ...	7 "	8 "	
					Gram ...	8 "	10 "	
					Rabur ...	8 "	12 "	
					Mustard ...	8 "	10 "	
					Sorghum ...	8 "	10 "	
					Khesari ...	11 "	12 "	
					Wheat ...	5 "	13 "	
					Barley ...	5 "	11 "	
					Gram ...	6 "	14 "	
					Linseed ...	5 "	15 "	
					Khesari ...	7 "	13 "	
					Rabur ...	9 "	12 "	
					Mustard ...	6 "	15 "	
					Mustard ...	5 "	16 "	
					Sorghum ...	6 "	14 "	
					Khesari ...	6 "	15 "	
					Til ...	4 "	12 "	
	District Total ...	7,021	2,060					

TEMENT II—Showing estimated outturn of important special crops, such as Jute, Tobacco, Ganja, Sugarcane, Opium, Mulberry.

ACT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Name of special crop.	Estimated area under special crop.	Estimated outturn in annas of current year's crop.	Outturn in annas of preceding year's crop.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN DIVISION.								
		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.			
a ...	Sudder ...	1,242	893	Sugarcane ... Tobacco ...	39	12 annas ...	10 annas.	
	Culna ...	432	324	Jute ... Sugarcane ... Potatoes ...	5 1 2½	12 .. * ... 14 16 .. † ...	16 .. 16 .. 20 ..	* Current year's outturn affected by want of sufficient rain at the sowing season as well as after germination. † The outturn was affected by want of water for irrigation, the tanks not filling as usual, owing to a scanty fall of rain.
	Cutwa ...	352	274	Sugarcane ... Jute ... Tobacco ...	8 {	12 .. 12 .. 14 ..	12 .. 12 .. 16 ..	Tobacco is cultivated only on the banks of rivers on a very limited scale.
	Raneegunge ...	671	214	Sugarcane ...	3	15 ..	15 ..	
	District Total ...	2,697	1,805		54½			
na ...	Sudder ...	1,921	576	Sugarcane ... Jute ... Tobacco ... Mulberry ...	38 2½ ½ ½	14 annas ... 10 .. 10 .. 12 ..	12 annas ...	The falling off is due to insufficiency of rain.
	Bishenpore ...	700	280	Sugarcane ...	2½	16 ..	12 ..	
	District Total ...	2,621	856		43½			
am ...	Sooree (Sudder) ...	1,108	634	Sugarcane ... Mulberry ...	3	16 annas ...	7 annas.	
	Rampore Haut ...	613	486	Jute ... Tobacco ... Sugarcane ... Mulberry ...	6 {	8 .. 8 .. 8 .. 12 ..	8 .. 6 .. 7 .. 12 ..	
	District Total ...	1,750	1,150		9			
pore ...	Sudder ...	3,207	2,265	Sugarcane ...	Very small	16 annas ...	18 annas.	
	Contai ...	849	194	" ...	"	14 ..	14 ..	
	Ghettal ...	321	200	" ...	3	15 ..	12 ..	
	Tumlook ...	620	465	" ...	Very small area.	12 ..	12 ..	
	District Total ...	5,087	3,324		3			
ly ...	Sudder ...	412	265	Tobacco ... Sugarcane ... Potatoes ...	17 {	13 annas ...	12 annas.	
	Serampore ...	343	240	Sugarcane ... Potatoes ... Tobacco ...	30 {	14 ..	14 ..	Sugarcane has been very largely grown this year and also potatoes.
	Jehanabad ...	438	262	Sugarcane ... Tobacco ...	17 5	20 .. 16 ..	14 .. 16 ..	
	Howrah ...	173	131	Jute ... Sugarcane ...	2½ 3	16 annas ...	12 annas.	
	Ooloborya ...	303	251	Jute ... Sugarcane ... Tobacco ... Mulberry ...	27 6 2 ½	15 .. 20 .. 18 .. 16 ..	17½ .. 20 .. 17½ .. 16 ..	
	District Total ...	1,690	1,140		112½			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Name of special crop.	Estimated area under special crop.	Estimated outturn in annas of current year's crop.	Outturn in annas of preceding year's crop.	REMARKS.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.								
24-Pargunnahs	Sudder including Barrapore.	85	513	Jute, tobacco and sugarcane.	198	16 annas	12 annas.	
	Diamond Harbour	417	331	Jute	1	16	14	
	Buraset	792	245	Jute, tobacco and sugarcane.	12	13	13	
	Bashimt	560	277	Ditto	61	9	8	
	Barrackpore	42	36	Jute and sugarcane.	24	11	13	
	Dum-Dum	24	15	Sugarcane, jute.	1	12	14	
	District Total	2,120	1,405		275			
Khoolna	Sudder	1,572	713	Jute, tobacco, sugarcane, betel nut, &c.	132	12 annas	12 annas.	
	Salkhira	1,273	661					
	Bakshat	1,508	769					
	Area of boundary lands and rivers of the Sunderbans in this district.	496						
	District Total	4,849	2,153		132			
Nuddoa	Sudder	701	474	Sugarcane	4	12 annas	6 annas	Last year the greater portion of them wasted away.
	Chudanga	437	218	Ditto	26	12	8	
	Kushien	558	418	Jute	53	8	12	The floods did damage to the jute as well as to the sugarcane.
	Meherpore	627	489	Sugarcane, Turmeric, Tobacco.				
				Jute	4	10 annas	10 annas.	
				Tobacco	10	10	10	
				Sugarcane	12	12	12	
Jessore				Mulberry	12	12	12	
				Turneric	12	12	12	
				Indigo	20	7	10	
	Ranaghat	427	256	Jute	64	12	12	
				Tobacco	12	12	12	
				Sugarcane	25	14	12	
	District Total	2,750	1,815		221			
Moorshedabad	Sudder	839	533	Sugarcane	21	14 annas	14 annas.	
				Tobacco	21	14	14	
				Jute	21	14	14	
	Bongoug	649	389	Jute	7	12	13	Want of reasonable rainfall was the cause of the outturn of jute being lower than that of the last year.
				Tobacco	15	16	16	
				Sugarcane	7	16	16	
	Narail	487	171	Jute	10	16	17	
Mooresabad	Mageorah	425	284	Jute	15	16	12	
				Sugar	1	10	16	Favourable rain during the sowing
	Jhenida	475	269	Jute	2	12	10	
				Sugarcane	3	16	14	
				Tobacco	1	12	12	
	District Total	2,925	1,586		124			
Mooresabad	Lalbag	372	223	Jute	4	14 annas	14 annas.	
				Tobacco	4	16	16	
				Sugarcane	4	13	14	
				Mulberry	2	16	14	
	Jungipore	508	444	Tobacco		14	14	
				Jute		12	16	
				Sugarcane		10	14	
Mooresabad				Indigo		12	14	
				Mulberry		14	12	
	Kandi	512	409	Sugarcane	35	12	12	
				Mulberry	32	4	8	
	Sudder	767	613	Mulberry	13	10	16	
				Tobacco	4	9	9	
	District Total	2,159	1,609		184			
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.								
Dinapore	Sudder	3,251	1,950	Tobacco	19	10 annas	10 annas	Unseasonable rain is the cause of
	Makurghon	867	630	Sugarcane	13	14	14	clency.
				Tobacco				Ditto ditto.
	District Total	4,118	2,580		32			

* This includes Sunderban 2,773 square miles appertaining to this district.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Name of special crop.	Estimated area under special crop.	Estimated outturn in annas of current year's crop.	Outturn in annas of preceding year's crop.	REMARKS.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION—concluded.

Rajshahye	Sudder	911	689	Tobacco	12 annas	Not taken	Proper information as regards the estimated area under each special crop has not been obtained. Tobacco is not cultivated to any extent in the Sudder and Nattora sub-divisions, but only here and there. The area under sugarcane in the Nowgong sub-division is very limited. The Sub-divisional Officer of Nowgong reports that the long spell of cloudy weather and the recent rains have washed the juice out of the sugarcane flower and thus reduced the outturn of the crop to a great extent. Mulberry is not cultivated in the Nattora sub-division.
	Nattora	817	653	Sugarcane	.....	11 1/2	8 annas
	Nowgong	603	401	Tobacco	.....	8	1
				Ganja	14	12	16	
				Mulberry	.....	.....	.....
	District Total	2,304	1,706		14			
Bangore	Bangore	3,186	2,788	Tobacco	160	12 annas	16 annas	Sugarcane is grown in the Serajganga sub-division to a very small extent. Tobacco is grown in the Pubna and Serajganga sub-divisions in small quantities for home consumption only. Opium, ganja, and mulberry are not grown in any of the sub-divisions.
	Nelplamaree			Sugarcane	30	10	10	
	Kurigram							
	District Total	3,186	2,788		190			
Bogra	Bogra	1,418	1,013	Jute	12 annas	14 annas	Sugarcane is grown in the Serajganga sub-division to a very small extent. Tobacco is grown in the Pubna and Serajganga sub-divisions in small quantities for home consumption only. Opium, ganja, and mulberry are not grown in any of the sub-divisions.
				Tobacco	.....	13	13
				Sugarcane	.....	15	13
				Ganja	91	12	10	
				Mulberry	.....	6	4
	District Total	1,418	1,013	Potatoes and Vegetables	13	13	12	
Pubna	Sudder	890	667	Sugarcane	35	12 annas	14 annas	Sugarcane is grown in the Serajganga sub-division to a very small extent. Tobacco is grown in the Pubna and Serajganga sub-divisions in small quantities for home consumption only. Opium, ganja, and mulberry are not grown in any of the sub-divisions.
	Serajganga	957	717					
	District Total	1,847	1,384		35			
Durrain	The Terai	203	159	Tobacco	4	4 annas	6 annas	Want of sufficient rain at the time of sowing caused this bad outturn. These crops are grown to a very small extent in the Sudder, Kurigram, and Kalimpur jurisdictions.
	Kalimpur	486	388	Sugarcane	.....	.....	.....
	Durrain	306	244					
	District Total	995	716		4			
Diporee	Baiktapore pergunnah	429	231	Tobacco	6	12 annas	10 annas	Sugarcane is grown in the Serajganga sub-division to a very small extent. Tobacco is grown in the Pubna and Serajganga sub-divisions in small quantities for home consumption only. Opium, ganja, and mulberry are not grown in any of the sub-divisions.
				Sugarcane	.....	10	10
	Boda	402	251	Tobacco	18	8	9	
				Sugarcane	.....	8	12
				Ginger	.....	7	10
	Patgram	86	62	Tobacco	7	14	12	
				Sugarcane	.....	6	8
Mynagore	Mynagore	524	157	Tobacco	4	5	Sugarcane is grown in the Serajganga sub-division to a very small extent. Tobacco is grown in the Pubna and Serajganga sub-divisions in small quantities for home consumption only. Opium, ganja, and mulberry are not grown in any of the sub-divisions.
				Sugarcane	.....	.....	.....
	Pallacotta	Not known	.....	Tobacco	Not known	14	12
	Alipore	1,391	125	Tobacco	Not known	14	12	
	District Total	2,832	834		35			

DACCA DIVISION.

Dacca	Sudder	1,206	683	Jute	175	16 annas	16 annas	
				Tobacco	.....	16	16
				Sugarcane	.....	16	16
	Narsingunge	450	303	Sugarcane	20	12	8	
				Tobacco	40	8	8	
Munshingunge	Munshingunge	401	290	Jute	50	14	
				Sugarcane	25	16 annas	16	
	Munshingunge	641	320	Jute	45	.....	16
	District Total	2,707	1,510		375			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation	Name of special crop.	Estimated area under special crop.	Estimated outturn in annas of current year's crop.	Outturn in annas of preceding year's crop.	REMARKS.
DACCA DIVISION - concluded.								
Furzedpore ...	Sudder ...	Sq. miles. 809	Sq. miles. 652	Jute ...	60	12 annas	15 annas.	
	Malariopore ...	976	644	Tobacco ...	1	12 "	12 "	
	Goulundo ...	428	321	Sugarcane ...	130	12 "	15 "	
				Jute ...	62	12 annas	15 "	
				Sugarcane ...	1	12 annas	12 "	
Buckergunge...	District Total ...	2,294	1,597	Tobacco ...	13	12 "	12 "	
	Barisal ...	1,111	722	Jute and sugarcane.	80	11 annas	12 annas.	
	Perozepur ...	692	415	Sugarcane ...	12	14 "	14 "	
	Patnakhali ...	1,231	677	Ditto ...	1	14 "	14 "	
	Bhola ...	631	399	Ditto ...	1	14 "	14 "	
Nymnaingh...	District Total ...	3,649	2,213		94	13'25	13'50	
	Sudder ...	1,884	1,003	Jute ...	978		14 annas	Sugarcane and tobacco are cultivated for home consumption.
	Kishoregunge ...	714	658				10 "	
	Netrokona ...	1,375	850				10 "	
	Jamulpore ...	1,214	953				12 "	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Atma ...	1,041	789				17 "	
	District Total ...	6,298	3,914		978			
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.								
Tipperah ...	Comillah or Sudder ...	1,138	613	Sugarcane ...	126	15 annas	15 annas.	
	Ershmanberia ...	769	553	Tobacco ...		12 "	12 "	
				Jute ...		12 "	12 "	
	Chandpore ...	580	406	Tobacco ...	107	10 annas	8 "	
				Patnosa ...		12 "	11 "	
Noakhally ...	District Total ...	2,487	1,592	Jute ...		12 "	14 "	
	Sudder ...	1,598	817	Sugarcane ...	2	12 annas	12 "	
	Fenay ...	343	216	China ...		14 "	12 "	
				Kuon ...		14 "	14 "	
	District Total ...	1,611	1,033	Jute ...	180		14 "	
Chittagong ...				Sugarcane ...	6	16 annas	14 "	
	Sudder ...	1,610	576	Belal-huts ...		13 "	12 "	
	Cox's Bazar ...	927	613	Jute ...	2	16 annas	14 annas.	
				Tobacco ...	4	16 "	14 "	
	District Total ...	2,567	1,209	Sugarcane ...	6	16 "	14 "	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.				Sugarcane ...	29	16 "	8 "	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	6,419	56*	Tobacco ...	111	16 "	8 "	
								Most of the tobacco is grown for local consumption and is manufactured into cheroots which the Mughas and other smoke. The cheroots made from the tobacco grown in the Mutamari Vale are highly prized and appreciated even by European gentlemen.
	District Total ...	6,419	56		3	12 annas	6 annas	* About 30,000 acres jum lands, 6,500 acre plough lands.
PATNA DIVISION.								
Patna ...	Sudder ...	617	455	Poppy ...	12	15 annas	8 annas †	* Owing to rainfall at the time of flowering and collecting opium in some places.
				Sugarcane ...	11	13'3 "	12 "	† Owing to hail-storms in the month of Fulgoun.
	Barh ...	576	405	Jute ...	1	12 "	15 "	‡ Deficiency in rainfall. Late sowings.
	Dinapore ...	143	143	Tobacco ...	1	14 "	15 "	§ Excess rainfall and damage done by hail at ris.
	Behar ...	793	650	Sugarcane ...	1	12 "	14 "	
Gya ...				Opium ...	1	15 "	12 "	
				Sugarcane ...	1	15 "	12 "	
				Tobacco ...	9	13'6 "	12 "	* Owing to rainfall at the end of January the condition of these crops improved to some extent, but the high winds in February had some bad effect on the poppy.
	District Total ...	2,079	1,617	Poppy ...				
	Auranabad ...	1,245	747	Jute ...				
Jehanabad ...				Sugarcane ...	74	10 annas	14 annas	Deficient rain caused decrease in the out-turn of this year.
				Opium ...	10	13 "	13 "	Affected by deficiency of rain.
				Sugarcane ...	10	12 "	16 "	
				Opium ...	35	16 "	16 "	
				Sugarcane ...	23	12 "	10 "	
Supder ...				Opium ...	115	9 "	12 "	Deficiency of rain caused injury to the crop.
				Sugarcane ...	147	14 "	12 "	
	District Total ...	4,712	3,449		367			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Name of special crop.	Estimated area under special crop.	Estimated outturn in annas of current year's crop.	Outturn in annas of preceding year's crop.	REMARKS.

PATNA DIVISION—concluded.

Bahadur	Arrah	915	777	Sugarcane ... } Opium ... }	31	6 annas ... 15 ..	10 annas ... 10 ..	Deficiency of outturn of sugarcane crop is due to excessive rainfall during the planting season. The sugarcane this year has been greatly destroyed by grasshoppers (katia), and is an unusually bad crop. Poppy is reported to be very good.
	Buxar	606	236	Sugarcane ... Opium ... }	71 71	6 .. 18 ..	12 .. 12 ..	
	Sasaram	1,493	1,149	Tobacco ... Sugarcane ... Opium ... }	..... 5 3	..... 4 annas ... 12 ..	..... 6 annas ... 8 ..
	Bhabhuah	1,037	725	Sugarcane ... Opium ... }	98 40	4 .. 16 ..	12 .. 16 ..	
	District Total	4,101	2,987		201			
Arrah	Sudder	1,222	1,155	Tobacco ... Opium ... }	61 14	20 annas ... 12 ..	16 annas ... 16 ..	Insignificant.
	Madhubani	1,349	936	Tobacco ... Sugarcane ... Opium ... }	25 75 31	16 .. 16 .. 10 ..	16 .. 16 .. 16 ..	
	Tajpur	761	665	Tobacco ...	95	16 ..	10 ..	
	District Total	3,332	2,756		191			
Muzaffarpore	Muzaffarpore	1,218	974	Inte ... Tobacco ... Sugarcane ... Opium ... }	91	10 annas ...	12 annas ...	
	Hajepore	771	616	Tobacco ... Sugarcane ... Opium ... }	123	10 ..	8 ..	
	Sitamarhes	1,014	770	Tobacco ... Sugarcane ... Opium ... Mulberry ... }	1 11 1 5	13 .. 10 .. 10 .. 9 ..	11 .. 12 .. 12 .. 12 ..	
	District Total	3,003	2,360		134			
Saran	Sudder	998	849	Tobacco ... Opium ... Sugarcane ... }	27	15 annas ...	14 annas ...	
	Sowan	853	725	Opium ... Sugarcane ... }	15 Not stated	18 ..	18 ..	
	Gopalganj	771	695	Opium ...	Not stated	12 ..	14 ..	
	District Total	2,622	2,269		40			
Bhagalpur	Sudder	1,518	1,366	Opium ... Sugarcane ... }	40 6	12 annas ... 10 ..	14 annas ... 14 ..	
	Bettiah	1,703	1,277	Sugarcane ... Opium ... }	6 25	12 .. 13 ..	16 .. 12 ..	
	District Total	3,221	2,643		78			

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Bhagalpur	Sudder	1,559	1,091	Opium ... Sugarcane ... Tobacco ... Sugarcane ... Opium ... Sugarcane ... }	6 5 2 5 6 4	14 annas ... 12 .. 14 .. 12 .. 14 .. 16 ..	14 annas ... 14 .. 12 .. 8 .. 14 .. 16 ..
	Begusarai	769	676				
	Samat	1,493	1,052				
	District Total	3,821	2,719		20		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Name of special crop.	Estimated area under special crop.	Estimated outturn in annas of current year's crop.	Outturn in annas of preceding year's crop.	REMARKS.
BHAGULPORE DIVISION—concluded.								
Bhagulpore	Sudder	Sq. miles. 950	Sq. miles. 655	Jute Tobacco Sugarcane Opium	20	12 annas	12 annas	Ganja and mulberry are not grown here while tobacco is grown to a very limited extent.
	Panka	1,185	829	Sugarcane	23	16	16	It appears from enquiry made by the Excise Deputy Collector that the area under poppy cultivation varies each year, as will appear from the following figures— 2,287 highas in 1884-85, 2,803 " in 1885-86, 2,082 " in 1886-87.
	Madehpurah	572	556					Owing to jute, tobacco and sugarcane being cultivated to a very small extent, no forecast is given by the Sub-divisional Officer. Opium and mulberry are not grown.
	Supoul	1,275	956	Jute Tobacco Sugarcane Indigo seeds	9 9 13 13	12 annas 10 10 14	12 annas 12 13 10	Ganja, opium, and mulberry are not cultivated in this sub-division.
	District Total	4,258	3,006		97			
Purneah	Sudder	2,573	1,929	Jute Tobacco Sugarcane	96	12 annas	16 annas	Tobacco and sugarcane have been damaged this year from want of rainfall since November last.
	Arrarrah	1,044	730	Jute Tobacco Sugarcane	43	10 12 12	16 annas 12 16	Jute suffered from excessive rainfall when sown.
	Kishengunge	1,340	1,003	Jute Tobacco Sugarcane	251	12 12 14	16 16 15	Excessive rainfall in the beginning of June injured the crops. There was excessive rain when jute was sown, and hence the short crop of this year. There was no rain since November, and hence the short crop in tobacco. Ditto ditto in sugarcane.
	District Total	4,956	3,664		390			
Maldah	Whole district	1,902	1,131	Jute Mulberry Indigo Tobacco Sugarcane	65 122 90 10 14	14 annas 16 12 14	12 12 16 13 12	There has been hardly any rain since the end of the monsoon.
	District Total	1,902	1,131		271			
Southal Pergunahs.	Deoghur	950	665	Sugarcane	5	10 annas	16 annas	
	Dumka, Sudder	1,428	713	Indigo, sugarcane, tobacco.	14	16	16	
	Godda	966	579	Tobacco Sugarcane	22 4	8 16	12 14	
	Rajmehal	740	555	Tobacco Sugarcane Jute	3 3 5	8 8 18	12 12 13	
	Jamtara	606	278	Sugarcane	5	18	13	Last year's rainfall was excessive. This year owing to deficiency of rain the crop is said to have thrived.
	Pakour	683	506	Blank				There are no important special crops grown here.
	District Total	5,461	3,295		16 1/2			

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack	Sudder	989	593	Sugarcane Tobacco and flax.	12 1/2	10 annas	8 annas.	
	Banki	116	48	Sugarcane and tobacco.	2	12	10	
	Kendrapara	1,424	854	Jute, tobacco, sugarcane, caslor.	2 1/2	18	11	
	Jajpore	1,104	495	Tobacco and sugarcane.	30	16	12	
	District Total	3,633	1,991		46 1/2			
Balasore	Balasore	1,168	827	Sugarcane Jute	1 2	16 annas	16 annas.	
	Bhandruk	908	606	Sugarcane Jute Tobacco	1 2 2	16 annas	16 16 16	
	District Total	2,066	1,433		6 1/2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DISTRICT.	Sub-division.	Total area of sub-division.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation.	Name of special crop.	Estimated area under special crop.	Estimated outturn in annas of current year's crops.	Outturn in annas of preceding year's crop.	REMARKS.

ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.

		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.			
Pooree	Sudder	1,482	696	Sugarcane ... Tobacco ... Cotton ... Jute ...	56	12 annas ...	9 annas.	
	Khorda	990	396	Sugarcane	14	16 ..	16 ..	
	District Total	2,472	1,093		674			

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

Hasaribazh	Giridih	2,446	2,000	Sugarcane ... Opium	No reliable information is available.	13 annas ... 12 ..	13 annas. 10 ..		
	Head-quarters	4,575		Sugarcane ... Opium		15 .. 13 ..	15 .. 15 ..		
	District Total	7,021	2,000						
Lohardugga	Head-quarters	7,744	3,954	Sugarcane	Not known	10 annas ...	14 annas.		
	Palamow	4,260	754	Opium	Ditto	8 ..	12 ..		
	District Total	12,004	4,718						
Manbhoom	Gobindpore	803	280	Sugarcane ... Cotton ... Babui grass ... Tobacco ...	4 14 1 14	20 annas ... 10 .. 15 .. 12 ..	20 annas. 12 .. 17 .. 13 ..		Babui grass is not regularly cultivated.
	Sudder	3,244	1,203	Sugarcane ... Cotton ... Babui grass ... Indigo ... Tobacco	2 6 9 3 6	20 .. 10 .. 15 .. 12 .. 12 ..	20 .. 12 .. 17 .. 15 .. 12 ..		Ditto ditto.
	District Total	4,147	1,492		304				
Singbhoom	No sub-division	4,336	1,897	Tobacco and sugarcane.	37	12 annas ...	12 annas.		
	District Total	4,336	1,897		37				
	GRAND TOTAL FOR THE WHOLE OF BHARAL	152,165	87,843		5,618				

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1887-88.

No. 396B, dated Calcutta, the 11th May 1888.

From—K. G. GUPTA, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I AM directed by the Board of Revenue to submit the following report
on the state of the salt market for the fourth
quarter of 1887-88, comprising the months of
January, February and March 1888.

SALT.

F. M. HALLIDAY, Esq.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 22,01,094 maunds 7 chittacks against 27,10,003 maunds 8 seers 2 chittacks in the previous quarter, and 26,06,814 maunds 38 seers 7 chittacks in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 42,45,508-4 against Rs. 50,56,522-2-8 in the previous quarter, and Rs. 48,91,893-8 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

3. The quantity of excise salt sold in the districts of Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore during the quarter under review from the stock of the different seasons' manufacture, and the quantities which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shown in table I:—

TABLE I.

	CUTTACK.			POOREE.					
	Manufacture of—			Manufacture of—					
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1880-81.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Balance at close of the last quarter.	1,296 5 0	1,563 0 0	7,685 0 0	321 0 0	1,988 2 12	1,473 17 6	24,793 29 0*	46 0 0	37,399 29 0†
Manufactured or added during the quarter.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 15 0†	.....	.....
Total	1,296 5 0	1,563 0 0	7,685 0 0	321 0 0	1,988 2 12	1,473 17 6	24,994 3 0	46 0 0	37,339 29 0
Sales during the quarter	255 15 0	62 0 0	5,390 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,030 20 0	.....	27,315 20 0
Wastage	380 10 0	.....	.....	154 20 8	.....	678 2 6	959 3 0	46 0 0	508 20 0
Total	635 25 0	62 0 0	5,390 0 0	154 20 8	.....	678 2 6	7,989 23 0	46 0 0	27,823 0 0
Balance at close of the quarter	660 20 0	1,501 0 0	2,295 0 0	166 10 8	1,988 2 12	795 15 0	17,004 20 0	.....	9,425 20 0

BALASORE.							
Manufacture of—							
1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	
Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	
Balance at close of the last quarter.	623 25 0	2,909 10 8	2,831 17 11	3,614 3 0	3,729 30 0	11,445 15 0	74 15 0
Manufactured or added during the quarter.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	623 25 0	2,909 10 8	2,831 17 11	3,614 3 0	3,729 30 0	11,445 15 0	74 15 0
Sales during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 0 0	592 0 0	.....
Waste	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,100 0 0	592 0 0	.....
Balance at close of the quarter	623 25 0	2,909 10 8	2,831 17 11	3,614 3 0	2,629 30 0	10,853 15 0	74 15 0

* The difference between these figures and the corresponding figures shown in the statement submitted with the report for the previous quarter is due to revised figures since received from the Collector.
† Found in excess in the golah.

4. The above statement shows that the total sale of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 41,745 maunds 15 seers against 59,660 maunds 5 seers in the previous quarter, and 52,848 maunds 30 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

5. The subjoined table shows in comparison the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

TABLE II.

	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Fourth quarter.		Fourth quarter.		Fourth quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool punnah	24,13,656	16,91,763	19,40,237	15,67,730	11,49,787	15,36,549
Foreign kurkutch	2,46,263	3,53,269	3,63,874	6,77,565	5,46,968	3,73,719
Indian ditto	1,15,569	1,42,361	1,21,340	1,42,549	2,23,095	1,58,754
Total	27,75,488	21,90,393	24,25,451	23,87,845	17,18,950	20,69,022

6. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shown in the above table :—

TABLE III.

	1885-86.		1886-87.		1887-88.	
	Fourth quarter.		Fourth quarter.		Fourth quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	1,15,569	1,42,361	1,21,340	1,42,549	2,23,095	1,58,754
Total	1,15,569	1,42,361	1,21,340	1,42,549	2,23,095	1,58,754

7. Table IV shows the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter as compared with the results of the previous four quarters.

TABLE IV.

• WHERE STORED.	Fourth quarter of 1886-87.	First quarter of 1887-88.	Second quarter of 1887-88.	Third quarter of 1887-88.	Fourth quarter of 1887-88.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Saltica Government Godowns	8,07,682	8,07,700	7,86,071	9,86,779	10,36,591
Chittagong do. do.	93,180	63,223	1,22,165	1,68,566	95,187
Total	9,00,862	8,70,923	9,08,236	11,55,345	11,32,078

8. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years are shown in the table below :—

TABLE V.

PERIOD.	Via Balikhall.	Via Sankrail.	Via Gewahally.	Via Kidderpore.	Via Ballaghutta.	Via Rutherford Ghât.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways or via Chitpore.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Fourth quarter of 1885-86	2,16,702	1,66,818	1,36,026	63,605	5,42,608	1,19,414	8,97,448	86,208
Do. of 1886-87	2,03,640	1,75,780	1,19,792	60,950	5,57,979	1,65,721	9,16,691	1,22,161
Do. of 1887-88	2,15,518	1,59,072	1,04,228	70,900	4,53,938	7,455	9,16,337	2,04,616

9. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to				stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 28,271 maunds 10 seers as noted in the margin against 48,240 maunds in the previous quarter, and 67,607 maunds 30 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.
	Mds.	s.	c.	
January	15,021	10	0	
February	5,120	0	0	
March	8,130	0	0	
Total	28,271	10	0	

10. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta according to published market reports were as follows:—

							Tons.
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,590
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,350
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,820
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,760

No shipments were reported during the quarter under review for the port of Chittagong.

11. Table VI shows the market price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year.

TABLE VI.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Prices on the 15th January		Prices on the 31st January		Prices on the 14th February		Prices on the 28th February		Prices on the 12th March		Prices on the 31st March	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool pungah	76	78	76	115	75	125	68	170	68	149	67	132
French kurkutch	46	52	43	55	45	60	45	70	45	72	48	72
Jedda ditto	44	52	42	52	43	55	41	70	41	71	48	71
Bombay ditto	45	45	48	50	50	80	50	96	50	96	50	92
Italian ditto	46	52	46	55	45	60	45	70	45	72	48	72
Muscat ditto	47	48	46	48	45	65	42	65	42	55	47	54
Rock	100	65	100	65	100	75	100	75	100	65	100	65

12. The following table shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong and Naraingunge during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1886-87:—

TABLE VII.

PORT.	DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.*	
		Fourth quarter of 1886-87.	Fourth quarter of 1887-88.	Fourth quarter of 1886-87.	Fourth quarter of 1887-88.
		Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Chittagong	Liverpool pungah	83,130 0 0	...	99,801 16 0	90,322 34 0
	Hamburg	57,140 0 0	...	50,429 30 0	...
	Maudive	...	...	0 5 8	...
	Hong-kong	...	...	0 25 0	...
	Nathal	...	...	...	0 9 0
Naraingunge	Jedda	...	...	...	3 15 0
	Rangoon	...	...	...	0 5 0
	Liverpool pungah	...	...	9,900 0 0	...
Total		1,40,270 0 0	...	1,06,131 22 8	90,322 34 0

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack, Pooree and Balasore.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th May 1888.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan May 19, '88	0.30	Weather—hot and cloudy. State and prospects of crops fair. Ploughing going on. Common rice 22 seers per rupee.
	Culna ...	0.33	
	Cutwa ...	0.40	
	Raneegunge ...	0.04	
	2 Bankoora „ 19, '88	1.50	Weather—seasonable. Fields are being ploughed for <i>aus</i> crop. Sugarcane, cotton and indigo thriving. More rain wanted. No appreciable change in the rice market.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	3 Beerbhoom „ 19, '88	Nil	Weather—hot. Ploughing and manuring only going on.
	4 Midnapur „ 19, '88	0.15	Some storms at head-quarters, but in the Ghatal and Contai Sub-divisions weather has been very hot and dry. Rain wanted generally for cultivation.
	5 Hugli „ 18, '88	1.00	Weather—stormy. Prospects of crops good so far.
	Serampur ...	0.20	
	Jehanabad ...	0.93	
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 Howrah „ 22, '88	1.62	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops satisfactory. More rain wanted.
	Ouloberia ...	0.27	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>		
	7 24-Perghs. May 22, '88	1.12	Weather—sultry. Sowing of jute and <i>aus</i> still continues. Sugarcane doing well.
	8 Nuddea „ 19, '88	0.11	Weather—sultry and stormy. <i>Aus</i> sowings almost completed; a good area under seed. General tillage is in progress. Seedlings are good.
PRESIDENCY DIV.	9 Koochbea ...	0.10	
	Ratanghat ...	0.48	
	10 Khoolna „ 19, '88	0.20	Weather—hot sun, but some breeze. <i>Boro</i> rice still being harvested. <i>Aus</i> being sown. <i>Til</i> promises well.
	11 Jessore „ 19, '88	0.28	Weather—very hot and occasionally cloudy. Sowing of both <i>amun</i> and <i>aus</i> still going on. Harvesting of <i>boro</i> nearly completed. Prospects good.
	Bongong ...	0.95	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	12 Moorshedabad „ 19, '88	Nil	Weather—very hot, though cloudy at intervals. <i>Amun</i> and <i>aus</i> being sown.
	13 Dinagepur May 19, '88	1.33	Weather—sultry. <i>Dhan</i> cultivation in progress. Prospects good.
	Thakurgaon ...	0.15	
	14 Rajshahye „ 19, '88	0.30	Weather—cool and sultry by turns. Rain has done good to crops. Average price of rice in the district nearly 23 seers per rupee.
	Nuttore ...	0.70	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	15 Nowgong ...	0.84	
	16 Rangpur „ 19, '88	0.47	Weather—showery and favourable for crops. <i>Amun</i> being sown. Prospects of jute and <i>aus</i> continue good.
	Nilphamari ...	2.41	
	17 Gaibandha „ 19, '88	0.51	Weather—sultry. State and prospects of crops excellent.
	Bogra ...	0.96	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	18 Sherpur ...	1.09	
	Nowkhilla ...	0.76	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good.
	19 Pubna „ 19, '88	1.17	Passing showers. Prospects of crops fairly good.
	Serejgunge „ 19, '88	0.76	
	Darjeeling „ 19, '88	2.20	Weather—hot and cool by turns. Standing crops doing well. Condition of sugarcane good. Lands are being prepared for winter rice. Prices stationary.
DACA DIVISION.	20 Julpigoree „ 19, '88	2.20	
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>		
	21 Dacca May 19, '88	1.61	Weather—hot and dry. <i>Amun</i> and <i>aus</i> paddy being sown on high lands. <i>Aus</i> and jute are thriving. Prospects continue favourable. Rivers rising.
	Munshigunge ...	0.10	
	Nazimgunge ...	0.18	
DACA DIVISION.	22 Farreedpur „ 19, '88	Nil	Weather—hot. Sowing of paddy and jute going on. Prospects good.
	Backergunge „ 17, '88	0.26	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops good.
	23 Mymensingh „ 18, '88	3.14	Weather—hot. Prospects of crops good.
	Samalpur ...	0.67	
	Attila ...	0.85	
DACA DIVISION.	24 Netrakona ...	2.15	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather and state and prospects of the crops.
BENGAL—concluded.			
Eastern Districts—concl.			
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	22 Chittagong May 22, '88	5.81	Weather—seasonable. Sowing of <i>pania aus</i> continues. Prospects fair. Prices stationary.
	23 Noakholly „ 18, '88	3.97	Weather—warm. Heavy rain on 15th. Sowing of <i>aus</i> going on. Prospects good.
	24 Fenny „ „	0.80	
	24 Tipperah „ 17, '88	0.82	Weather—rather cooler than usual at this time of the year. <i>Aus</i> and <i>aman</i> being sown and transplanted. <i>Pl</i> and chilies being harvested with fair outturn. Prospects all round good.
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts „ 15, '88	0.45	Weather—extremely hot during the first six days of the week. Heavy storm with rain on the 15th. Sowing in <i>jums</i> continues. Planting of sugarcane is completely over, and plants are thriving well.
	Hill Tipperah „ 16, '88	Nil	Weather—not settled; stormy. Early rice still being sown. Cultivation of <i>jums</i> continues.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVS.	26 Patna May 19, '88	Nil	Weather—hot and close. A slight shower of rain on the 17th. All <i>rubbi</i> crops threshed and stored. <i>Chenna</i> being sown. Reaping of <i>boro</i> rice going on. Prices of food-grains stationary.
	27 Barh „ „	0.25	
	27 Gya „ 19, '88	A few drops of rain on 17th	Weather—cloudy. Harvesting of <i>rubbi</i> completed. Sugarcane being irrigated.
	28 Shahabad „ 19, '88	Nil	Weather—exceedingly hot. East and west winds prevailing alternately. <i>Chenna</i> and sugarcane being irrigated and doing well.
	29 Durbhunga „ 19, '88	1.91	Weather—seasonable. Rain has done much good to early rice, <i>moong</i> and indigo, and prospects are favourable. Price of common rice averages 18 seers per rupee.
DHARGULPORE DIVS.	30 Mozufferpur „ 19, '88	Nil	Weather—hot. Strong easterly winds in first part of week. Threshing of <i>rubbi</i> crops completed. <i>Dhan</i> , <i>moong</i> , and <i>chenna</i> thriving.
	31 Sitamarhi „ 19, '88	0.75	Weather—hot. Easterly wind prevails. Lands are being prepared for <i>bhadosi</i> and <i>aghani</i> crops. Prospects of sugarcane and indigo excellent.
	32 Sarun „ 19, '88	Nil	Weather—hot. Indigo and <i>chenna</i> doing well. Sowings of <i>bhadosi</i> and <i>aghani</i> going on. Prospects good.
	32 Champaran Bettia „ „	0.04	
	32 „ „	0.14	
	33 Monghyr May 19, '88	1.25	Weather—hot and sultry with east winds. Rain has done much good. Ploughing of lands for <i>bhadosi</i> crops going on.
	34 Bhagulpur „ 19, '88	1.86	Weather—rather stormy and cooler. Rain has been very beneficial. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prospects good.
	35 Furruckh „ 19, '88	0.14	Weather—warm in day-time, cool at night. All crops doing well.
	35 Arrarah „ „	0.80	
	36 Maldah „ 19, '88	.....	Weather—warm and cloudy. Rain on 17th. <i>Boro</i> rice being harvested. Sowing of <i>bhadosi</i> crops not yet completed. All other crops doing well. Common rice selling at an average of 23 seers per rupee.
ORISSA.	37 Sonthal Pergas „ 19, '88	0.10	Good rain throughout district, except in Deomka and Deoghur; none in Deoghur. Winds variable. <i>Boro dhan</i> being cut. Ploughing for rice begun. Indigo doing well. Sugarcane doing fairly, but wants rain.
	Deoghur „ „	Nil	
	Gouda „ „	0.75	
	Rajmahal „ „	0.95	
	Pakour „ „	0.76	
ORISSA DIVS.	38 Jambhara „ „	0.71	
	38 Cuttack May 18, '88	0.23	Weather—hot and occasionally cloudy. Rain of 17th was slight and of no practical use. Price of rice stationary.
	39 Pooree „ 17, '88	1.05 (On night of 16th).	Weather—seasonable. Rain favourable to ploughing of lands for ensuing <i>sarad</i> crop. <i>Dalua</i> crop being harvested. Rain urgently required in Khoorda. Common rice 23 seers 5 chittacks per rupee in the Sadar sub-division and 23 seers 1 chittack in the Khoorda sub-division.
	40 Balasore „ 18, '88	0.34	Weather—stormy. Much wind, but little rain. More rain wanted for rice sowings and for cultivation of land.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
South-West Frontier Agency.			
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVS.	41 Hazaribagh May 18, '88	Nil	Weather—very hot. No crops to report about except sugarcane, which is doing well. Rain in the south of the district. Lands being prepared for next crops. Prices of food-grains rising in some thanas.
	42 Lohardugga „ 19, '88	0.09	Weather—cloudy; very hot. Rain urgently wanted. No crops to report on.
	43 Singbhoom „ 18, '88	0.01	Weather—muggy and stormy, but no rain. <i>Dhan</i> being sown. Sugarcane doing well.
	44 Manbhoom „ 19, '88	0.8	Weather—rain at intervals. Clouds hanging about. Sugarcane growing. No other crops on the ground. Price of rice stationary.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, REVENUE DEPT.;
The 22nd May 1888.

P. NOLAN.

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE
HEAD-QUARTER STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL
DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE
15TH MAY 1888.**

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	14 8	13 1	14 0	Not in the market.	40 0	40 0	18 0	17 4	19 8	22 8	23 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	16 0	16 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	19 0	21 3	21 8	23 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Boerbhoom	16 0	16 4	20 0	...	...	...	16 8	15 8	18 12	21 12	21 12	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	17 0	17 0	17 8	40 0	40 0	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	23 0	26 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	17 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	Not available.	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	13 8	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Calcutta	14 4	14 2	15 0	24 6	24 0	21 0	11 11	11 15	9 6	18 7	18 1	19 4	18 5	16 6	21 0	...	...	...
6	24. Pergunnahs...	16 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	22 8	26 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 8	19 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	16 6	16 6	16 0	28 1 1/2	26 10 1/2	35 8	14 8	14 8	16 0	18 5	19 3 1/2	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Jessore	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	17 0	22 0	21 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Moorshedabad	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Dinagopore	16 0	16 0	13 12	...	...	23 0	20 0	21 4	20 0	22 5	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Rajshahye	19 8	21 0	18 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	18 12	21 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	Detail's not received.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bogra	17 4	16 14	16 0	...	...	...	15 12	15 0	13 8	26 4	25 8	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Pubna	19 8	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	8 4	8 0	8 0	22 8	21 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Julpigore	13 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
18	Dacca	19 0	19 0	13 0	38 0	38 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Furzedpore	24 0	24 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	15 8	18 0	21 0	20 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	13 0	14 0	12 4	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna and Cutwa 10½ seers and Raheegunge 11 seers.

B At Ragnipore Haut retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

C In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook and Contai 8 seers and Ghatal 11 seers.

D In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 11 seers and Jehanabad 10½ seers.

D 1) In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barrack and Bazarhat 8 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Khulpasi) 9 seers, Barrackpore 9½ seers, and Durg-Dum 10 seers.

E In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Koochtea 10 seers, Maherpore and Choudanga 10½ seers, and Ranag 9½ seers.

F In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Batkira 9 seers, Chittagong and Rajshahi 8 seers.

G In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jharkha and Muzra 8 seers, Baran 7½ seers, and Bhangra 8 seers.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

BAILA DO CORRU (Panaqueiro, 1910-1911)			MARIA DO RASO (Elaquina Corocana, 1911-1912)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

[illegible]

KANGI OR KAKUN. ITALIAN MILLET. (<i>Setaria italica</i> .)			GRAM, CHANA, CEHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (<i>Cicer arietinum</i> .)		
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.

S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
				23	0	25	8	25	8		
				9	0	9	0	19	8		
				25	0	26	4	26	8		
				17	0	17	0	20	0		
				19	0	19	0	20	0		
				9	8	21	0	25	0		

13	5	13	1	16	4	32	0	32	0	19	14
13	0	13	0			29	8	22	8	22	8
						23	10	26	10	29	0
						15	0	16	0	16	0
						26	4	26	8	26	8
						27	0	27	0	30	8
						16	4	18	0	19	0
						24	0	27	0	28	2
						17	4	15	12	19	8
						30	0	30	0	30	0
						10	0	10	0	11	0
						20	0	20	0	18	0

						17	8	17	8	14	0
						15	0	15	0	15	0
						15	0	15	0	15	0
						15	0	15	0	15	0

Head-quarter Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1888.

															WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DIST.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	23 0	24 0	24 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	A 10 7 1/2	10 7 1/2	13 5 1/2	3 10 9	3 11 0	2 14 6	Burdwan.			
32 8	32 8	40 0	20 8	20 8	22 0	320 0	320 0	280 0	10 8	10 8	12 8	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 3 0	Bankoora.			
...	16 8	16 8	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	B 10 0	10 0	12 12	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 2 6	Boorbhoom.			
...	15 0	15 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	155 0	C 9 0	9 0	12 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 5 0	Midnapore.			
...	13 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	D 9 0	9 0	13 8	4 6 0	4 6 0	2 14 0	Hooghly			
...	14 4	14 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	Howrah.			
Central Districts.																		
17 13	16 9	23 0	18 4	18 14	18 0	95 0	95 0	80 0	10 10	10 9	13 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 0 0	Calcutta			
...	24-Pergunnahs.			
...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	E 9 2	9 2	11 10 1/2	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	Nuddea.		
...	160 0	160 0	160 0	F 8 0	9 0	10 8	4 8 0	4 6 0	3 12 0	Khoolna.			
...	20 0	22 0	23 0	100 0	100 0	110 0	G 8 0	8 0	10 12	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 3 0	Jessore.			
...	23 0	23 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	210 0	H 11 12	11 12	12 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	Moorshedabad.			
...	10 8	10 8	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	I 9 8	9 12	12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0	Dinapore.			
...	17 0	17 8	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	J 9 12	9 12	12 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	3 4 0	Rajshahy.			
...	Details not received.			...	...	...	...	...	Rungpore.			
...	90 0	90 0	90 0	7 11	9 0	10 8	4 5 4	4 0 0	3 10 8	Bogra			
...	25 0	26 4	23 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	K 9 12	9 12	12 0	4 1 6	4 1 6	3 5 0	Pubna.			
30 0	20 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	...	...	4 6 0	Darjeeling.	
20 0	20 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	L 9 0	9 0	11 6	...	...	3 6 0	Julpigore.	
Eastern Districts.																		
...	17 0	17 0	15 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	M 8 8	8 8	12 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 3 0	Dacca.			
...	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 4 0	Furzedpore.			
...	11 0	10 10	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 9 13	9 2	13 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	Backergunge.			
...	12 8	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	O 9 0	9 8	12 0	4 3 0	4 2 0	3 5 0	Mymensingh.		

H In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kandi 11 seers and Jungipore 10½ seers.
 I At Bankura retail price of salt per rupee was:—8 seers.
 J In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nattore 22 seers and Nowgong 9 seers 9 chittacks.
 K At Barisal retail price of salt per rupee was:—10 seers.
 L At Ballisore in Alipore sub-division retail price of salt per rupee was:—8 seers.
 M In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 8 seers, Munshigunge 8½ seers, and Naraingunge 9 seers.
 N In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Perospore 9 seers, Rhola 10½ seers.
 O In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge and Jamalpore 8 seers, Attea and Shorapore 10 seers, and Mymensingh 9 seers.

PRICES CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the Head-quarter

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLU (Sorghum Vulgare.)					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
Eastern Districts—concluded.																			
22	Chittagong ...	11 0	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	18 6	17 7	16 8	...	...	...
23	Noakholly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah ...	12 8	12 8	11 7	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	15 14	22 0	25 0	18 12	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Hill Tipperah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	13 4	13 5	16 0	13 15	16 0	...	...	...
		8 0	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
26	Patna ...	19 0	19 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	20 8	20 0	24 0	16 0	18 0	26 0			
27	Gya ...	17 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	26 0	35 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	...	...	...
28	Shahabad ...	16 8	16 0	16 0	25 0	27 0	27 8	8 12	9 8	10 0	17 0	18 0	17 8	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga ...	17 0	17 8	18 11	40 0	33 0	33 0	12 0	13 0	12 11	19 0	20 13	20 14	...	...	...
30	Mozufferpore ...	16 0	16 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun ...	17 2	17 0	16 8	26 0	27 0	29 0	9 4	9 4	8 0	20 8	20 13	21 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun ...	16 0	16 0	21 0	31 0	30 0	35 0	7 8	8 0	7 6	16 8	17 0	17 8	...	...	...
33	Monghyr ...	19 0	18 14	19 10	29 7	33 9	32 8	13 14	14 2	13 14	16 12	17 5	17 14	...	...	21 0	
34	Bhagulpore ...	18 15	20 3	17 10	27 8	30 5	32 11	15 12	15 12	20 3	18 4	18 15	21 0	...	...	...
35	Purneah ...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	25 0	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	...	...	...
36	Maldah ...	12 0	20 0	18 8	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 0	21 0	22 8	25 0	...	...	...
37	Southal Perghs.	18 0	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 8	18 0	20 0	22 0	27 0	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
38	Cuttack ...	15 12	14 7	14 7	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	13 2	16 6	19 11	18 6	...	...	...
39	Pooros ...	13 2	14 7	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	15 13	22 5	24 15	23 10	...	...	...
40	Balasore ...	15 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	14 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	31 0	25 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-West Frontier Agency																			
41	Hazaribagh ...	15 0	15 0	19 0	20 0	21 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	19 0	Not procurable.	...	...	
42	Lohardugga ...	14 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	32 0	15 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom ...	14 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	20 0	23 0	25 0	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom ...	13 0	14 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	4 0	14 0	13 8	28 0	22 0	20 8	30 0	...	...	...

P At Col's Bazar retail price of salt 7 seers per rupee.

O In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 10 seers, Bhaboah 8 seers, and Basseram 9½ seers.

R At Tajpore and Madhubani retail prices of salt 10 seers per rupee.

S In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Hajipore 9½ seers and Sestamurhas 10 seers.

T At Bettiah retail prices per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd May 1888.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th May 1888—(concluded).

												WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR. CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.			
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	75 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Noakholly.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 10	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	400 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	8 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	4 8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 4 0	Hill Tipperah.
Eastern Districts—concluded.															
27 0	27 8	33 0	30 0	30 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 1 0	Patna.
...	...	...	14 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 5 0	Gya.
...	...	...	14 0	15 8	16 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	3 5 0	Shahabad.
30 0	33 0	30 13	24 0	27 7	23 0	160 0	168 0	176 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	Durbhunga.
28 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	Mozufferpore.
24 0	23 8	29 0	27 0	27 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 5 0	Sarun.
28 0	28 0	30 0	28 0	28 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 7 0	Chumparun.
27 5	29 7	42 0	25 4	26 4	21 0	126 0	126 0	126 0	10 0	11 0	12 9	3 11 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	Monghyr.
26 8	25 4	35 6	25 4	25 4	22 11	161 8	170 7	171 0	10 1	10 1	12 10	...	...	3 3 0	Bhagulpore.
N. L. sold.	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	128 0	8 8	8 8	10 8	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Purnoah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	11 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	Maldah.
29 0	29 0	40 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	10 0	11 8	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 4 0	Sonthal Pergas
ORISSA.															
...	...	...	15 12	17 1	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	15 12	15 12	15 12	80 0	80 0	70 0	10 8	10 8	14 7	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	Pooree.
...	...	...	12 0	13 0	11 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	10 8	4 4 0	4 6 0	3 6 0	Balasore.
CHOTA NAGPORE.															
South-West Frontier Agency.															
19 0	19 0	28 0	18 8	18 8	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Hazaribagh.
...	...	22 0	21 8	22 0	29 0	140 0	140 0	120 0	7 12	8 6	10 0	5 2 0	4 12 0	3 12 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	24 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	4 0 0	Singbhoom.
25 0	30 0	...	28 0	28 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	10 10	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	Manbhoom.

Sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beruamui 9½ seers and Jamui 9 seers.
 Sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 9 seers and Arizamah (at Ranigunge) 8½ seers.
 Bhadrachal retail price of salt 8½ seers per rupee.
 Bhadrachal retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	2 8 10	2 8 10	2 9 3	1 5 11	1 6 3	1 4 0	3 2 3	3 2 0	3 4 0	2 0 6	1 15 8	1 14 0
2	Serajgunge ...	1 14 2	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 12 0
3	Dacca ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 11 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 6 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	2 0 0
4	Naraingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 4 0
5	Chittagong ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 6 9
6	Patna ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 3 6	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 0 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	1 9 0
7	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	1 6 0	1 4 6	1 4 0
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	1 7 0	1 8 0
9	Cuttack ...	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 2 0

CALCUTTA,
 TH. 15th May 1882

PRICES PER MAUND

JOWAR, OR CHOLLA. (Sorghum Vulgare.)			BAJRA, OR CUMBU. (Pennisetum typhoides.)		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
A.P.	R.	A.P.	R.	A.P.	R.
1 14 92	2 81	1 0 02	7 42	7 02	6 0
..
..
..
..
2 2 02	2 01	6 0	..	..	1 6 0
..
..
..

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

MARUA OR RAGL. <i>Eleusine Corocana.</i>			KANONI OR KARU- ITALIAN MILLET. <i>(Setaria italica.)</i>		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	9 12	02 12	93 60
...	K	...	...	...	...
...	N
...
...
...
...	...	1 60	1 13	01 13	01 96
...
...
...
...

CALCUTTA,
The 15th May 1888.

undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15th May 1888.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, CADALAY OR SUNAGA. (Over Aridism.)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)			ARHAR OR THUR CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MART.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
1 3 3	1 9 9	1 9 0	2 0 4	2 2 6	1 8 0	1 14 4	1 13 11	2 0 0	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 0	3 7 10	3 7 10	3 0 0	Calcutta.
1 10 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 15 0	3 12 0	3 0 0	Serajunge.
2 1 0	2 1 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 3 0	Dacca.
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 3 0	Narainjunge.
2 8 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 0 0	Chittagong.
1 5 9	1 5 9	1 3 6	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 3 0	1 4 6	1 6 0	1 5 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 1 0	Patna.
2 6 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	Balawore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 10 0	Pooree.
(Kailai).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0 0	1 11 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 5 0	2 0 0	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	2 12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

P. NOLAN,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

			STATION OBSERVATIONS.													
METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.								
			Mean barometric height, 10 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Date.	Lowest during week.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A.M. temperature.
CENTRAL.	Poorbe	Poorbe	29.736	29.748	—	South-westerly	478	97.0	12th May	76.1	17th May	90.8	81.2	86.0	—	86.0
	Gopalpore	Gopalpore	29.705	29.765	+0.062	S	630*	89.2	12th "	78.8	17th "	88.2	82.0	85.1	+1.3	87.0
	False Point	False Point	29.753	29.774	—0.006	SSW	400	91.5	15th "	76.6	17th "	90.5	81.0	85.8	+1.4	86.0
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.618	29.727	—0.028	SW	137	109.4	17th "	78.4	17th "	104.8	81.0	92.9	+2.3	96.1
	Balasore	Balasore	29.660	29.718	—0.045	SSW	208.4	103.5	15th, 17th May	76.7	12th "	101.0*	79.2*	90.1*	+3.6	90.3
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.711	29.737	—0.042	S	876.0	95.2	15th "	77.5	17th "	93.3	82.4	87.9	+2.5	88.3
	South 24-Pargunnahs	Midnapore	29.670	29.727	—0.032	S	142.5	106.9	17th "	76.8	17th "	101.2	79.7	90.6	+3.7	92.9
	Howrah	Calcutta	29.701	29.723	—0.054	SSW	154	100.4	17th "	73.2	17th "	96.2	70.1	87.7	+3.0	88.6
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.622	29.721	—0.013	Southerly	119.3	104.2	14th "	79.4	12th "	99.6	80.2	89.9	+8.0	91.7
	Bankura	Bankura	29.382	—	—	Variable	106	106.1	17th "	70.8	17th "	103.1*	80.4*	91.8*	—	92.5
SOUTH-EAST BENGAL.	Beerbhoom	Raneegunge	29.368	29.607	—0.049	Variable	133.9	100.0	14th, 16th May	76.4	17th "	102.9	81.7	92.3	+4.7	96.0
	West Burdwan	Berhampore	29.630	29.697	—0.062	Variable	130.1	103.2	16th "	71.3	17th "	97.8	77.8	87.8	+0.2	89.1
	Mooredabad	Krishnagur	29.638	29.704	—	SSW	140.4	101.8	16th "	73.3	17th "	97.9	78.4	88.1	+3.3	89.3
	Jessore	Jessore	29.698	29.732	—0.086	SSW	105.2	101.3	16th "	74.9	17th "	94.3	79.0	87.7	—	89.3
	Khoolna	Chittagong	29.720	29.810	—0.012	S	101.9	91.2	12th "	70.0	16th "	86.7	75.0	80.9	—1.0	85.1
NORTH BENGAL.	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demaziri	29.735	29.745	—0.035	S	139.3	95.8	16th "	73.9	16th, 18th May	92.5	78.3	85.4	+3.4	88.2
	Backergunge	Barrisal	29.735	29.779	—	Southerly	—	90.5	16th "	74.3	16th "	87.7	79.8	83.7	—	—
	Noakhally	Noakhally	29.712	29.751	—0.010	S	122	99.0	14th "	73.9	16th "	83.2	77.4	85.3	+3.6	96.0
	Furcedpore	Furcedpore	29.725	29.748	+0.026	South-easterly	154	95.1	16th "	71.1	16th "	91.5	77.4	84.4	+0.9	84.9
	Dacca	Commillah	29.748	29.763	+0.012	S	131.9	94.3	12th "	69.6	16th "	91.0	76.3	85.0	+2.3	85.2
NORTH BENGAL.	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.703	29.761	—0.031	Easterly	141.3	90.8	16th "	68.6	16th "	88.5	71.0	80.8	+1.2	81.5
	Bogra	Bogra	29.649	29.703	—	Easterly	131.7	97.3	15th "	70.8	17th "	92.8	74.4	83.6	—	83.7
	Pubna	Sorajunge	29.678	29.725	—0.046	South-easterly	72.7	97.1	15th, 16th May	67.7	16th "	91.1	73.4	82.2	+0.7	83.1
	Rajshahye	Rampore Beach	29.639	29.705	—0.051	Variable	78.0	99.4	16th "	64.7	17th "	92.9	72.1	82.5	—3.0	88.9
	Maldah	Maldah	29.615	—	—	SE	104.7	103.1	16th "	69.1	16th "	100.4	76.6	88.5	—	87.4
NORTH BENGAL.	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.693	29.713	—0.046	KNE	146	96.1	16th "	70.1	17th "	92.8	74.4	83.6	+1.9	85.4
	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.609	29.735	—0.030	SE, E	102	94.3	13th "	70.1	16th "	90.5	73.0	81.8	+2.8	83.1
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	29.400	29.748	—0.030	NE	221.6	92.0	15th, 16th May	65.9	13th to 15th May	89.8	68.7	79.3	+0.6	82.9
	Cooch Behar	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	29.940	—	+0.003	Calm	113.3	66.1	18th "	51.7	13th, 14th May	63.7	52.6	57.9	+2.8	101.1
	Purneah	Purneah	29.667	29.711	—0.054	Calm	10.8	96.2	15th, 16th May	67.7	17th "	92.8	71.8	82.3	—1.0	85.7
NORTH BENGAL.	North Bhawalpore	Mozufferpore	29.325	29.692	—0.053	ESE	180	99.4	16th, 17th May	67.4	17th "	97.0	77.4	87.2	+1.9	89.1
	Darbhanga	Chumapara	29.458	29.683	—0.039	ESE	208.1	102.8	16th "	70.3	18th "	97.5	76.7	86.6	+3.0	89.1
	Barua	Chupra	29.474	29.666	—0.062	ESE	140.3	97.5	15th "	74.9	18th "	92.6	76.7	85.7	—1.3	91.4
	Dehree	Dehree	29.318	29.637	—0.039	Variable	246.6	111.9	17th "	79.0	18th "	109.2	82.0	95.6	+7.0	97.3
	Buzar	Buzar	29.421	29.658	—0.051	Variable	207.7	108.4	16th "	73.3	18th "	105.6	80.4	93.9	+4.9	98.0
NORTH BENGAL.	Arrah	Arrah	29.469	29.602	—0.042	E	161.9	108.4	16th "	75.6	18th "	105.0	79.6	92.4	+4.4	94.7
	Gya	Gya	29.291	29.601	—0.043	Calm	116.2	109.1	16th "	72.8	13th, 14th May	106.7	74.4	90.6	—1.3	90.7
	Patna	Bankipore	29.498	29.678	—0.046	Variable	140.4	108.1	16th "	75.2	18th "	105.8	78.2	91.3	+3.5	97.4
	South Bhawalpore	Bhawalpore	29.617	29.678	—0.041	Variable	76	98.4	15th to 16th May	67.0	17th "	96.1	75.9	86.0	+3.7	87.9
	Monghyr	Monghyr	29.183	—	—	Variable	157.9	108.2	16th "	75.8	17th "	101.7	80.3	92.4	—	—
NORTH BENGAL.	North Pargunnahs	Hazaribagh	27.716	29.661	—0.034	Variable	277.1	103.5	17th "	74.1	17th "	102.4	78.7	90.8	+4.3	—
	Barisal	Barisal	27.509	29.670	—0.033	WSW	191.3	101.0	17th "	72.9	17th "	90.9	76.8	85.9	+0.4	—
	Chittagong	Chittagong	28.936	—	—	SSW	82.9	109.3	17th "	79.4	12th "	109.9	82.0	95.6	+7.0	—
	Chittagong	Chittagong	28.936	—	—	SSW	82.9	109.3	17th "	79.4	12th "	109.9	82.0	95.6	+7.0	—
	Chittagong	Chittagong	28.936	—	—	SSW	82.9	109.3	17th "	79.4	12th "	109.9	82.0	95.6	+7.0	—

Explanation. — Summary. — The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the average of the observations for the year 1885. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, calculated on the basis of the normal means of air pressure and temperature. The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the average of the observations for the year 1885. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, calculated on the basis of the normal means of air pressure and temperature. The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the average of the observations for the year 1885. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as percentage, calculated on the basis of the normal means of air pressure and temperature.

for the week ending Friday, the 18th of May 1888.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.															Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
Average humidity at 10 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A.M. for week.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	OF WEEK. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	RAINFALL.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.								
					Since 1st of month.					Since May, 15th.							
					Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.			Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
81	4.4	1.05	—	0.70	—	1.05	—	—	—	—	1.2	Poorce	Poorce	ORISSA.			
74	0.9	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Poorce	—			
70	5.3	0.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pale Point	Pale Point	—			
61	4.6	0.14	0.40	0.05	0.48	1.77	-1.29	0.40	0.29	+0.11	1.0	Cuttack	Cuttack	—			
63	4.1	0.83	—	0.00	—	2.71	—	—	0.45	—	1.8	Balasore	Balasore	—			
73	6.4	1.26	0.50	1.04	0.56	3.63	-2.42	0.56	0.45	+0.11	1.7	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	—			
61	2.7	0.71	0.06	1.31	0.71	3.48	-2.77	0.05	0.42	-0.37	1.0	Midnapore	Midnapore	—			
67	0.1	1.27	0.00	1.17	1.13	3.55	-2.42	0.01	0.51	+0.10	1.7	Calcutta	24-Pergunnahs	—			
61	7.2	Nil	0.34	1.00	2.49	2.86	-0.37	0.14	0.44	-0.30	1.3	Burdwan	Burdwan	—			
49	4.6	1.45	0.45	0.78	1.00	2.30	-1.21	0.45	0.54	+0.11	1.0	Bankura	Bankura	—			
44	4.1	0.04	0.01	0.50	1.08	1.72	-0.64	0.01	0.30	-0.29	0.3	Raneegunge	West Burdwan	—			
29	0.1	Nil	0.15	0.76	1.35	2.55	-1.29	0.15	0.40	-0.25	1.0	Borhanpore	Moorshadabad	—			
69	4.0	0.16	0.14	1.22	2.79	3.36	-0.57	0.02	0.53	-0.51	0.6	Krishnagar	Nuddea	—			
63	6.4	0.20	0.19	1.45	1.47	4.11	-2.64	0.13	0.50	-0.46	0.9	Jessore	Jessore	—			
80	7.0	0.19	—	2.08	—	5.73	—	—	0.39	—	2.6	Chittagong	Chittagong	—			
72	4.4	Nil	0.54	1.64	1.20	4.53	-3.24	0.50	0.71	-0.21	1.5	Dumra	Chittagong Hill Tracts	—			
75	6.4	3.72	2.80	2.20	4.34	6.50	-2.16	2.80	0.85	+1.05	3.0	Barrisal	Backergunge	—			
75	2.6	Nil	Nil	1.70	1.34	5.11	-3.77	Nil	0.81	-0.84	0.0	Naokholy	Naokholy	—			
79	5.0	1.41	0.03	1.94	1.58	5.71	-4.33	0.63	0.75	-0.12	1.8	Furresipore	Furresipore	—			
73	4.3	1.03	1.11	2.08	3.36	6.79	-3.13	1.11	0.71	+0.30	2.0	Dacca	Dacca	—			
79	0.6	5.43	3.53	1.92	6.36	5.76	-0.40	3.32	0.86	+2.44	3.2	Comilla	Comilla	—			
70	1.3	0.47	1.04	1.30	1.30	3.97	-2.04	1.04	0.58	+0.46	2.5	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	—			
70	4.9	1.74	—	1.46	—	5.28	—	—	0.60	—	2.4	Bogra	Bogra	—			
70	4.1	0.75	0.30	1.12	3.24	3.30	-0.15	0.30	0.60	+0.30	3.0	Seragunge	Patna	—			
69	1.7	0.32	0.43	0.35	1.44	2.12	-0.08	0.48	0.43	+0.02	2.0	Panipore Boudal	Rajshahi	—			
71	4.1	0.80	0.55	0.96	1.24	2.68	-1.44	0.55	0.53	-0.02	1.0	Maldah	Maldah	—			
73	2.1	1.13	1.10	2.08	3.11	5.18	-2.07	0.68	1.34	-0.66	2.3	Dinapore	Dinapore	—			
69	3.7	1.00	1.73	2.31	2.36	6.12	-3.76	0.70	1.47	-0.77	2.0	Rangpore	Rangpore	—			
94	6.2	0.54	—	2.38	—	2.50	—	—	1.17	—	3.6	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	—			
71	4.6	0.14	0.87	0.76	1.45	2.44	-0.99	-0.70	0.54	+0.16	1.5	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	—			
70	8.3	1.91	0.80	0.61	0.89	1.47	-0.48	0.89	0.24	+0.65	0.0	Purneah	Purneah	—			
54	3.0	0.04	0.02	0.51	0.02	1.52	-1.50	0.02	0.28	-0.26	0.5	North Bhagulpore	North Bhagulpore	—			
50	2.3	Nil	0.08	0.30	0.08	1.19	-1.11	0.08	0.18	-0.10	0.3	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	—			
51	3.3	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	—			
27	1.9	0.31	0.00	0.18	0.00	0.57	-0.48	0.00	0.08	+0.01	0.2	Mohani	Ghazipur	—			
42	2.6	Nil	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6	Cumra	Saran	—			
26	4.7	Drops	0.01	0.18	0.01	0.33	-0.52	0.01	0.13	-0.12	0.3	Deoria	Shahabad	—			
78	3.9	0.03	0.01	0.23	0.07	0.83	-0.76	0.01	0.16	-0.15	0.3	Arrah	Arrah	—			
63	2.1	1.36	0.58	0.45	0.78	1.12	-0.34	0.58	0.29	+0.50	0.8	Muzaffarpore	Muzaffarpore	—			
61	0.0	Nil	0.54	0.72	1.06	1.74	-0.68	0.54	0.35	+0.19	1.2	Patna	Patna	—			
54	5.4	0.01	Nil	0.35	Nil	1.14	-1.14	Nil	0.09	-0.09	0.0	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore	—			
50	2.4	0.00	0.04	0.36	0.47	1.18	-0.71	0.04	0.32	-0.28	0.8	Monchyr	Monchyr	—			
50	2.4	0.00	0.15	0.55	0.45	2.05	-1.63	0.15	0.48	-0.33	2.0	Doonka	Doonka	—			
50	2.4	0.00	0.15	0.55	0.45	2.05	-1.63	0.15	0.48	-0.33	2.0	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	—			
50	2.4	0.00	0.15	0.55	0.45	2.05	-1.63	0.15	0.48	-0.33	2.0	Ranchi	Ranchi	—			
50	2.4	0.00	0.15	0.55	0.45	2.05	-1.63	0.15	0.48	-0.33	2.0	Chhibassa	Chhibassa	—			
50	2.4	0.00	0.15	0.55	0.45	2.05	-1.63	0.15	0.48	-0.33	2.0	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	—			
50	2.4	0.00	0.15	0.55	0.45	2.05	-1.63	0.15	0.48	-0.33	2.0	Dhubri	Dhubri	—			
50	2.4	0.00	0.15	0.55	0.45	2.05	-1.63	0.15	0.48	-0.33	2.0	Silchar	Silchar	—			

When the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal means are the average of the six years, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observations of rainfall the normal means are the average of the rainfall returns received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 18th of May 1888.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.						TOTAL.		Total rain- fall since 1st of month.	Average total rain- fall from 1st of month.	Total rain- fall since 15th. May.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.		
			Saturday, 12th May.	Sunday, 13th May.	Monday, 14th May.	Tuesday, 15th May.	Wednesday, 16th May.	Thursday, 17th May.	Friday, 18th May.	Number of rainy days.					of Rainfall week.	
ORISSA	Poores	Poores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.80	.....	1	0.80	0.80	1.48	0.80	0.36
		Khurda	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.13	.....	1	0.13	0.13	1.83	0.13	0.43
		Bangpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.62	1.83	0.62	0.60
		False Point	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.84	Nil	0.43
		Gop	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Cuttack	Pipli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Jagatsingapore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.71	Nil	0.15
		Bauki	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.03	.....	.....	1	0.03	0.21	1.67	0.23	0.45
		Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.23	.....	1	0.23	1.43	2.27	1.47	0.21
		Kendrapara	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.57	0.20	.....	2	0.28	0.49	2.21	0.28	0.38
	Balasore	Jaspore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.28	0.49	2.21	0.28	0.24
		Dharmawalla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.28	0.49	2.21	0.28	0.24
		Salipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.28	0.49	2.21	0.28	0.24
		Chandbali	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.20	1	0.20	0.70	2.85	0.20	0.31
		Raudraduck	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.20	.....	.....	1	0.20	0.70	2.85	0.20	0.31
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Sorah	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.29	0.83	0.60	3	1.63	3.58	2.50	1.63	0.57
		Balasore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.34	.....	.....	2	1.56	2.06	2.71	1.56	0.54
		Boripodah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1.56	2.06	2.71	1.56	0.30
		Contai	0.11	0.02	0.30	3	0.43	0.43	2.8	0.43	0.34
		Saugor Island	1.23	0.06	2	1.29	1.25	2.70	1.26	0.47
	24-Yergunahs	Tandook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.04	Nil	0.20
		Mahapora	0.11	0.04	0.15	2	0.15	2.09	3.61	0.15	0.41
		Uthral	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.02	.....	1	0.02	0.03	3.80	0.02	0.40
		Kukrahaty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.07	?	Nil	?
		Herra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Howrah	Bhagwanpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.45	.....	1	0.45	0.45	?	0.45	?
		Garbeta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Diamond Har- bour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	3.40	Nil	0.40
		Canning Town	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.07	.....	1	0.07	0.27	?	0.07	?
		Alipore Jail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.12	.....	1	1.12	1.40	3.45	1.12	0.47
	Hoozhly	Barrackpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.83	.....	2	0.83	0.20	3.26	0.83	0.24
		Dum-Dum	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.01	1.58	.....	2	2.49	2.58	3.47	2.49	0.40
		Barnet	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.19	0.11	.....	2	0.30	0.43	3.01	0.30	0.73
		Buseorhat	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.45	.....	0.19	2	0.64	0.64	3.87	0.64	0.24
		Howrah	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.43	0.25	.....	2	1.68	1.89	3.39	1.68	0.42
	Burdwan	Moheshtaka (Dulcherish)	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.27	.....	.....	1	0.27	0.44	4.32	0.27	0.63
		Serampore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.70	0.06	.....	3	0.99	1.04	3.20	0.76	0.20
		Hoozhly	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1	1.00	1.16	3.57	1.00	0.40
		Jehanabad	.....	0.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.20	0.62	2.09	Nil	0.57
		Culna	.....	0.21	.....	.....	0.12	.....	.....	2	0.33	2.18	3.06	0.12	0.41
	Bankoora	Burdwan	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.29	.....	.....	1	0.29	0.55	2.58	0.29	0.42
		Culna	.....	0.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.40	0.58	2.94	0.40	0.60
		Ranegunge	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.01	.....	.....	1	0.01	0.68	1.59	0.01	0.42
		Mankur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.19	.....	1	0.19	2.01	?	0.19	?
		Bankoora	.....	0.01	.....	.....	1.59	.....	.....	2	1.59	2.01	1.96	1.59	0.33
	Beerbhoom	Bisnupore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.20	.....	.....	1	0.20	0.81	3.34	0.20	0.31
		Mandira	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.49	.....	.....	1	0.49	0.45	1.81	0.49	0.23
		Khatra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.06	2.05	Nil	0.50
		Indra	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.55	?	Nil	?
		Kondalpo	.....	0.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.75	2.03	?	Nil	?
	Nuddes	Auda	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	1	0.05	0.55	?	0.05	?
		Gangajalhati	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Kasipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.05	.....	.....	1	0.05	0.80	?	0.05	?
		Sonamukhi	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.25	.....	.....	1	0.25	1.05	?	0.25	?
		Bh. Soory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.72	1.78	Nil	0.27
	Khadolna	Hetaupore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.51	1.52	Nil	0.18
		Bany St. Haul	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.71	2.01	Nil	0.34
		Bisnupore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.47	?	Nil	?
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
	Joseroh	Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
	Moorsheadabad	Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
		Bongong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.45	0.89	2.00	Nil	0.51
	Chittagong	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.13	0.78	2.45	0.13	0.49
		Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.10	2.80	Nil	0.48
		Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	1.37	2.77	Nil	0.34
		Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	0.18	2.15	0.18	0.49
		Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.14	0.70	2.24	0.14	0.37
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Jungipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.44	2.04	2.61	0.44	0.36	
	Jungipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.44	2.04	2.61	0.44	0.36	
	Jungipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.44	2.04	2.61	0.44	0.36	
	Jungipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.44	2.04	2.61	0.44	0.36	
	Jungipore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.44	2.04	2.61	0.44	0.36	
Chittagong	Cor's Bazar	0.30	.....	0.20	3.53	0.01	.....	0.28	5	4.02	5.15	6.01	4.42	1.79	
	Chittagong	1.54	.....	0.42	2.13	2.07	.....	.....	2	0.29	2.93	4.47	Nil	0.53	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	4.21	3.59	Nil	0.33	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil	Nil	2.47	4.74	Nil	0.91	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.35	.....	1	0.35	0.05	8.00	0.35	0.23	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.16	0.62	4.54	0.16	0.73	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.34	1.34	4.40	1.34	0.73	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.20	1.18	4.72	0.20	0.35	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.35	1.01	4.72	0.35	0.44	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.35	1.01	4.72	0.35	0.44	
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.16	0.62	4.54	0.16	0.73	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.34	1.34	4.40	1.34	0.73	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.20	1.18	4.72	0.20	0.35	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.35	1.01	4.72	0.35	0.44	
	Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	0.35	1.01	4.72	0.35	0.44	